Wade, James

October 31, 1957

Dear Mr. Wade:

I have your letter of October 16th and wish very much that I might be of help to you. I am sure that your project is a very worthwhile one, but unfortunately, I am unable to concern myself with it.

I am already engaged in far too many activities and have been obliged not to undertake anything further.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James Wade
Museum of Religion Foundation, Inc.
2863 Hermitage Drive
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

mcc

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Museum of Religion Foundation, Inc.
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James Wade
President

October 16, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For a number of years I have working on plans for a museum of religion.

This mussum would portray objectively the great world religions, the history of religion, and religion in general.

Many religious leaders, including Dr. Dan Poling; Dr. Norvin Heim of Yale; Dr. Marcus Back of the University of Iowa; Dr. Frank Wilson, Dean of Religion at Howard University; Dr. Earl Cranston, Dean of Religion at Southern California, are among those who highly praise and endorse these plans.

Some the nations leading writers and editors have also endorsed them. To name a few: Hodding Carter, Carl Sandburg, Virginius Dabney, Ralph McGill, Grove Patterson(deceased), and Roland Gammon.

My wife, a close friend, and myself have formed the Museum of Religion Foundation, Inc. in order to carry on the work.

I desperately need help in getting this plan before the public. If you feel that the idea is a worthy one, would you help me in some way to get started.

Wasn't it Walt Whitman who said, "at the core of democracy, finally, is the religious element. All the religions, old and new, are there."

I would be most grateful for your answer.

Sincerely,

James Wade

James Wade

P.S. There is no museum of religion in the world today.

Wahl, Dick

August 26, 1957.

Dear Mr. Wahl:

I should think your chances would be improved if you were affiliated with a network station, but no one can be sure. Most of the people involved in the radio news business are there by accident - there is no regular route of progression, and I have found that it is always a mistake to give advice, even good advice.

I wish you much luck.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Dick Wahl
309 E. Harrison
Seattle 2, Washington.

309 E. Harrison
Seattle 2, Wash.
8/12/57

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You suggested I drop you a note after calling Mr. Haas, but I wasn't able to talk to him. I imagine you discovered, as I did, that he has been out of town for some time. When I called, there was no word as to when he would be back.

I hope you won't feel I'm presuming if I ask for a little advice. As I mentioned when we talked, I would like to leave this part of the country. I hope, sometime in the future, to be able to be a newsman — and eventually, I'd like to work for a network. I feel I can do it.

The kind of work I'm doing at present — working news in around a disc jockey show — even though I do get some chance at rewrite, editing, and a good deal of air work, isn't

what I feel will give me the experience or opportunity for the kind of work I'd like to do.

There may be a chance for me to shift to the East Coast - possibly Hartford or Brooklyn - in the independent station group that recently bought the station for which I work, and I've wondered whether that kind of move would be better than trying for a job with a network station, regardless of the area. I don't know if there's any particular advantage to a particular section of the country, or if it would be wiser to disregard the area and just attempt to get work with a network station. Perhaps you could advise me on the subject. Most of all, I want the opportunity of being a full-time newsman,

with a possibility of advancement when I prove I'm able enough to warrant it.

The time I've spent at this station has been profitable, but I feel now that I'd like to devote my time to something other than playing records, and doing newscasts as a kind of sideline. I'm biased enough in my viewpoint to feel news is important, and to want to work at it alone.

I hope I don't bore you with the expounding of philosophies and the asking of questions. I only feel I can do this because of your very great kindness to me when we talked in Bellingham. I've admired your work for a long time, and now I'd like to thank you for being so nice, and for giving me the opportunity of meeting and talking with both

you and Mrs. Murrow.

I hope Casey found all his clothes on the trip back, and that they were all in one bag, as desired. And I'm going to take Dona to see your mother the next time we're in Bellingham. I'm sure she'll enjoy meeting Mrs. Murrow as much as I have. As you may have guessed, she did come back to Seattle with me — even though she did go home to her mother after one week of being married to me. My luck's still with me.

Thank you again for your kindness. It was a very great pleasure to meet you, and I do appreciate your giving me so much of your time — heaven knows you have plenty to do, without my quarter's worth. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Dick Wahl

Walker, Hudson

April 30, 1957

Dear Hudson Walker:

Thanks for the Indian material. I am afraid there is no chance of our getting moving on this until the autumn, but meanwhile, what you have sent is a fine addition to our growing file.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Hudson D. Walker
40 Deepdene Road
Forest Hills 75, New York

rh

Friendly
plus
correspondence

Walkowicz, T. F.

December 19, 1957

Dear Mr. Walkowicz:

Many thanks for your very nice letter of November 25th. Please forgive the delay in responding.

I appreciated your thoughtfulness in sending me the material on the age of technological contest, which I read with a great deal of interest.

Thanks again for taking the time and trouble to write me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. T. F. Walkowicz
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

mac

30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

ROOM 5600

November 25, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your arrival, yesterday, on the scene of problems which now concern us all was very effective. Since apparently you are going to continue working in this area, you may be interested in the enclosed paper.

You certainly could not be expected to remember, but I am the guy who tried to talk you into taking an interest in missiles and the technological war several years ago, when you and Dr. von Karman received, at the same time, Lord & Taylor awards for "adventurous thinking". Now that some of these problems have come home to a greater number of people, please keep working on them. Some of the people are now convinced, but after all, there's still most of the government, from the President on down, to convince.

Yours sincerely,

T. F. Walkowicz

T. F. Walkowicz

SURVIVAL IN AN AGE OF TECHNOLOGICAL CONTEST

Introduction

Since 1907, America, the birthplace of aviation, has three times lost its qualitative air leadership; the first time, almost immediately after the Wright Brothers' success; the second time, in the waning months of World War II, with the appearance of the German V-1, V-2, and Me 262 jet fighter; the third time in early October 1957, with the announcement of the launching of Sputnik I by the Soviets.

The world has now entered upon the scientific age, marked by a technological war between the U.S. and the USSR, which the Soviets are winning by an inspired pioneering spirit, and by our default. Since the end of the last war, Soviet science has forged ahead unrelentingly. During the same period, American science has been slowly bogged down by a bureaucracy which places major emphasis on administrative tidiness, and insufficient emphasis on producing results.

As a nation, we were once proud of our pioneering and adventurous spirit; today, our scientific pioneers spend most of their time and energy fighting for adequate budgets for American research and development, and submitting progress reports.

The race for the conquest of space is today's major engagement in the technological war; we must win it, for the nation which dominates the air spaces will be in a position to dominate the world.

There are other immediate engagements in this war; for example, the quest for control of weather and other atmospheric phenomena. Our national survival depends upon winning this scientific contest also, and each successive contest which follows it.

Furthermore, this is a dynamic situation, in which science is creating new threats to our security at a pace faster than that at which it can develop adequate counter-measures. Thus, at some point, the loss of a significant engagement in this war may prove fatal. In short, either the U.S. promptly gets ahead in the technological war and stays there, or human freedom will eventually go by default to the Communist tyranny.

The Problems

At present, we are taking unprecedented risks with our national existence because our political leadership does not fully understand the impact of science on our security, industrial growth, and way of life.

As a result, the following things appear to be true:

1. We are becoming a Nation of timid, unimaginative people. The emphasis is on "safe" men in government, not on pioneers; the rewards for daring greatly are silently small, in comparison with the penalties for failure in even a modest endeavor;

2. The decision-making machinery of the Government bogs down because many problems have a high technical content, which many Government officials do not understand, and hence cannot evaluate;

3. Many national policy decisions of profound importance are made by default, at the working level, without ever being considered by the National Security Council;

4. When the NSC does consider an important problem with high technical content, it generally does so only after the problem has become a crisis;

5. Instead of having "security with solvency", we are heading toward insecurity and insolvency, because we have not adjusted our defense organization to the incredible advances in new weapons technology;

6. We have not comprehended the scientific (as well as political) interdependence of the free nations, and we have not integrated our technical effort with that of our Allies. As a result, we have not taken full advantage of Allied scientific and technological capabilities;

7. The American people have not been given an adequate understanding of the technological war and of its growing demands for resources. While being justifiably concerned about security information, we have oscillated wildly between two extremes, either making boastful claims or not saying anything. We still talk too much, but we don't say enough, and we are misguiding the American people in the process.

This is no time for panic; it is a time for sober thought and sound action. For either we accelerate the quality and pace of our scientific effort, or we are entered upon a period of steady decline in our relative strength, which can only end in our eventual extinction as a Nation.

Background for this Paper

This paper is written out of 16 years' experience in the field of aviation at many levels of government. Most of the factual material arising from this experience, and leading to the seven assertions made above, is still highly classified. However, perhaps these assertions no longer need documentation; little can be gained from rehashing past mistakes and, besides, the evidence of our visionless complacency is now being displayed by the Soviets in outer space.

This is a non-partisan paper. These statements apply to both of our great political parties, with very few outstanding exceptions in each party. There have been 12 years since the end of World War II; 7 have belonged to the Democrats, and, so far, 5 to the Republicans, who still have 3 years to go.

Statesmen, Soldiers, and Scientists

Just a word to the reader who may already be apprehensive that what follows will simply recommend, in effect, that we replace all statesmen-politicians with scientists. Nothing could be further from the real need.

Since the end of World War II, statesmen, soldiers, and scientists have tried to come to grips with problems of unprecedented complexity, arising from the ever-faster pace of the age of science. However, even though outstanding men in all walks of life have worked together devotedly for the welfare of the Nation, our ability to cope with such problems has deteriorated.

One of the basic causes of this is that scientists have participated in government policy-making largely only as advisers, when invited; final decision-making has remained mostly in the hands of the lawyer, businessman, or soldier. There has been one important exception to this statement. The Atomic Energy Commission has never been without at least one outstanding scientist on a 5-man Commission; the present scientist-member has been, on occasion, Acting Chairman of the Commission. Even more important, the present Chairman of the AEC has brought unique qualifications to his years of association with the Nation's atomic energy programs. Although he has no formal scientific training as such, Chairman Lewis L. Strauss has shown an insight into the political-policy problems arising from the technological war with the Soviets which very few men have ever possessed.

In other fields, just as important as atomic energy, scientists have only very rarely held down jobs at government policy-making levels. And, unhappily there have been altogether too few statesmen in the government who have taken an active interest in scientific progress and in its implications. Actually, it has been said that the last President of the U.S. to sit down at dinner with the National Academy of Science was Woodrow Wilson in 1918.

Thus, more often than not, we have had no real, dynamic leadership in science; rather, we have had "decisions based on that part of some scientist's advice which is easiest and cheapest to follow".

In part, this stems from the unwillingness of scientists themselves to become full-time government functionaries, and to assume greater responsibility for the consequences of their work. And, in the largest part, it is the direct result of an educational system which seems to bring up children with little knowledge of science, but with a conviction that God has forever-ordained our scientific leadership, rather than teaching those children that "our" great scientists and "our" great scientific discoveries have been largely imported from abroad.

Then, too, some individuals, including scientists, have made mistakes. It would be unbelievable if they had not. Some statesmen have belittled the relationship between science and national strength; other statesmen have assumed that a scientist trained in one field is an expert in all of the sciences. Some soldiers have been hesitant to embrace science's new ideas and new weapons; other soldiers have used scientists merely as professional "axe-grinders" for a particular Service's point of view. Some scientists have cloaked with scientific "infallibility" both their rather naive non-scientific views on non-scientific questions, as well as their judgments on scientific questions in fields outside their area of competence; other scientists have tried to maintain that scientists have made no mistakes, and that it is somehow wrong to admit that they have.

It is important now for all groups not to look back at the unhappy experiences of learning to work together, but to join ranks and look ahead to our continued existence as a Nation and as the last bulwark of freedom in the world.

To do this, it is not suggested that all statesmen and soldiers abdicate, and let the scientists take over. It is, however, strongly recommended that a greater number of scientists be integrated, where appropriate, into the working structure of government, particularly in the Executive Branch, as well as in the Congress. Furthermore, it is urged that a sufficient number of those scientists working for the government be men who understand the dominant technologies of our time. Today, one of the most important of these is the technology of aeronautics.

With this background, we proceed to a suggested program of action.

Suggested Action Program

1. The President's Science Advisory Committee:

Up to the present, even though the Chairman has a direct line to the President which he can use if he wishes, this Committee has generally followed the practice of waiting for the President to ask it to do something. Since Presidents have very little experience or time to develop an understanding of science, they don't know when to ask for help and advice, or what to ask, for that matter. Thus, usually, some person on the "working level" in government must "maneuver" for months to get the President to ask the Committee to study a scientific problem that may have been crying for attention for years.

On those occasions where the Committee has been asked to study a problem for the President, the problem has generally been too narrowly defined, and many of the Committee's recommendations have gone unimplemented, for budgetary reasons. Mostly, the Committee has studied narrow military problems, rather than such major questions of national science policy as the adequacy and effectiveness of the entire national research and development effort.

For all of these reasons, in spite of a few outstanding contributions, the Committee has been passive and only partially effective.

Action Required:

* The Committee must be revitalized, and its membership, mature in judgment but hard-pressed for working time, must be supplemented by working groups of younger, vigorous men like those who came out of our scientific effort in World War II. Furthermore, a sufficient number of these men must understand the dominant technologies of our time (e.g., only one man on the present Committee is an aeronautical scientist).

* The Committee must undertake studies of national importance on its own initiative, and it must be given to understand that the Chief Executive would welcome such action. Right now, the Committee should take on a broad study of action required to insure our Survival in an Age of Technological Contest.

The study should include: means of attracting greater numbers of qualified young people to the study of science; means of insuring that scientists understand political problems and know how to communicate and associate with their fellow-men; means of insuring that every graduate in the arts, letters, law, medicine, etc.is not a technical ignoramus; means for improving the economic and social statureof teachers and professors; means of reorganizing the national scientific research and development effort to place emphasis on achievement, rather than administrative tidiness; means of insuring that security regulations do not smother technological progress; means of insuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the entire research and development effort; means of drastically modifying the over-centralized bureaucracy in Washington which has our military and industrial scientists spending most of their time making budget presentations and writing progress reports; means of reducing lead-times required to bring new weapons and ideas to operational and full use; and means of infusing the entire structure of the Executive and Legislative Branches of the government with more adequate numbers of men who understand the dominant scientific trends of our time.

2. The Cabinet:

Most Cabinet discussions of problems which have a high technological content are conducted by technically uninformed people. This is dangerous for the country. The same is true on the sub-Cabinet level.

For example, most of the national defense budget during the past five years has been spent on aviation. Most of the great airpower leaders in the Nation have been lifetime Republicans; yet, not one of them has been asked to do a Cabinet-level job, with the exception, recently, of the Special Assistant for Aviation Facilities Planning. As just one result, the President has called in as advisers, in connection with the events of recent weeks, scientists who, however eminent in their own fields, are not leaders in aeronautical technology.

Action Required:

* At least one Cabinet-level officer should be an outstanding technologist-statesman, whose career has been in the dominant technology of the period. Today, aviation dominates all other technologies in its impact on American life.

* Initially, this Cabinet-level officer might be a Special Assistant to the President for Science, with membership on the National Security Council and the President's Science Advisory Committee. Eventually, it might prove wise to set up a Department of Science, with Cabinet representation.

* The Science Cabinet Officer would become the focal point for formulating national science policy, and for such agencies as the National Science Foundation, National Bureau of Standards, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, etc.

* The writer can readily think of 10 outstanding men (some Republicans and some Democrats) who could qualify intellectually and politically for the position described above. Each of these men has the humility to get advice from other scientists when dealing with problems outside his own field; each is too wise to try to centralize under his own control the Nation's scientific effort, for each knows that centralized control is anathema to scientific progress.

3. National Security Council Planning Board and Staff, Operations Control Board, and State Department Planning Group:

None of these organizations has in it a sufficient number of people who understand the impact of science on national policy. For example, the implementation of an U.S. aerial surveillance program has lagged terribly. First, it took years to "sell" the program and explain its importance. Then, budgets to develop the necessary equipment were not forthcoming. Various officials trembled at the thought of sending up an U.S. satellite whose orbit might intersect the space over Soviet Russia. While we debated, the Soviets just went ahead and did it, and the military, political, and psychological consequences are now well known.

Action Required:

* Staff job vacancies in adequate numbers, calling for top-caliber technical people, should be created in each of these agencies, and outstanding men recruited promptly for the jobs.

The present practice of using ad hoc groups of consultants to study very complex technical problems under the aegis of the NSC should be continued. The full-time technical staff members would insure that such ad hoc studies are initiated on a more timely basis, and that their results are implemented.

4. Joint Chiefs of Staff:

There are two impasses at this level.

The first has to do with the impact of science on strategy and war planning. At the present time, the Joint Chiefs are advised on science by Service people, who are constrained to brief from the narrow point of view of a particular Service. The Joint Chiefs of Staff should be advised by a few outstanding, independent scientists, who are in a position to lay technical facts on the line, regardless of the impact on any specific Service. Scientists selected for such jobs should, above all else, be wise, objective men, who will stick to their own fields of competence, get additional help where they need it, and not become just scientifically trained "axe-grinders" for a particular Service's point of view.

The second problem has to do with the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group, which was set up some ten years ago now, to assist in the selection of weapons systems which represent "maximum combat effectiveness" at minimum cost to the taxpayer.

All three Services have contributed to keeping this organization largely ineffectual.

Recently, steps have been taken to strengthen WSEG, by recruiting scientists in more adequate numbers, and by giving the Group an independent and strong Board of Trustees, many of whom are outstanding scientists. These steps, taken through the creation of the Institute of Defense Analysis under WSEG, should be further accelerated.

WSEG is supposed to be able to spend 20% of its effort studying problems on its own initiative. Actually, the present small organization has never been strong enough to complete on a timely basis the many studies which the Joint Chiefs and Defense Secretaries have asked it to perform. Furthermore, Congressional sniping and budget-cutting have already begun to inhibit the more rapid growth of WSEG.

WSEG is one of the principal keys to the elimination of obsolescent forces, which load on the taxpayer an additional bill for equipment which would never be used in combat. WSEG can also foster the more rapid development of weapons which promise greater combat capability per defense dollar.

Both the Executive and Legislative Branches of the government have a major stake in accelerating the growth in effectiveness of the WSEG.

Action Required:

* Add several outstanding scientists to the Joint Chiefs of Staff organization, as members of the Joint Strategic Survey Committee of the JCS, and as advisers to the Joint Chiefs themselves.

* Accelerate the strengthening of the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group, as outlined above. (A further role for WSEG is discussed in the section which follows.)

5. Department of Defense:

There are four basic problems which must be solved in the present organization of the Defense Department.

First, the Joint Chiefs of Staff organization must be re-oriented, to make possible war planning and force level determinations in an atmosphere of dedication to the national interest, rather than concern with the vested interests of a particular Service.

Second, the Defense Department organization must be streamlined, by strengthening the authority of the Secretary of Defense and eliminating the present autonomy of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Here, we should clearly face up to the fact that the National Security Act of 1947 makes the Secretary of Defense a mere moderator of the biggest debating society in the world. The statute must be changed to give the Defense Secretary final authority in inter-Service disputes, subject to the usual review and approval by the Commander-in-Chief.

Third, the Armed Forces must be reorganized for specific military tasks, rather than around means of locomotion, i.e., ground, sea, and air. The present Roles and Missions have been obsoleted by spectacular advances in the reach and destructiveness of modern weapons.

Fourth, the military research and development effort of all three Services must be freed from the shackles of a debilitating bureaucracy, and placed in an administrative framework in which emphasis is placed on achievement and the required resources are more readily provided. This must be done in a manner which insures that reasonable competition is retained in research and development. At the same time, wasteful competition must be ruthlessly eliminated, and a mechanism provided to insure that new weapons are selected for production on a "maximum effectiveness at minimum cost" basis.

All four of these problems are extremely complex. The first three are largely of a political-legislative nature, and have been extensively studied and discussed. For example, regarding the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the interested reader may refer to a Hoover Commission Staff Report dated April 6, 1955 and entitled: "The Vital Roles of the National Security Council and the Joint Chiefs of Staff". Under the leadership of William T. Golden, the present writer participated in making this study, and some of the ideas expressed above (with respect to the JCS) are taken from it.

With respect to the Defense Department organization, one of the best statements of action required was contained in the Hoover Commission's 1949

analysis of the military establishment. It was supported at the time by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower. An extremely good, recent review of this analysis is presented by John A. McCone, former Under Secretary of the Air Force, in the September 1957 issue of Air Force magazine, in an article entitled: "Organizing Efficiently for National Defense".

Regarding the first and third problems, one of the best analyses written so far, in the present writer's judgment, is presented by Henry A. Kissinger, in the April 1957 issue of Foreign Affairs, in an article entitled: "Strategy and Organization".

The fourth problem, military research and development, is in the present writer's special field of competence. Furthermore, very little writing has been done on it, and, of course, it has special significance in the face of mounting evidence of Soviet progress in new weapons technology. Accordingly, this paper limits its discussion of Department of Defense problems to those having to do with research and development.

6. Military Research and Development (R&D):

The basic needs of R&D can be simply stated: competent men, money, facilities, proper administrative environment, and sound organization. Each of these basic needs will be discussed briefly in the perspective of what has happened during the 12 years since the end of World War II, with emphasis on the major problems which must still be solved.

Competent Men

With the end of the war, the National Defense Research Council - Office of Scientific Research and Development was disbanded. The Nation's outstanding scientists, who had so ably managed wartime development of the atomic bomb, radar, proximity fuzes, etc., returned to their universities and research laboratories. Simultaneously, with explosive demobilization, the three Services lost many of their military and civilian technical men, who did such an outstanding R&D job during the war in fields such as aviation, which were not covered by the NDRC-OSRD.

Since then, only very few outstanding scientists have been willing to accept full-time assignments in military R&D. For example, a major fraction of all past military R&D budgets has gone into the field of aviation; yet, an outstanding aeronautical scientist has never been the top defense official for research and development. Similarly, although the three Services have been working hard to improve their military and civilian technical staffs, inadequacies in military personnel policies and salaries, and the outmoded procedures of the Civil Service Commission, have made progress extremely slow.

On the national scene, the Bureau of Labor Statistics put out a report in the late 1940's which said, in effect, that there was a glut of scientists and engineers. Ironically, during this same period, the military R&D budget was being limited because of an alleged shortage of scientists and engineers!

The Soviets are now training scientists and engineers at about twice the U.S. rate. As long ago as 1952, then Under Secretary of the Air Force Roswell A. Gilpatric warned that, unless we stepped up training of

scientists and accelerated the pace of our R&D effort, we would, eventually, lose the race for qualitative supremacy of weapons to the Soviets, by default. We are now in the process of seeing this happen.

Action Required:

* There is no easy solution to the shortage of trained scientists. Many of the things which might be done are mentioned above, as items for study by the President's Science Advisory Committee.

* The President's recently expressed interest in this problem, and his intention to speak to the Nation about it, is the most hopeful news so far. If he can get American youth as interested in science as they are in sports, we will have taken the fundamental step toward a solution of this problem.

R&D Budget

The military R&D budget has been inadequate every year since the end of World War II, with the exception of the calendar years 1950-52. Furthermore, we have now twice made a fundamental blunder in equating a stable R&D program with a constant R&D budget. In fact, so long as the Soviets choose to engage us in an armaments race, the military R&D budget must continue to rise steadily, in pace with the Soviet effort.

The reason for this is very simple. Each successive generation of weapons has better performance, to match the gains being made by the enemy. These performance improvements are bought by geometic increases in the cost of prototypes of military hardware. Thus, if the R&D budget remains stable, we reach a point where we can no longer initiate new prototypes.

This happened during the Johnson Economy Era, prior to Korea. For some two years, the Air Force did not have enough R&D dollars to lay down any new prototypes. We went into the Korean war with only one fighter capable of matching the Soviet MIG 15. That fighter, "our" F-86 Sabre, was equipped with a jet engine designed by the British, and a swept-back wing designed by the Germans.

The same thing has happened again since 1953. In spite of the fact that it appears otherwise because accounting procedures have been changed periodically, the R&D effort has been slowed down over the past five years. For example, the dollars for Air Force R&D work in industry the current year were programmed at some $120 million less than they were during the last fiscal year of the Truman administration.

The figures put out recently by the National Science Foundation on the national R&D effort are helpful in considering this problem. Whereas the Gross National Product has grown about 4% per year, the total R&D effort of the nation (for civilian and military purposes) has increased by about 13% each year.

This basic statistic is enormously important. It indicates that, as the world gets more and more complicated, it takes a progressively greater effort to invent new things. Thus, if we wish to stay ahead of the Soviets, we can not "solve" our shortage of scientists and engineers by cutting down on military R&D programs and discharging technical people, as we are now doing.

Rather, we should be stepping up both technical training and our military R&D programs.

In the field of aviation, the present R&D budget is inadequate by a figure of perhaps $250 million per year. If the Soviets choose to continue the armaments race, it is not unreasonable now to foresee a military R&D program in aviation alone amounting to as much as $5 billion per year by 1975.

There appears to be a misconception in the Executive Branch of the government that industry should "foot the bill" for military R&D. This should and can be done, to some extent, in fields such as electronics. In aviation, it simply cannot be done, for two basic reasons:

First, commercial sales of aircraft do not produce sufficient profits to permit industry to support military R&D programs;

Second, profits on military production contracts are too small, industry's R&D charges against those contracts are mostly disallowed, and the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been reluctant to allow tax write-offs on industry dollars spent for new prototypes.

Actually, it would take more than the entire net worth of the aircraft industry to support the military R&D program for one year at its present rate.

Action Required:

* The military R&D budget must increase steadily, so long as the pace of the R&D effort of our Soviet competitors continues to accelerate.

* The Secretary of Defense should submit promptly to the NSC a statement of additional R&D budgets required.

* The objective should be to outpace the Soviets in aeronautical technology; no artifical "guide lines", limiting in advance the monies to be requested, should be imposed on the Defense Department.

R&D Facilities

Regarding R&D facilities, an extremely long time-cycle is involved in getting major construction programs approved by the Pentagon, and getting authorizing legislation and appropriations passed by the Congress, as part of the Public Works program. As one example of the extraordinary length of this time-cycle, let us take the Engine Test Facility (ETF) at the Arnold Engineering Development Center (AEDC), in Tullahoma, Tennessee.

The ETF is capable of testing full-scale jet engines under simulated flight conditions. The basic facility was designed and constructed in Germany, and was operating in Munich, in 1945. There are many horror stories about how long it has taken the Soviets to reassemble various industrial plants, either purchased or seized abroad. In this case, and in many others like it, the U.S. out-Russians the Russians.

In spite of the almost frantic efforts of the Air Force, the ETF was not put into operation again until 1953, some eight years after it was taken over from the Germans.

During this period, American airpower was severely handicapped due to a shortage of full-scale jet engine test facilities. We got off to a late start in the development of jet engines, after the war. Many aircraft were lost due to jet engine failures, at a cost of millions of dollars and many valuable lives.

The entire cost of building full-scale engine test facilities could have been amortized for a fraction of the cost of jet aircraft lost. Yet it required an incredible administrative struggle, lasting many years, to get program approval and budgets.

The same story repeats itself, in the case of practically every large military R&D installation constructed by the government. It is a dreary story, in which our military and civilian scientists see their projected and urgently required facilities slowly grow obsolescent, while they struggle and wait for program approval.

Action Required:

* A joint task force, composed of representatives of the Defense Department, Budget Bureau, and the Military Affairs and Appropriations Committees of both houses of Congress, should study this problem and recommend appropriate action at an early date.

R&D Administrative Environment

The post-World War II economy era forced the Defense Department's Research and Development Board (RDB) to place major emphasis on "policing", i.e., to "prevent duplication". As the fight over unification emerged, the three Services began "staking out their future" in the fields of new weapons development. This made the policing function of the RDB all the more difficult; at one point, the RDB had an organization of several hundred committees, panels and sub-panels, and several thousand consultants, enmeshed in organizational procedures which sometimes required as much as two years for approval of a major R&D program.

During this same period, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), the Bureau of the Budget, the General Accounting Office, and the Comptroller General gained strength and began exercising more control over research and development projects. Simultaneously, Armed Services procurement regulations and property accounting procedures were rewritten, often adding to the administrative red tape involved in getting the R&D done.

Thus, while the top defense R&D organization was engaged in a futile attempt to achieve a degree of coordination which the three Services were organized not to permit, an amoebic bureaucracy slowly enmeshed the R&D organizations of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

This brief historical note leads to one basic point: if the Defense Department is reorganized to eliminate undesirable competition among the three Services, the major reason for the myriad of centralized controls imposed upon the military R&D effort by the various arms of the Executive Branch of the government and the Congress, will have been eliminated. It should then be possible to construct anew a proper administrative environment for military R&D.

Action Required:

* Reorganization of the Defense Department to eliminate undesirable competition among the three Services.

* Establishment of a Hoover Commission-type task force, to recommend a new administrative environment of military R&D, in which reasonable checks-and-balances are retained, but primary emphasis to be placed on achievement.

R&D Organization

There have been two schools of thought on the R&D organization: the first has maintained that a civilian-type organization should be set up outside of the Department of Defense, similar to the British Ministry of Supply; the other has contended that the Military must retain control of the R&D organization, using civilian scientists only as employees and consultants.

What is actually needed is a mixed organization, composed of military and civilian scientists, in which people are assigned solely according to their technical and administrative competence.

The military man brings to the job a sense of mission, born of the knowledge that he may one day have to fight and die using the weapons that come out of his R&D effort.

The civilian scientist can bring to the military R&D effort a level of scientific training and insight which has been achieved by the military man only in rare exceptions. Both civilian and military scientists are essential to the task; one cannot do without the other.

The establishment of a British Ministry of Supply-type of R&D organization in this country at the present time would signal only a further deterioration in the effectiveness of our technical programs. The basic need is to create an unique administrative environment for military R&D first, as recommended above. Then, almost any reasonable organization will produce results.

Action Required:

* The establishment of a British Ministry of Supply-type R&D organization would not be a constructive step at the present time.

* The Hoover Commission-type task force, recommended above to create a new administrative environment for R&D, should also consider the question of R&D organization.

Operational Suitability Testing

Each Service now operates one or more proving grounds, where new weapons are tested before being put into production and operational use. For example, the Army Ordnance Corps operates the Aberdeen Proving Ground, the Navy has an Operational Development Force, and the Air Force does its testing at the Air Proving Ground Command.

It would add greatly to the realism of the work done by the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group if all such testing were done under its jurisdiction. Furthermore, as an objective agency, responsible for assessing all future weapons on an "effectiveness vs. cost" basis, the WSEG should in fact conduct realistic field trials before making its recommendations.

Action Required:

* As WSEG gains strength (see part 4 above), the Secretary of Defense should consider the feasibility of placing all Operational Suitability Testing under its jurisdiction.

* The ultimate objective here should be a truly unified Defense Proving Ground Command, under the WSEG, charged with conducting realistic field trials and recommending for production only those new weapons which add appreciably to our combat capability at reasonable cost.

7. Special Problem - Missiles and Satellites:

The urgency associated with our programs in this field is now becoming more generally understood. The present writer happens to agree with the views of Trevor Gardner, as expressed in the November 4, 1957 issue of Life magazine, with respect to why we are still lagging, and what we can do about it. There is, however, one important respect in which Gardner's views should be supplemented.

During the last war, recognizing both the technical and political importance of the atomic bomb, President Roosevelt established a special atomic policy committee, which included the Secretaries of War and State, and General Groves, the head of the Manhattan District.

The Committee met regularly, both among themselves and with the President. General Groves was thus free to report directly to the President on his progress and problems, without any dilution or modification of what he had to say by any official who was not shouldering the General's heavy responsibilities.

The advantages of establishing now a similar committee, to deal with problems arising from the era of ballistic missiles, is obvious.

Action Required:

* It is hoped that the President will appoint shortly a single Director of Missiles and Space Development, functioning with power of decision at the highest levels of the Defense Department.

* Simultaneously, the establishment of a Policy Committee, composed of the proposed Director of Missiles and Space Development, the Secretaries of Defense and State, and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, to meet regularly with the President, is urgently recommended.

8. Pooling of Allied Scientific Resources:

The writer has had some 7 years' of contact with efforts to promote greater cooperation in aeronautical R&D among the NATO countries. In view of the extreme importance and the sensitive nature of the U.S.-U.K. discussions now taking place on this subject, a consideration of this problem area is being omitted from the present paper.

9. Public Information Programs:

The writer's views on this subject parallel very closely those of Dr. Louis N. Ridenour, Director of Missile Research, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, as presented in an article entitled "Security Requirements", published in the April 1957 issue of Air Force magazine.

* * * * * *

The action program recommended in the foregoing is truly enormous. Others, with broader experience than the writer, may have better recommendations on the various problems covered. All of it cannot be accomplished overnight. However, unless we recognize the magnitude of our task and address ourselves to it promptly, we shall not be meeting the challenge with which the Soviets are confronting us, and the responsibilities of freedom, which was purchased for us by the blood and sweat of our forefathers.

T. F. Walkowicz
November 4, 1957.

Wallace DeWitt

December 5, 1957

Dear Mr. Wallace:

As my grandfather would have said, "I was much pleasured" that you and your colleagues decided to condense the TIME piece having to do with my small efforts, and the treatment was both generous and gracious.

I greatly enjoyed working with Al Cole on the television piece we did on the Post Office, and I still shudder when I remember that on the air we called him Arthur instead of Alfred. I feel like asking him to let me come up to make an apology to your employees on the public address system.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. DeWitt Wallace
READER'S DIGEST
Pleasantville, New York

fc

EDITORS · *DeWitt Wallace* · *Lila Acheson Wallace*

November 27, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are happy to present in the December issue of The Reader's Digest a condensation of Time Magazine's recent cover story about you. As the Digest blurb says, the piece gives "A Person-to-Person look at television's ace reporter -- the man who roams the world so you can See It Now."

Please accept the enclosed copy of the magazine with my compliments and warm good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Dwight Wallace

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

A Person-to-Person look at television's ace reporter—the man who roams the world so you can See It Now

THIS--IS MURROW

Condensed from Time

AMID THE trite and untrue that shed a honky-tonk glare from the nation's TV sets come those rare moments that pierce reality—moments when television lives up to its magic gift for thrusting spectators into the scene of history in the making. Some of the best of such moments come from a dark, high-domed man with a hangdog look and an apocalyptic voice. His name: Edward R. (for Roscoe) Murrow. Six years after his *See It Now* pioneered the technique for capturing the sights and sounds, persons and events that shape the news,

Time (September 30, '57), © 1957 by Time Inc., Time & Life Bldg., 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

CBS's Ed Murrow, 49, marches on as TV's top journalist. The combination of brains, integrity and showmanship that makes him such an effective journalist also establishes Murrow, in his role of star on the popular *Person to Person,* as one of TV's five top-rated entertainers.

By the Ears. Murrow commands a huge circulation. The monthly *See It Now* draws viewers in an estimated 3,850,000 homes; *Person to Person,* now in its fifth year, flickers weekly into more than 8,300,000 homes; and his ten-year-old radio broadcast enables Murrow to get more than one million Americans by the ears every weekday evening.

In prestige and awards, he outrates anybody in TV. He has been laureled not only with eight honorary degrees, but three colleges have offered him their presidencies. In addition, he has been showered with nearly 100 assorted prizes and honors.

The network lists him only as one of its hired hands, but Murrow is something of a power in himself, with his own generously financed domain and the strong personal loyalty of key CBS news staffers. CBS pays him well over $300,000 a year. To a questioner who demanded at a stockholders' meeting why Murrow got more money than board chairman William S. Paley or CBS president Frank Stanton, the board chairman himself replied: "His value seems to be higher."

The VIP's VIP. Apart from his rating in television, Murrow is a VIP'S VIP. After dinner at the White House on December 7, 1941, Franklin D. Roosevelt confided to him just what losses the Japanese had inflicted at Pearl Harbor that morning. When his most explosive telecast, the March 1954 show on Senator McCarthy, provoked the Senator to counterattack, President Eisenhower pointedly described Murrow as his friend. He is a longtime friend-at-the-bar (Scotch, a little water, no ice) of Sir Winston Churchill.

One reason for Murrow's big edge in prestige and following over his rivals on television is what TV hucksters call sex appeal. Murrow is tall (six feet, one inch) and compact (175 lbs.). His saturnine good looks and taut doomsday voice project virile authority. *Person to Person,* which also displays his urbane charm and ready smile, attracts far more women than men viewers.

As a performer, Murrow has expert technique. During the blitz, when he served as Britain's Boswell, his "This [pause] is London" carried the thrill of Britain's finest hour across the Atlantic. His timing can make silence more eloquent than words. Between his ominous tone and his spare, understated writing springs a tension suggesting that, as one listener put it, "he knows the worst but will try not to mention it."

Furrows in Murrow. Beyond personality and technique, Murrow's persuasiveness is rooted in a prickly social conscience and a sense of mission about keeping people informed.

An NBC cynic has versified: "Nobody's brow furrows like Edward R. Murrow's." Murrow's worried look is genuine, and his outsized sense of responsibility fills his work with conviction and sincerity. Says a colleague: "Above all of us in this business, Ed Murrow is the one who can make serious matters appeal to large audiences."

Beyond that, as solid a reason as any for Murrow's edge is simply that he is a fine reporter. He covers his stories with an intensity that courts exhaustion and a passion for physical danger that is the despair of his friends and employers. In World War II he covered the London air raids from streets and rooftops and, against CBS orders, went on 25 bombing missions over Germany. He has rushed to floods, tornadoes and hurricanes, made three different trips to cover the Korean front—one during his month's vacation—and once had to be hospitalized for exhaustion on his return. Last year, between interviews with Chou En-lai in Rangoon and Tito on the island of Brioni, he dashed off to cover the Suez invasion.

Murrow's zest for chasing fire engines on a global scale sometimes forces him to commute across oceans to keep his weekly date on *Person to Person*. By the time the show's technicians have torn their five tons of equipment out of a visited celebrity's home, Murrow may be on a plane to Washington to lay the groundwork for a new *See It Now* or closeted in a projection room to edit film for one already in work. At the end of a routine day's conferring, writing, filming or reporting, he must also make his nightly radio deadline—"This [pause] is the news." Murrow has little interest in food, gets four or five hours' sleep a night, manages at best two weekends out of three with his wife Janet and his son Charles Casey, 12, at his 280-acre farm at Pawling, N. Y.

"The Little Picture." For all of Murrow's outpourings of energy, *See It Now* is a complex team operation. Almost as important to the show as Murrow is big, bustling co-producer Fred W. Friendly, 42. Without film training or TV experience, Murrow and Friendly together worked out the *See It Now* technique for getting at the heart of current issues by narrowing their focus on "the little picture"—the human beings intimately involved.

The technique is the most realistic reporting yet devised for documentary film. *See It Now* sends its cameras after a story without any script, never rehearses an interview, shoots as much as 20 hours of film for one hour of the final product—a ratio greater than any other TV show, newsreel or Hollywood itself. The method is costly—$100,000 a show (plus $75,000 for TV time). Though sponsor Pan American World Airways picks up part of the tab, CBS loses money on the program. Murrow and Friendly may spend as much as a year preparing a single show; e.g., "Automation, Weal or Woe?" or follow a breaking news

story on two hours' notice and come back with the memorable "Clinton and the Law."

See It Now has four full-time field teams, each consisting of a reporter-director, cameraman, assistant cameraman and sound man. After years with the program the staff has soaked up the kind of perceptiveness for human and atmospheric detail that Murrow showed in wartime London, when he dramatized the blitz with such tellingly simple touches as the sound of unhurried footsteps, caught by his microphone on the sidewalk as Londoners walked calmly to their air-raid shelters. Murrow and his colleagues have captured such memorable *See It Now* moments for eye and ear as a Buchenwald tattoo on the arm of an Israeli jet pilot; a "rehabilitated" Mau Mau warrior singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers"; the ding of a bullet taken out of a GI's spine as it was tossed by the surgeon to a nurse and dropped into a cup in her hand.

"Foghorn Voice." Murrow, who lives on Park Avenue and gets his suits from a Savile Row tailor, started out, on April 25, 1908, named Egbert, the son of a tenant farmer, in a log-slab house near Pole Cat Creek in North Carolina's Guilford County. "I had one pair of shoes a year," he says. "I can't remember when I didn't have to work."

When he was five ("a fat little boy with a regular foghorn voice," recalls a cousin), the family moved to Blanchard, Wash., 70 miles north of Seattle, where his father became a locomotive engineer in a logging camp. He began earning money at 15. At 16, when his boss in the logging camp began calling him Ed, he gladly dropped the Egbert.

At Edison High School young Murrow won the school's popularity contest, graduated at the head of his class. In Washington State College, as a speech major, campus politician, actor, debater and ROTC cadet colonel, he honed his speaking technique, made Phi Beta Kappa.

For five years after his graduation, Murrow hustled on the academic fringe, first as $25-a-week president of the National Student Federation, then as assistant director of the Institute of International Education. CBS hired him as its director of talks and education, and in 1937 sent him to London as "European director," a one-man foreign staff charged with arranging cultural programs. Then, as Europe hurtled toward war, Murrow began hiring the core of what is still the best news staff of the networks. The war made Murrow one of radio's legends. In New York, CBS staffers formed a Murrow-Ain't-God Club so they could view him with proper detachment. When Murrow got wind of it, he demanded charter membership.

Back home, Murrow became CBS vice-president in charge of news. After a year and a half he decided that he did not like paper work, budgets, and "most of all, I didn't like firing people." Before he went

back to broadcasting with a $150,000-a-year sponsored news show, he took a hand in writing the network's policy, forbidding its news analysts to inject editorial opinion into their "objective" interpretation.

Broadcaster Murrow does not practice the objectivity that policy-maker Murrow preached. Like any other journalist worth his salt, he concedes that, for all the lip service paid to it, there is no such thing as true objectivity in handling the news. The job, as he sees it, is "to know one's own prejudices and try to do the best you can to be fair." He admits to open violations of the CBS policy, but says that "most of the time" he has forthrightly identified them as such on the air.

Spread Thin. Murrow is still gnawed by nerves before every broadcast; even in the air-conditioned studio, doing his radio show, he drips sweat and jiggles his legs tensely. He has an intemperate streak that occasionally makes him work 40 hours at a stretch. He has little small talk in social conversation. Sometimes in company he drifts off into trancelike gloom. Though he can be an amiable companion, he has a reserve that keeps his closest friends at arm's length.

Spread thin by three shows, Murrow has become more of a performer and editor, something less of a reporter and creator. Because his role keeps him from doing as much legwork as a good reporter should, his forays to the news fronts are spurred by his strongly felt need to replenish his credentials with the raw facts.

Murrow sometimes talks wistfully of quitting for six months or a year just to "keep silent, listen in on myself." As a man who "never learned how to play," he also would like more time for his hunting (he is a good wing shot), fishing and golf. He has little time now to enjoy his money, is uneasy about the celebrity that has robbed him of his anonymity in streets and restaurants, and he wears the burden of being unable to be very proud of the medium in which he works. Murrow thinks that TV at large threatens to become an "opiate" and that the network managements lack "guts." His son Casey is permitted to watch TV only half an hour a day.

But almost in the same breath that he talks of quitting, Murrow may spout plans for big new projects. His success by its lopsided domination is a reflection on the state of TV journalism as a whole. For all the earnest thought and energy devoted to it, electronic journalism has illuminated with bright flashes but few steady beams of light. Which is one reason that Murrow, living in a swirl of hero worship, is obliged to recall the Murrow-Ain't-God Club.

The most popular holiday green still comes from the U.S. Mint.

—Tell City, Ind., *News*

Wallace, H.

FARVUE FARM SOUTH SALEM NEW YORK

May 22, 1956.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I work with growing things and so I am used to taking my time. If you cannot drop by this spring, perhaps you can next fall. If you cannot then, perhaps you can next year.

In the meantime, I am going to be in New York on Tuesday morning, May 29 and could have lunch with you then if it fits with your other plans.

Sincerely yours,

H A Wallace

Our phone number here (unlisted) is South Salem 3-3523.

You'll be in Detroit on the 29th

Call today

Wallace, Henry

May 17, 1956

Dear Mr. Wallace:

I was out of the city when your letter arrived. My office has sent off to you the comments on Churchill's speech.

On the chance that you haven't heard it, I am venturing to send you an album of excerpts from Churchill's speeches which we put together last August. sent

With this ridiculous schedule of mine, I find it very difficult to accept your long-standing invitation to stop by your farm one day. Why don't you let me know the next time you are coming to town, and come and have lunch with me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Henry A. Wallace
Farvue Farm
South Salem, New York

rh

FARVUE FARM SOUTH SALEM NEW YORK

May 12, 1956.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting,
485 Madison Ave.
N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I missed your remarks at 7:45 Thursday evening with reagrd to the Churchill speech at Aachen. If it is not too much bother for you, I would appreciate it if you would send me a copy of the remarks you made concerning this speech. - have sent

You will be interested in knowing that to many people you are the most authoritative source of information. A few days ago Dr. Henry C Taylor (former chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics) was here. As soon as 7:45 drew near he grew restless and said, "You know wherever we are we tune in on Murrow. We rely on him more than on any one."

Sincerely yours,

H A Wallace

FARVUE SOUTH SALEM NEW YORK

Wallace

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It was an exciting evening for us at "Farvue Farm" and now we settle back to more leisurely, country living.

Thank you for coming to visit us and thank you for the beautiful red roses.

Henry had received twenty dozen gladiolas from the Florida gladiola people and I'm sure Mr. Murrow knows if you don't, that there is no more difficult flower to arrange than

gladiolas, especially in halls small rooms.

So I can assure you the lovely red roses have a joy and they have given us much pleasure.

Looking forward to welcoming you at Farvue Farm in the not too distant future, I am,

Sincerely Yours

April 15th 1957 Flo Wallace

P.S. I enclose a letter from David Douglas' teacher in Washington to his mother Mrs. Leslie Douglas, (our daughter Jean

(Letter from David's teacher at Horace Mann School in Washington)

Dear Mrs Douglas,

David should go by all means. If you have time let him prepare a little report to tell the class of his experience.

The program is one of my favorites and I shall watch it with real interest.

Sincerely

Florence McGee

Wallace, Henry

FARVUE FARM SOUTH SALEM NEW YORK

April 14, 1957.

Dear Ed,

Just a brief note to say how much we enjoyed meeting the loyal people who serve you on the editorial and technical end of "### Person-to-Person". David Moore and Charles Hill were exceptionally patient, understanding and nice to be with.

Mail has not yet begun to come in but the local comment of friends, people in the stores, etc as well as that of people who did not know their comment would reach us has been most favorable. And so I would judge the show was good for both you and us. The pride of a local community in this kind of thing is really most interesting.

Knowing how busy you are we do not press, but if you do find you are free from your multifarious duties, just take some time off and pay us a visit on your way to or from your place in Putnam County. I will give you some sweet corn seed to plant, if you stop by.

Cordially yours,

H A Wallace

I am glad the 12 th anniversary of Roosevelt's death did not pass by without some notice to the general public.

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January 16, 1957
Our 58th Year

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our New York committee would like me to discuss with you an important project in connection with our famous non-sectarian Hospital.

It has nothing to do with any further contribution from you, nor would it involve any work or expense on your part. However, indirectly it would prove most helpful in our free work for the tuberculous poor of the nation. In order that the problem be properly understood, a personal interview is required. Ten minutes at the most.

I plan to call your secretary the latter part of next week to see when you will be free. Our entire committee will appreciate your friendly cooperation.

With many thanks and all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Martin Wallace

Martin Wallace
Field Secretary

yes

MWLfs

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Mrs. Rebecca Fischel, Dubois, Pa.
*Dr. Morris Fishbein, Chicago
Benjamin B. Fishkin, Altoona, Pa.
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Mortimer Fleishhacker, San Francisco
J. Flox, Peru, Ind.
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James E. Folsom, Cullman, Ala.
Sam Ford, Helena, Montana
F. H. Francken, Bainbridge, Ga.
*Gustave Frankel, Milwaukee
*Philip Frankel, Cleveland
*Isadore Fred, Waco
*Mort Freedman, Los Angeles
Samuel Freifield, Steubenville, Ohio
*Emil Friedlander, N.Y.C.
Ben Friedman, Rock Island, Ill.
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*Louis J. Glickman, N.Y.C.
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Gabe Goldberg, Corsicana, Texas
*Mrs. Maurice A. Goldberg, Clarksburg, Md.
*Tobias Goldberg, Philadelphia
I. Goldblatt, Spartanburg, S. C.
*Theodore Goldblum, Philadelphia
Charles Goldman, Auburn, N. Y.
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*Philip Goldstein, Washington
*Andrew Goodman, N.Y.C.
J. A. Goodman, Swanton, Vermont
Louis Goodman, Galion, Ohio
*M. M. Gordon, Houston
*A. J. Granoff, Kansas City
Nathan Grant, Davenport
*Alfred A. Grauman, Denver
*Dr. A. Greenberg, Omaha
*Fred Greenberg, N.Y.C.
J. B. Greenwald, Middletown, N. Y.
*Lincoln Gries, Akron
*Samuel Grimes, Denver
Bennett M. Groisser, Somerville, Mass.
Charles Grotsky, Bayonne, N. J.
*Edward Gudeman, Jr., Winnetka, Ill.
*Dr. Albert Guggenheim, Denver
Alfred Hagedorn, West Point, Ga.
John H. Hall, Portland, Oregon
M. J. Hanaw, Mobile, Ala.
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*David E. Harlem, Denver
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William Harris, Milford, Mass.
Fred A. Hartley, Jr., Kearny, N. J.
Malcolm Hecht, Baltimore, Md.
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Sam Heimlich, Long Branch, N. J.
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Marco F. Hellman, San Francisco
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Samuel Hunter, New Britain, Conn.
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Julius H. Isenberg, Kalamazoo, Mich.
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Louis Jackson, Douglas, Ga.
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Mrs. Harry S. Jacobs, Kingston, N. Y.
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Herschel V. Johnson, Charlotte
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Nate Karpin, Fremont, Nebraska
*Benjamin S. Katz, Racine
William Katzinger, Goshen, Ind.
David Kaufmann, Grand Island, Nebr.
Leo F. Keiler, Paducah, Ky.
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*Stanley Marcus, Dallas
Samuel A. Margolis, Manchester, N. H.
James Marshall, N.Y.C.
H. M. Mark, Hurley, Wis.
Harpo Marx, Beverly Hills
Dr. Morris Maslon, Glen Falls, N. Y.
*Morton J. May, St. Louis
Mortimer May, Nashville, Tenn.
*Tom May, Los Angeles
*Dr. Edgar Mayer, N.Y.C.
Norman Mervis, Lima, Ohio
*Leon I. Mesirov, Philadelphia
Mrs. A. D. Meyer, Winnsboro, La.
George Mickelson, Sioux Falls
Charles I. Miller, Chickasha, Okla.
*Edward Miller, Denver
Ralph L. Miller, Wheeling, W. Va.
Samuel A. Miller, Atlanta, Ga.
deLesseps Morrison, New Orleans
Wilford W. Naman, Waco
*Donald M. Nelson, Beverly Hills
*Walter Neustadt, Ardmore
*Myron D. Neusteter, Denver
Morton W. Newman, Evansville, Ind.
A. R. Nides, Duluth, Minn.
Bertram Nusbaum, Norfolk, Va.
M. B. Olansky, Dubuque, Iowa
Julius Orbach, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Marguerite Oshman, Richmond, Texas
Joe Pasternack, Ferriday, La.
Joe Pasternak, Culver City, Calif.
*Floyd W. Paul, New York City
Charles Pearl, Greensboro, N. C.
Its Penter, San Diego, Calif.
*Mrs. Louis L. Perlman, Chicago
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*Joseph Rabinovich, N.Y.C.
*Morris Rauch, Houston
Samuel Rayburn, Washington
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*Henry Rose, N.Y.C.
*Mrs. Henry Rose, N.Y.C.
J. Rose, Durham, N. C.
*Charles Rosenbaum, Denver
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Bernard W. Rosenberg, Warren, Ohio
*Sam Rosenthal, Chicago
*Ira C. Rothgerber, Jr., Denver
*Elliot Rothman, Pittsburgh
Maurice D. Rothschild, Columbus, Ga.
Paul W. Rothschild, Clayton, Mo.
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Mrs. Henry Potter Russell, Burlingame
Harry Ruvin, Schenectady, N. Y.
Sam Sagan, Port Henry, N. Y.
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Lee Samuels, Topeka, Kansas
Martin E. Samuels, Baton Rouge, La.
Theresa Samuels, Goshen, N. Y.
M. J. Sass, Springfield, Mo.
Sam Savitt, Rockland, Maine
*Joseph S. Schapiro, Terminal Island, Calif.
Sigmund Scharf, New Brunswick, N. J.
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Henrietta Schiffman, Huntsville, Ala.
*Albert E. Schlesinger, San Francisco
*Melvin H. Schlesinger, Denver
Meyer Schofman, Ashland, Ky.
*Abraham J. Schuel, N.Y.C.
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Albert Schwabacher, Jr., San Francisco
Abner Schwartz, Norwich, Conn.
Mrs. Harry Schwartz, Attica, Ind.
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Lester Seinfeld, Tacoma, Wash.
J. S. Sensenbrenner, Neenah, Wis.
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Dr. John S. Siegel, Virginia, Minn.
*Mrs. Morris J. Silver, Chicago
Nat G. Silverman, Phoenix, Ariz.
*Joseph H. Silversmith, Jr., Denver
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Isidore R. Skier, Hawley, Pa.
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James I. D. Straus, Glencoe, Ill.
*Melvin L. Straus, Chicago
Mrs. Lawrence Stump, Cynthiana, Ky.
Sam Sugarman, Ft. Smith, Ark.
Maurice Swimmer, Chester, Pa.
Herbert Bayard Swope, N.Y.C.
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Mrs. August Thalheimer, Greenwood, Miss.
William B. Tick, Bloomington, Ill.
*David S. Touff, Denver
*Alfred Triefus, Denver
Harry Tugend, Malibu, Calif.
Harold Turk, Miami Beach, Fla.
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Pierre Van Paassen, N.Y.C
Leo Veta, Laramie, Wyoming
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*Charles R. Walgreen, Jr., Chicago
*Paul Felix Warburg, N.Y.C.
*Samuel Wechsler, N.Y.C.
*Adolph Weil, Montgomery
Edwin L. Weisl, N.Y.C.
*Mrs. Hyman C. Weisman, St. Louis
Arthur J. Weiss, Hammond, Ind.
E. Bernard Weiss, Shreveport, La.
*Samuel A. Weiss, Pittsburgh
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M. Weitzner, Babylon, N. Y.
*John K. West, Hollywood
*Herman Wile, Buffalo
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Samuel Zemurray, New Orleans
Mrs. Fannie Zoob, Greenwood, S. C.

*Trustees

National Headquarters . . . . 3800 East Colfax Avenue . . . . Denver 6, Colorado

Wallace, W. R.

March 23, 1956

Dear Judge Wallace:

Very many thanks for your nice letter of March 19th.

I am delighted that you liked the Middle East program. It was certainly about the toughest we have ever done and we worked hard on it. However, we feel suitably rewarded since the reaction has been overwhelmingly satisfactory.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

The Honorable W.R. Wallace
United States District Court
Oklahoma City 1, Oklahoma

fe

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE
EASTERN, NORTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICTS OF OKLAHOMA

W. R. WALLACE
JUDGE

OKLAHOMA CITY 1

March 19, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue, CBS,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to congratulate you on the exceptionally fine program you presented last Tuesday night dealing with the Arab-Jew crisis.

In interviewing the various statesmen and dignitaries closely associated with this explosive international issue, both you and your assistant so framed your questions as to at all times remain markedly objective and yet at the same time bring out those points of greatest interest to the public.

War between the Arabs and the Jews appears almost inevitable; and, truly we are sitting on a "powder keg". If a solution to this problem can be found it can only be procured by virtue of a complete understanding of the legitimate grievances urged by each side, detached from emotions. Your very fair portrayal of this problem will certainly have the effect of subsiding the highly partisan feelings now existing; and, may well lay a predicate from which an intelligent and reasonable solution may rise.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Wallace

W. R. WALLACE

Waller, Judith

June 28, 1956

Dear Judith:

You were very thoughtful as usual to send me the note about the dinner at Pullman; I wish I might have been there. The trouble with this schedule of mine is that I am always dealing with the urgent rather than the important.

Hope to see you during the Conventions.

As ever yours,

Miss Judith C. Waller
National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Illinois

rh

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Illinois

SUPERIOR 7-8300

June 7, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

A few weeks ago, at the request of Allen Miller, I stopped in Pullman, Washington, for the awards dinner at Washington State College. This is the first time in the ten years that they have been giving the Judith Waller and Edward Murrow awards that I have had an opportunity to go out.

The campus was beautiful, the new Union building most attractive, and the banquet itself was lovely. In addition to presenting the Judith Waller award to Francine King, they asked me to present the Edward Murrow award to Dean Mitchell. I thought you would be interested to know what I said and that the boy who got the award was a very fine person indeed. I am sure you would have been proud of him had you been able to be on hand. With all the axes which you have in the fire these days, I don't wonder that you must pass by such interesting events as this.

My kindest regards and stop working so hard.

Sincerely,

Judith

Judith C. Waller
NBC Public Affairs Representative

JCW:jc
Enclosure

Washington State College
Pullman, Washington
May 12, 1956

Dean Mitchell, I wish that Edward Murrow could be here himself to make the presentation of the award given in his name by the radio-television department of Washington State. He would be very proud I know that a Pullmanite has at last won this award. During the past ten years many of the radio graduates from other states, winners of the Edward Murrow award, have made enviable places for themselves in the radio and television industry. Now a local boy makes good and makes good through his enviable record on campus. Your ability to do any job efficiently and smoothly, your willingness at all times to cooperate with others and your quiet leadership are all qualities that will stand you well when you get out into the actual world of radio and television.

I am indeed proud to act as Edward Murrow's deputy to present you this award, Dean Mitchell.

Walsh, Joseph

October 17, 1956

Dear Mr. Walsh:

I am returning your clippings herewith.

I am sorry to say that Mr. Murrow will not be able to do anything about them due to his present very heavy schedule of radio and television commitments.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Joseph Walsh
900 Tobey Street
Providence, Rhode Island

Wanger, Walter

January 8, 1957

Dear Walter:

I trust that it will be only weariness and not disapproval when you desist to send gracious notes about our television efforts.

Sometimes the whole effort seems futile, but a letter such as yours is encouraging.

As ever yours,

Mr. Walter Wanger
Walter Wanger Pictures, Inc.
650 N. Bronson Avenue
Los Angeles 4, California

rh

WALTER WANGER PICTURES, INC.
CALIFORNIA STUDIO
650 N. BRONSON AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 4, CALIFORNIA

CABLE ADDRESS
WANGPIC

TELEPHONE
HOLLYWOOD 2-7141

January 3rd, 1957.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed,

A very happy New Year to you.

I'm rather tired of writing you fan letters but I can't resist -- I thought the "See It Now" with your Chinese friend was sensational, but nothing could touch your "Annual Round-up". You are really making an enormous contribution to the cloudy intelligence of our natives.

As one who is be-clouded, I am most appreciative,

as always,

Walt

WALTER F WANGER.

Wanger, Walter

March 23, 1956

Dear Walt:

Very many thanks for your nice note of March 15th.

I am glad you liked the Middle East show. It was one of the toughest we have ever done, but the reaction was overwhelmingly favorable and we feel well rewarded for our efforts.

Thomas Jefferson is in the deep freeze for the time being, because of current events. If I am able to get him out I will let you know.

As ever,

Mr. Walter Wanger
Allied Artists Pictures Corporation
1560 Broadway
New York 36, New York

fc

WALTER WANGER

March 15, 1956

Dear Ed,

Your broadcast was a great contribution. Thanks and congratulations.

As always,

Walt

P.S. What's happened to Thomas Jefferson?

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

7

WALTER WANGER

February 6, 1956.

Dear Ed,

I was most intrigued by your conversation at the Plaza, the day I had the good fortune to run into you and hope on your return you will communicate with me regarding your Jefferson project, which interests me enormously.

With all good wishes,

As always,

Walt

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Ward, Baldwin

YEAR
Pictorial Publications
235 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

July 9, 1957

No Toolhed

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to you on behalf of our YEAR Editorial Board to extend to you an invitation to write the Foreword for the new 1957 Edition of YEAR, The Pictorial History Annual. I am enclosing a copy of one of our Annual Editions of YEAR so that you can see the character of the Foreword that has been written in past years.

We have been privileged by having many of the world's leaders write the Foreword for our various volumes - Justice Warren, Dr. Harold Ulrey, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Arnold Toynbee, Henry Ford, Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Allan Nevins, Henry Steele Commager, etc. We would be very happy to have you write the brief statement of 300 to 500 words.

In each Annual Edition of YEAR we cover the editorial year from September through August. We are now working on the coming 1957 Edition and if it would be convenient for you to get your statement to us in the next four to five weeks period that would fit our deadlines properly.

May I take this opportunity also at this time to thank you for your continuing interest in our YEAR Pictorial Publications. I will look forward to hearing from you and hope that your reply will be in the affirmative.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

B. H. Ward

bhw/mj

Baldwin H. Ward
Editor

P. S.

In addition to our YEAR Pictorial Books, we have just started (in February) a new picture news magazine going to the leadership of business, industry, finance and government. We started NEWS FRONT in February, and I am enclosing a copy of the current July issue for your information and hope that you will find it interesting and informative.

Ward, David

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February 1, 1957

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Fred Friendly
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York

Dear Mr. Friendly:

Our station, WTVT (CBS basic affiliate, Tampa-St. Petersburg), on January 18, 1956 sent Ed Murrow several articles from Saturday Evening Post, Readers Digest and Atlanta (Georgia) Journal on Judge Frank Smathers and his son, U.S. Senator, George Smathers.

We felt this would be an inspiration of wide interest and of great benefit to many viewers.

Mr. John Aaron suggests that I take this matter up with you.

Several of our oil friends have mentioned to Gov. Carlton and myself their interest, and no doubt they have contacted you people.

Thanking you and awaiting your further advices,

Sincerely,

David Ward

David E. Ward

DEW/m

Warner, C. A

October 26, 1956

Dear Mr. Warner:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of October 18th. A few weeks ago I received a request from NATO to update the film on SHAPE, and that project is now under way.

It is to be hoped that the distribution of arms proceeds with more dispatch than the distribution of NATO films.

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. C. A. Warner
The Johns Hopkins University
Operations Research Office
7100 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 15, D.C.

rh

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE
7100 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND
WASHINGTON 15, D. C.

OPERATING UNDER CONTRACT
WITH THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

TELEPHONE
OLIVER 4-4200

18 October 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last week I saw a documentary film on the background of NATO and the creation of SHAPE for which you did the narration in 1951-1952. It was good. Unfortunately, it was badly out of date, having, for instance, only one obviously dubbed-in reference to Greece and Turkey.

The background recalled most effectively some things we tend to forget and which are still ominously pertinent. Could you not, as a prime mover in such things, look at the film now with the thought of having it up-dated and re-issued at this most critical time in NATO's life? The task, I know, is not so simply done as wished for, and the political overtones in the present film might be difficult to handle just at this time. But, it might be important and the stakes are certainly both good and high.

Yours sincerely,

C. A. WARNER

CAW:psm

Warnow, M. C.

September 3, 1957

Dear Mr. Warnow:

I am grateful to you and your colleagues for your suggestion that I participate in your proposed television program, but candor compels me to say that whatever its merits, and I am sure they are considerable, such a discussion would be a waste of your time.

There is no prospect of my undertaking anything in addition to my present radio and television commitments.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Morton C. Warnow
150-17 Grand Central Parkway
Jamaica, Queens
New York, New York

fc

August 28, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Permit me to invite your consideration of a projected new half-hour TV film series in which you would participate as the featured personality and a part-owner. In this regard, a meeting with you is requested to discuss the idea and format of the program. Mr. Hy Linder, the originator of the series, myself and possibly Mr. Tom Carvel of the Carvel Dari-Freeze company would attend the meeting. Mr. Carvel is a participant in the series.

The new series provides a new type of television entertainment. It employs a unique, never previously conceived or used programming idea. The production cost for each half-hour show is estimated to be under $6000.

Our approach is made to you personally, independent of your association with CBS. As such, we believe you will find the new series ideally suited to your programming pursuits. Similarly, we feel that you are the ideal person to be featured in the series.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Sincerely,

Morton C. Warnow

Morton C. Warnow
150-17 Grand Central Parkway
Jamaica, Queens
New York, N.Y.

cc.: H. Linder

Warren, Mrs L.

May 3, 1956

Dear Mrs. Warren:

Thank you for your letter of April 7th.

This is merely a note to tell you that I have no objection to your using your "secret" on Gary Moore's show I'VE GOT A SECRET.

If you do get on the program, I hope you enjoy the experience.

Sincerely,

Mrs. L. Warren
217 West Avondale
Greensboro, North Carolina

fc

217 West Avondale
Greensboro, N.C.
April 7, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow,

For some time I have been toying with the idea of trying to get on Garry Moore's "I've Got a Secret" TV show. The "secret" I have in mind using involves you, and I would like to be sure you didn't object to my using it before I pursued the idea any further.

My father is Dr. Thomas David Tepson of Tilbam, N.C. He is 84

years old and retired. At the time of your birth he lived in Pleasant Garden, N.C., and (to the best of his memory) he was your Mother's attending physician. I have written to your mother and she thinks this is true.

Would you have any reservations about my using this "secret"? Please don't mind telling me if you do. Because I'm not terribly anxious to do it. As a matter of fact, I think I'm a little too shy for television!

We have admired your work for many years, and wish you continued success.

Very sincerely
Dorothy Tyson Warren

(Mrs. Leicester Warren)

167 Bleecker Street
New York 12, N. Y.
May 6, 1957

Warwick, Maya

Mr. Edward Murrow
C B S - "Person to Person"
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Seeing your wonderful film of Danny Kay's trip to the world UNICEF centers was a very inspiring experience for me, as it must have been for millions of others. Being a teacher of creative dance and drama in New York for the past ten years, I was impressed by it's wonderful sincerity, and the juxtaposition of pathos and jocularity which was so deftly handled by Mr. Kay and your staff. It is to Danny's credit that he realized the project could hardly have been done without the children. Danny and the children showed the way to world amity when they exchanged jokes, hats, hand shakes, and dance steps with each other.

Seeing this program revived a hope I have held for some time of organizing a creative arts project with young people in which they could join forces to show their appreciation for UNICEF in some concrete way. Since New York holds the descendants of every ethnic strain in the world, would it not be natural for it's children to contribute their talents in writing, composing, dancing, designing, and performing for the right of all children to grow up in a healthier and happier environment?

I am enclosing material regarding this project. After several years of attempting to get it started through various community agencies, I have decided to set the machinery in motion myself. If the youngsters are sufficiently interested they will take it from there.

Realizing what a busy person you are, I have hesitated for some time in writing you this letter. However, due to what I feel is your total awareness of today's vast problems I have taken the liberty of writing you. Your opinions and suggestions would be of great value to me at this time.

First of all, in order to afford the luxury of realizing this project I will need a better income than I now have. A job leading to educational television would be my choice. Also this project will require both financial and moral help if it is to succeed. Since my contacts are limited, I will have to seek the audience of those with broad resources.

After reading the plan and looking over my resume I would appreciate hearing from you as to what steps I might take in realizing my hopes.

Very sincerely yours,
Maya Warwick
MAYA WARWICK

PLAN FOR TEEN-AGE ARTS AND TALENT CLUB

AIMS AND PURPOSE:

This club is being formed in order to bring together teen-agers from all boroughs of New York, who wish to join with others in order to improve and display their talents in the arts. It is hoped that this club will serve to enlarge and strengthen what these young people are learning in their various schools and permit them to contribute this knowledge and talent to the larger community in more developed forms.

MEMBERSHIP:

Membership will be attained through auditions, presentation of samples of designs, dances, musical compositions and written works. The applicant may audition for more than one category. The auditions will be conducted before a panel of adult professionals. Their votes will help to decide the rating and category of each applicant. Other deciding factors will be interviews with parents and home room teachers.

ACTIVITIES:

Club meetings, concerts, exhibitions, guest speakers and teachers will form a large part of the activities. There will be workshops in the various fields; and from time to time finished presentations will be given. The proceeds from these events will be donated to scholarship funds or to World Children Relief Organizations. During periodic meetings the members will have full freedom in expressing their views and in forming the social and artistic plans of the club. It is hoped that this club will afford a proving ground for the business and public relations ability of teenagers; thereby serving to counteract the adverse publicity a few have earned the group.

FEES:

Nominal fees are necessary to cover the costs of operation.

Audition . . . . . $2.00--Not Refunded

Membership . . . . . 5.00 Per Year

Workshops . . . . . 1.00 Per Session

(Two-hour sessions conducted by specialists in each respective art field.)

MAYA WARWICK
167 BLEECKER STREET
NEW YORK 12, N. Y.
AL. 4-0447

RESUME

TRAINING:

Ballet -
Pavley-oukrainsky, Chicago
Ballet Arts, New York City
Bellas Artes, Mexico City

Modern Dance -
Modern Dance and Theatre Production, Bennington College, Vermont
Hanya Holm, Martha Graham, Charles Weidman, New York City

ETHNIC -
Latin American Culture and Dance Forms, University of Mexico, Mexico City.
South American, Alura Floris, Mexico City
Classical Spanish, Jose Fernandez, Mexico City
Castanets and Flamenco, Anjel Cansino, New York City
Hindu and other forms, La Meri, New York City
Balinese, Samphi, Balinese Troupe

Special Courses:
Choreography - Louis Horse, Agnes De Mille, New York City
Television - Television Workshop, New York City - Certificate (1946-47) directing, acting and writing for T.V.
Also did special projects in choreography for W.A.B.D. and W.K.A.B. T.V.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:
Includes teaching in private schools in greater New York, camp counseling, night clubs, concert and television work.
Also stock and off Broadway choreography. Recently I have specialized in Creative Dance and Dramatic Workshops with children, developing a course which I call Choreo-Drama.

Teaching:
Hecksher Foundation - 1946
Taught in the school and staged plays in the Little Theatre.
Conducted a Saturday activities program in poetry, dance and drama.
During the same year I studied and performed at the Ethnologic Dance Center under the direction of La Meri.

Hackensack Y.M.H.A. - 1948
Director of dance activities - Taught Modern, Tap and Ballroom.
Free-lance teacher in Brooklyn and Westchester.

Summer - 1948 Director Dance at Camp Geneva
Staged two musicals (one original), a dance recital, other week-end shows, and taught folk and ballroom

RESUME MAYA WARWICK

Season 1949-51

Traveled and danced in concert and supper clubs. Conducted master classes in schools throughout U.S., Canada and South America.

Summer - 1951

Conducted Summer Creative Activities Program for children. Included in this program were field trips, story telling, movies at the Modern Museum, and a Television Workshop which was done through one of the television schools.

Season - 1952

Taught for McLevy Dance Schools; helped to set up their manual and trained teachers. Staged recitals involving 500 or more children from 3 yrs. up.

Seasons 1953 - '56

Fred Astaire Dance Schools - Director of Dance Education in several Long Island branches.

Present:

Holding classes for children, amateurs and professional dancers, singers and models in New York City; featuring a course which I have created called Choreo-Drama, correlating movement and acting. Writing a book on the dance, based on my teaching experiences.

REFERENCES:

Mr. Loroy Olin, Fred Astaire Studios, New York
Mr. Frank Dalia, Arthur Murray Studios, New Rochelle, New York
Mr. Murray Rabino; Camp Geneva, 311 Madison Ave., New York
La Meri Ethnologic Dance Center, 110 E. 59th St., New York
Mr. Paul Steves; Motion Picture and Television Producer and engineer, 1687 Broadway, New York City

Washburn, Abbott

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EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

ARTHUR LARSON IS OUT OF COUNTRY BUT KNOW HE WOULD WANT TO JOIN ALL OF US HERE IN APPRECIATION FOR YOUR HELPFUL AND CLARIFYING COMMENTARY ON OUR BUDGET SITUATION. IN EFFECT THE HOUSE HAS CUT US $10 MILLION BELOW THE CURRENT OPERATING LEVEL. THIS PRECLUDES EXPANSION OF U.S. INFORMATION EFFORT IN THE CRITICAL MIDDLE EAST AND IN AFRICA. AND, AS YOU POINTED OUT, IT HANDICAPS OUR EFFORTS TO MEET THE NEW SOVIET CAMPAIGN OF SMILES. WE ARE SCHEDULED FOR HEARING IN THE SENATE BEGINNING MAY 2, AND ARE HOPEFUL OF SOME RESTORATION

ABBOTT WASHBURN ACTING DIRECTOR.

116P.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc Washington Irving High School

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To George Crothers

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

January 23, 1956

Thanks for letting me see the comments of the students from Washington Irving High School. I have written Mr. Hynes a note thanking him and I am now returning the papers to you.

E.R.M.

January 23, 1956

Dear Mr. Hynes:

George Crothers was good enough to let me see the comments written by a number of your students after they saw our SEE IT NOW program on the Vice-Presidency.

I found their reactions most interesting and I am grateful to you for giving us the opportunity to read them.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lawrence Hynes
Washington Irving High School
Tarrytown, New York

fc

Watkins, Adm.

August 8, 1956

Dear Admiral ~~Watson~~ Watkins:

I write this hasty note just before leaving for the conventions in Chicago and San Francisco. That portion of the film we shot on the NAUTILUS which I have seen is absolutely first class, and I have high hopes for that portion of the report on the new navy dealing with nuclear powered submarines.

My real purpose in writing is to say that in the more than twenty years I have been reporting military affairs of one kind or another, I never met with more courteous candor and cooperation. From Captain Wilkinson to the mess boys we received the most extraordinary consideration and attention. We shall try to edit the film in such a way as to reflect the spirit and efficiency of the officers and men who man the NAUTILUS.

Please accept my sincerest thanks. I shall find occasion to express them to Admiral Burke as well.

Sincerely yours,

Adm. Watkins
Consublant
New London
Conn

Watson, Thomas.

THOMAS J. WATSON, JR.
590 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

November 7, 1957

Dear Ed,

Just a note to thank you for the most enjoyable and interesting luncheon with you and Mr. Friendly on Tuesday. We were delighted to have the opportunity of meeting with you and enjoyed very much seeing the material that you and Mr. Friendly had put together.

I know our people will want to give thought to this idea for your approach was indeed a most interesting one.

Sincerely yours,

Tom Watson Jr.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Weaver, Charles

ATOMIC POWER - 1957

by

Charles H. Weaver
Vice President
Westinghouse Electric Corporation
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Presented at the

4th Annual Conference

of the

ATOMIC INDUSTRIAL FORUM
October 28, 1957

ATOMIC POWER - 1957

The Atomic Industrial Forum has grown to be a most substantial element of our industrial information structure. The annual meeting which started this morning offers a unique opportunity for members of industry to get up-to-date on matters atomic and reflect on the problems which face us in developing the peaceful atom. Keynoting such a meeting, which I have been asked to do, is a particularly serious and challenging assignment at this time. I do it in a limited way, because I feel qualified to talk only about the power aspects of atomic energy. But therein lie what I believe to be the most vexing problems of the atom today.

Speaking of the atom's problems, one of our men who has been in the business for many years once had a secretary who would, from time to time, reverse letters in words as she typed them. One of her most common mistakes was to interchange the first two letters in the word "nuclear". Thus, he often found himself preparing unclear proposals instead of nuclear proposals, discussing unclear problems instead of nuclear problems and writing on unclear economics instead of nuclear economics. He often wonders today if the girl was careless or real smart.

Certainly, some of our current difficulties in the atomic business stem from over-optimism as to the time-scale and effort requirements of nuclear development. They arise from a false impression in a large segment of the public mind as to where we are today, especially from a cost viewpoint.

The press does a tremendous job of presenting the scientific wonders of the world to its reading public in a most interesting manner. I am sure that the press was only reflecting an all too common attitude recently in reporting that only a year or two ago atomic power was prohibitively expensive, but that research has reduced costs so rapidly that a dozen or so private concerns are now planning their own reactors. It was also stated that in England an atomic power plant is already competing with other power producers, and that the power-short nations of Western Europe are about to get electricity economically from the harnessed atom.

Do you support this tribute to our industry's cost reduction progress over the past two years? I don't. I feel the statement presents a completely erroneous impression regarding costs. Research has done no such cost reducing job over the past two years. As a matter of fact cost estimates have never been so optimistic as they were two years or more ago. I don't have to tell you where the costs have gone recently and of the projects in some cases which have gone with them.

The 70,000 kilowatt Calder Hall plant in Great Britain is not competing with conventionally fueled plants. Within the past two weeks I personally heard Sir John Cockroft emphasize this and say that "there is little sense in asking about its economics". He added that the real test comes with the next generation of 300 and 500 megawatt power stations which are now being built by British industry for the Electricity Authorities and which are planned for completion in 1960 and 1961.

Western Europe unquestionable needs atomic power but I see no evidence that they are "about to get" it economically. They simply won't know this answer for the next five to ten years.

But let me hasten to advance some background philosophy. We are dealing with tremendous future energy requirements which absolutely require the development of atomic power. The potential benefits of the atom are so great that we can hardly wait to get our hands on them. The inevitable result, unless we are extremely careful, is disillusionment, a quick shift from extreme optimism to the depths of pessimism and an overall delay in getting the atom to work to our benefit. Obviously, pessimism is not conducive to the investment of private capital.

There is nothing about atomic power which keeps it from being harnessed to perform to our social and economic advantage if we treat it realistically for the tough development job it is, learning to walk before we run. I am just as enthusiastic today as I was when I first met an atom nine years ago, even though I hear complaints all around me regarding high costs and big losses. I hear about a few companies getting out of the business, but I ask myself, "Did they take time initially to know what they were getting into?" Let's face it - the atomic industry should not be expected to support the magnitude of business interests that has ventured into the field.

Some organizations approach atomic energy with a broad brush and try to cover everything in sight. I suggest that a sounder approach is reflected by companies who have chosen that portion of the business that was most closely related to their facilities, abilities and present markets. An atomic power plant has added a new piece of equipment to the product line of large apparatus builders who have historically served the utility industry and the government services. This new piece of equipment is what I call a nuclear steam generator - a new source of steam. After nine years of experience, I re-emphasize to you today the importance of the overall responsibility for this combination of pressure vessels,

heat exchangers, pipes, pumps, valves, control equipment and nuclear fuel. The nuclear steam generator is really one large integrated piece of equipment. Responsibility for it should rest with a single equipment manufacturer. And I see no reason for a manufacturer to take on this new product unless he is not only in a position to execute the nuclear and system development and design which are involved, but also to build most of the components which go to make up the nuclear steam generator.

Manufacturers of specialized equipment are marketing their apparatus with the suppliers of nuclear steam generators. Architect-engineers and construction contractors are working with utilities and equipment manufacturers on overall plant design and construction just as they have on conventional plants.

I'll tell you frankly the thinking which my own company has painfully developed. We have learned not to try to "cover the waterfront". Our only atomic product is the nuclear steam generator. We concluded that research reactors don't bear much relation to power reactors, so we aren't building research reactors. The nuclear components we finally decided to build are those which go to make up the nuclear steam generator; and we don't build all of these components where we stand to gain from the experience and particular abilities of others. We leave the job of overall plant design and construction to the architect-engineers and contractors. We only operate reactors as experimental units in our nuclear development work. We certainly do not consider ourselves suppliers of any basic materials. Nor do we feel that chemical reprocessing is our business. Power equipment is our business and that is what we intend to stick with.

Really, in looking, back, I don't feel that the basic problem of the atomic power business has changed very much. In fact, I find that I have been

repeating myself relative to the time and cost required to get commercial atomic power on a sound economic basis. In July, 1953, around the time that this Forum was being activated, I was talking about "the sheer, stubborn, time-consuming difficulty of designing and engineering in detail and putting together any reactor that will do what one wants it to do". I talked about the fuel element troubles that the Government and ourselves had been through in the course of developing and building the prototype of the NAUTILUS plant in Idaho. I expressed the hope that "no one will underestimate the time, skilled manpower and money needed to overcome the difficulties of developing and building a large power reactor". I suggested that "such a miscalculation could produce a blow to hope and progress". Again, in early 1956, I put it this way: "First, atomic power is a changing art. It will be many years before it becomes a science; second, economically competitive atomic power in the United States is still some years and certainly many developmental steps in the future; third, improving the economics of atomic power as a source of electricity and applying it as a propulsive force remains a technical job of gigantic proportions requiring personnel, facilities and money beyond the normal resources of equipment builders and their customers".

From today's vantage point I see no reason to change those views based on anything I have since experienced, heard, or read. Considering all this, I think that remarkable progress has been made in developing the atom in this country. The United States is very much first in the world in the accumulation of nuclear technology, and that is where we are going to stay.

But let's face facts. The only large power producing nuclear reactors in regular operational use in this country today are those on the submarines NAUTILUS and SEAWOLF.

The NAUTILUS and her prototype have been eminently successful and have provided our country with operating experience sufficient to justify the creation of a nuclear navy and adequate to testify to the integrity and performance of sizeable pressurized water reactor plants. In operating the NAUTILUS some 62,500 miles before she was refueled earlier this year, and in producing the equivalent of more than 50 million kilowatt hours of electricity from her prototype plant in Idaho, the nation has learned some important things. The reactors and their components are rugged and have proven operating stability; they are relatively free of maintenance problems; they present no unusual operating difficulties with properly trained people; and personnel exposure to radiation can be well controlled. But they haven't answered some of the vitally important questions which are obstacles to economically competitive electricity from the atom.

Although the Shippingport reactor, as the PWR name implies, is a pressurized water reactor, it is a vastly different plant from those used for naval propulsion. Unlike a naval plant, it utilizes to a considerable extent power produced from natural uranium as well as from enriched uranium. This fact has caused the development of new technology in the fields of metallurgy and physics. Shippingport recognizes that many operating and design restrictions of naval plants can be relaxed in a utility plant. But problems of containment and waste disposal force us to err on the safe side because we don't yet really know how far we can relax standards and still keep a nuclear plant a completely good neighbor in our daily life. The net results at Shippingport will be a plant which already has and will continue to furnish all of us with a wealth of invaluable technical and economic experience.

Following extensive and successful non-nuclear tests of the now completely assembled Shippingport Plant, the core was inserted in the pressure vessel on October 6th, the head of the pressure vessel is in place, and we are in the process of readying the plant for criticality.

Today in the United States we have only five large utility-type nuclear plants which have reached the building stage. Except for Shippingport, all are talked about for 1960 operation, so we are going to have a big void in new operating experience between Shippingport and the time when Dresden, Indian Point, P.R.D.C. and Yankee produce power. The several small experimental plants which will be in operation during that void will provide valuable technical information but little consolation to the utility executive looking for assurance of six, seven, or eight mill power.

Let's consider the planned completion dates of the civilian-type power reactors now built, building, or specifically planned to be built in this country. Let's add the few expected to be built by U.S. manufacturers for foreign countries, and we come up with something greater than 1,000,000 kilowatts of installed capacity. If we arbitrarily say that 100 units of operating experience will have been accumulated by the end of 1964, where do we now stand? The answer is that by the end of 1957 we will have accumulated about one unit of operating experience. We only build up to 12 units by the end of 1960. It will not be until 1961 and 1962 at the earliest that we start gaining any substantial operating experience.

Electrical World's recent survey of modern steam power plants in the United States indicates that the average busbar energy cost in 1956 was 7.15 mills per net kilowatt hour as compared with 6.30 mills in 1954 and 6.25 mills in

1952. The trend is upward, but I suspect that further conventional plant developments will keep the trend curve from sharp and sudden upturns. The same survey identifies that 50% of the reporting stations were built for $136 per kilowatt or less. With this picture in mind, and a good supply of coal still being available, how can a domestic investor-owned utility consider atomic power on other than a developmental basis, evaluating it against the time when coal may be less plentiful and more costly? Practically all of our large utilities have identified themselves in some manner with the nuclear development program. I am sure that the far-sighted development contribution of utilities will continue. I hope that it will increase. But it would appear that the demonstrated performance of full scale atomic plants must precede any sweeping investment of private capital in this new energy source. I do not see how this can come about in less than ten years.

What then do we do during the next ten years?

We have a broad technical front to attack. In my best judgement, that attack is unlikely to achieve our objective of economic atomic power through any major break-through in reactor technology in the next decade. We are going to have to be satisfied with a succession of engineering improvements -- the same kind of steady advances which have permitted us to produce better and better boilers, turbines, and generators over the years. Some of the advances will be in physics, some in metallurgy and others in engineering, particularly mechanical design and heat transfer. I think there's a chance that the sum of these advances will be economic power in at least some sections of our country in ten years.

Every dollar expended on the actual construction of the reactor portion of the Shippingport Plant, including its first fuel loading, has been accompanied by a corresponding expenditure of eighty cents on research, development and design related to that specific plant. This does not include any of the development that went before and has gone on in parallel on other pressurized water reactors for naval application. We cannot expect this ratio to change substantially as we strive for technical advances in the future. It should be expected that similar expenditures are a prerequisite to the successful development and construction of any promising new reactor type.

Here are the cost areas which need our developmental attention:

1. Fuel Cost

We are still far from taking advantage of the low fuel cost which is inherent in the high energy-volume relation associated with nuclear fission. We must lengthen fuel life and reduce fuel fabrication cost. Through the use of burnable poisons we probably can go a long way toward licking the reactivity limitation on core life, but we have material limitations which are going to require much development work in and out of reactors over a long period of time. The pay-off is simply this -- if we double the life of solid fuel elements we halve the fuel cost.

Fuel fabrication cost must come down in parallel with our achievement of longer fuel life. Structural materials used to date in power reactor cores have been expensive. As we have learned to lower the cost of such metals as zirconium through commercial-scale production we have encountered new metallurgical and corrosion problems. We see some advantages to using stainless steel in reactor cores even with its less attractive neutron economy. The development of suitable

aluminum alloys or further reduction in zirconium costs could also result in significant savings. But an even more fruitful area in reducing fuel fabrication costs is that of simplifying core design. There is no one closely associated with the nuclear fuel business today, particularly among those of us who have tackled the building of some cores on a firm price basis, who would not like to get out of the era of "Swiss watch" designs. I was interested to note from the Forum's recent survey of scientific and engineering manpower requirements the disproportionately large number of scientists and engineers associated with "operations, production and manufacturing" related to nuclear fuels.

The reprocessing of spent fuel is our next problem. Here, in particular, Government participation and support are needed. Private enterprise is now heavily engaged in the business of fuel materials and core fabrication, but there simply is not yet enough experience in the problem of reprocessing to justify private investment without Government cooperation.

The use of the plutonium produced in our power reactors of the future as a reactor fuel material has received a great deal of notice in recent weeks. It could be a substantial element in the reduction of fuel costs as we make progress in other areas. Here, again, is a most important item involving many unknowns which will only be solved by extensive Government-sponsored effort.

2. Plant Cost

To illustrate the problem of plant cost, let's analyze for a moment the latest estimate of cost for one of the large plants now under construction. The total figures out to be something over $300 per kilowatt, not including any contingency item, site cost, fuel cost, research and development cost, utility administrative costs, working capital or operating expense of any kind. This is

more than twice as high as the conventional plant cost which I mentioned earlier. The nuclear steam generator components, however, account for only 30% of the total. Conventional plant equipment adds up to 20%. The remaining 50% of the cost is in the labor associated with installing all of the equipment and the cost of the buildings which house it.

Anything which can be done about the conventional equipment will represent a welcomed improvement for both fossil fueled and atomic power plants. However, more significant improvement will come when we can make inroads on the other 80% as we gain experience.

At least 10% of the cost is found in the containment vessel. Another 2½% is accounted for by the waste disposal system. Here are two items which we provide in the plants we design today largely out of an excess of caution and which we should be able to eliminate or simplify in nuclear plants of the future.

In the area of the nuclear steam generator, our cost reduction advances will come from improved plant layout, simpler system designs, cheaper materials and elimination of some items which are proven by experience to be unnecessary. Such improvements, as well as more cold, hard experience in constructing the plants, will reflect directly in reduced installation costs and building requirements.

Obviously, the size of a plant will have an important effect on cost. The trend today is toward big conventional plants. As our development program progresses, we are going to have to develop nuclear plants in the 300 to 500 megawatt plus range, instead of 50 to 200 megawatts, before we will achieve competitive power costs in the average locations in the United States. This is a matter which poses real questions for our utilities.

3. Operating Cost

Although the smallest of three elements of power cost, operating costs are still in the realm of conjecture and will remain so until we have actual operating experience under our belts. The proper training of utility operators to handle the new nuclear steam generator and the best utilization of such personnel to achieve lowest possible cost present a challenge to our electric utility companies.

I should point out that the three areas of cost which have just been mentioned are specifically applicable to solid fuel reactors. There is, of course, a family of plants using liquid fuel which should theoretically offer the lowest possible fuel cost. However, here we trade fuel life and fabrication problems for problems of plant maintenance in view of the circulation of fissionable material throughout the nuclear steam generator. The homogeneous plant must remain an important part of our country's long range development program.

And now a word about the environment in which industry now finds itself for facing up to the development period which still lies ahead. Significant elements of this environment are the availability of information, the extent and manner of Government participation in nuclear development, Government relief to industry in the area of insurance and indemnification, and the international market.

Regarding the availability of information, I do not feel that security classification is a major deterrent to civilian reactor development today. Dissemination of unclassified technical information, on the other hand is a problem, and the responsibility rests with the Atomic Energy Commission, its contractors and others active in the field to see that newly developed and useful information is properly recorded and promptly distributed.

I am sure that we all agree by this time that the nuclear power development bill is just too high for industry alone to pay in a short space of time. Also, I hope you share my feeling that our country has a most serious obligation to the rest of the world which does not enjoy our fossil fuel reserves. These two points are the basic reasons for a close Government-industry partnership in which Government must assume a substantial responsibility for research and development work. And I classify under research and development the fabrication and operational testing of developmental fuel and components.

The past year has seen extensive progress toward solving the insurance and indemnification problem.

Early in the year, the insurance industry formed its major pools and distributed policy forms. These pools began quoting liability coverage in unprecedented amounts for nuclear facilities. The other milestone was the enactment of the Anderson-Price Bill, which became Public Law 256 on September 2nd. Under this law, as you know, Government indemnity to the extent of $500 million was added to the insurance coverage for the protection of the public and of the industry.

These actions required foresight and imagination, and great credit is due to those responsible. We trust that in administering the resulting insurance programs, and in the implementing regulations under the law, the same understanding will be brought to bear. Work still must be done on the insurance policy terms, on the application of the policy to specific nuclear facilities and on the application of the legislation to particular projects, and in closing gaps by sound administration of the Congressional policy by both the Government and the insurance companies.

In two areas in particular, the insurance and indemnification problem remains acute: in Government contracting and in the foreign business. Part of this problem affects the Defense Department which has been working on proposed indemnity legislation of its own to cover its own nuclear projects as well as other activities involving risks of major proportions. We must hope that such legislation will be ready for consideration by the Congress at the beginning of the new session. Time is of the essence, for production goes ahead at a fast pace. Industry has to date been willing to continue work unabated with the expectation that relief in this area will be granted.

In the foreign field, no immediate solution is in sight. A number of proposals have been made, legislative and other. The Preparatory Commission of the International Agency has recommended that opportunity be afforded for consideration of international action on the problem. We all know that if our country is to make a proper contribution toward development abroad, a solution must be found -- soon.

The study made for the Forum by Columbia University was of material assistance in providing perspective and focusing attention on the domestic insurance and indemnification issue. The Forum is now contributing to the solution of the foreign insurance problem by sponsoring a similar study by Harvard.

Now let's look at some of the other aspects of the international atomic power market. This market and its significance to our civilian reactor development program cannot be separated. The requirements of Europe and Japan present an immediate challenge to the United States. Regardless of the fact that our own energy resources may impose no domestic urgency for many years, we cannot be complacent about these foreign needs.

The product which we have to sell in the foreign market is primarily know-how, and that is what our friends in at least other industrially developed countries are looking for. But the know-how is tied in intimately with the sale of reactors and associated apparatus as they are developed in the United States, particularly during the next ten years. EURATOM's objective of 15 million kilowatts of atomic power to be installed over the next decade makes it mandatory that Europe rely heavily on the manufacturing as well as technical capacity of the United States. Regardless of the need, however, this is where we meet head-on such problems as bilateral agreements, insurance, financing, and foreign patent limitations. Even more important are the handicaps with which American industry finds itself faced in the area of nuclear fuel costs and warranties.

We have examined some of our basic atomic power problems and the environment in which they are to be solved. Most discussions which I have been a party to seem to result in agreement that, combining our domestic needs and international responsibilities, we have a mandate to get on with the basic technical job.

I suggest that Government's collaboration with industry in the immediate years ahead should lie primarily in the area of research and development. Government might well give particular attention to the broad areas of fuel processing and reprocessing, waste disposal, and safety.

I have discussed the type of technical advances which should be emphasized by our research and development efforts. I suggest, however, that the advances are not going to be accomplished unless successive generations and probably larger sizes of the same type of plant are built. A single demonstration plant in the case of each promising type is not going to be enough.

It appears that we do not require and cannot justify the number of large nuclear plants in this country over the next decade which may be felt necessary to meet our development goals. I suggest that such reactors can just as well be built abroad where the need is more urgent. But to accomplish this, Government must recognize the limitations of American industry and support it in a more positive and thorough manner than in the past.

Each of us, as a business man, knows the need for realistic planning within our own industrial organization. We have each forecasted our operations based upon all of the available sources of information and the best insight of our management. Underlying any planning in the atomic business is the Government's program -- what the policy and program of the United States will be in advancing nuclear power technology.

I suggest that our industrial planning would be more realistic and prudent if the Government were to prepare a restatement of its objectives and its program. I recognize that any such statement would have to result from the interplay of various opinions and viewpoints. I believe, however, that much good would result from a more detailed definition of a national program which will clearly identify the place of each participant and each project. Because there is much to learn as we proceed, we need a continuous appraisal of the program and its reorientation where necessary.

I suggest that in getting on with the job we have an obligation to keep the general public as well as ourselves accurately informed as to our objectives and our progress toward meeting them.

Within a framework of public understanding and Government cooperation, I know that American industry can and will vigorously display the technological initiative and drive required to support sound objectives for atomic power. Such an atomosphere of realism and soundness will permit industry to bear its reasonable share of costs and risks without needless recklessness.

W. P. Webb
University Station
Austin, Texas.

Webb, Walter P

The Strange Character of the American West

By Walter Prescott Webb

That there is something special about the American West will be admitted by all who have seen it, read about it, or viewed its presentation on the screen. Even those who reside there feel that it is a land apart. And they are right.

Before attempting to say what the West is, it is desirable to point out where it is. The time has come to nail it down on the map so that a line can be drawn separating it from the East. Historically the West has been a moving, wandering area, and the term has been applied to all the country lying west of the original thirteen states. But with expansion over, the West has settled down in a definite area that can be represented by cartographers.

Nature marked the line separating the West from the other two regions which together may be designated as the East. This is a broad belt, rather than a thin line used on maps. At this line nature changed her mood as if to say to man: "Here I am going to give you something special.

The ingredients may be the same, but the proportions are different. You, man, when you cross into it will be charmed, baffled, mystified and perplexed. The only hint I will give you as to what you may expect is that in mixing the ingredients for the West I have drastically cut down on the water." This irregular strip or line where nature cut down on the water runs north and south almost but not quite through the center of the map.

Then the statesmen and politicians came along cutting the territory up into states, but they did not recognize what nature had done. They placed six states astride the line, putting approximately half of each state in the East and half in the West. These states -- Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota -- are hybrids, a cross between the East and the West. Like other hybrids, they exhibit some strange qualities. William Allen White recognized the mixed nature of his state when he wrote that eastern Kansas was a finished product, central Kansas was bought but not quite paid for, and western Kansas was a place of uncertainty and suffering. Of the same state John J. Ingalls said it had been the "testing ground of every experiment in morals, politics, and social life. Doubt of all existing institutions has been respectable. Nothing has been venerable or revered merely because it exists or has endured.... There has been neither peace, tranquility, nor repose.... Something startling has always happened, or has been constantly anticipated." Texas has been less experimental than Kansas, but with a self-sustained turbulence and an extrovert manner which has made it today the whipping boy of the nation. The other four hybrids -- Oklahoma,

Nebraska, and the Dakotas -- have their vagaries, but are dwarfed somewhat by the flamboyance of their cultural neighbors. These six states, like Janus, face both ways, and have all the pains and frustrations of a split personality. For statistical reasons they must be treated as entities. Either eastern or western. Since the western influence was new, aggressive, and boisterious, they are counted entire as a part of the West. By this rather arbitrary device, the West as it shall be treated here begins approximately at the ninety-fifth meridian, and extends to the Pacific coast.

The three most western states -- Washington, Oregon, and California -- are also half wet and half dry. Their watered sections are as much out of character with the bulk of the West as are the eastern sections of the six hydrid states.

On the map the West can be shown as a vast dry region held in moist brackets. The eastern bracket is complete, but in the west there is only a half bracket of moisture. It is these moist fringe areas that distort western history from an inevitable course. The heart of the West is the vast interior held between the brackets, all or a part of seventeen states.

This is the region that stands in such sharp contrast to the North and the South -- the East. As for the North and South, we have little trouble in defining them and not much in recognizing their denizens when we hear them speak, look at their houses, or observe their manners. Each has its traditions and prejudices which are cherished and commemorated

in an annual torrent of books. The Westerner has his traditions, and prejudices, and also his books. His poetry and prose sing of the nature of his country. It is a long way from "Snowbound" and "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" to "The Riders of the Purple Sage." We do not need to be told what land Badger Clark had in mind when he wrote:

'Twas good to live when all the sod
    Without no fence or fuss
Belonged in partnership to God
    The Gover'ment and us.
With skyline bound from east to west
    And room to go and come
I loved my fellowman the best
    When he was scattered some.

Nor can we have much doubt about the land or the men, the time or the place when we read that

There was a sunny, savage land
    Beneath the eagle's wings
And there across the thorns and sand
    Wild rovers rode like kings.

When John J. Ingalls wrote that "Here are valleys in which a furrow can be plowed a hundred miles long," he left the western brand on the furrow. When Granville Stuart and two companions rode 150 miles and back, crossing three rivers twice, to borrow three books, we know it could have happened only where distances are great, time unimportant, and books few. The conversation, related by Mark Brown and W. R. Felton in The Frontier Years, is truly western. Two freighters met on the long road and made this talk:

First Freighter: "What yuh loaded with?"

Second Freighter: "Twenty barrels of whiskey an' a sack of flour."

First Freighter: "What in hell are you goin' to do with so much flour?"

It is often said that western humor consists of exaggeration, somehow we recognize as western Eugene Manlove Rhodes' restrained observation that "Married men make the worst husbands!" The truth may be universal, but the manner of expressing it by understatement is western.

It is pleasant to loiter here with the poets, the seers, sociologists and the shrewd commentators on the abundance of flour, the scarcity of whiskey, and the low-down quality of married men as husbands. From these examples we catch the tantalizing flavor and faint odor of the West which give a sensory satisfaction, but do not necessarily bring understanding. We are still confronted with the question: Why is the West that way? What gives it this special character?

Some years ago I attempted a partial explanation of how and why the West differs from the East. In that study I hit upon what writers and editors like to call an "angle", and made the most of it. The trouble with an angle is that it gets in the way, obscures what lies beyond it. I probably never would have advanced beyond the idea set forth in The Great Plains had I not in a moment of vanity signed a contract to

to a general history of the West since 1860. The problem was to write another book on the West without repeating what was said in the first? Obviously, I needed another look.

I knew a good deal about the West, that it is a big country, comprising seventeen big states, more than sixty per cent of the area, bigger than the North and South combined. I knew that it has less than twenty-two per cent of the population. Mentally I walked around it, and across it, asking myself how I could encompass it in one brief volume. Where could one take hold of such an awkward and unwieldy puzzle of time and territory. How capture its character, explain its mystery, austerity, and charm? I could not copy a competitor because there is no general history of this region.

The next best thing was to turn to the general histories and to see what treatment the West received. I examined ten textbooks in American history and measured the space, counted the pages the authors devoted to the western three-fifths of the country. And what I found amazed me. The West, looked at apart, is big and important, filled with action, drama, comedy and tragedy, quivering with tension and excitement, a place "where something startling has always happened, or has been constantly anticipated." But in the eyes of the general historians the West became small, insignificant, worthy of little space. One author gave it one and a half pages out of each hundred. At the other extreme another gave it fifteen pages, but I with a western bias was that author! The average for the ten authors was between six and seven per cent!

In the realm of thought we progress when we ask the right questions. The question that had to be answered was: How does it come about that historians devote less than seven pages out of each hundred to sixty per cent of the country occupied by more than twenty per cent of the people? Is it because all the authors are from the East? Because they are ignorant? Prejudiced? The answer to each question was no! There had to be another reason for this disproportion and apparent neglect.

I laid the books aside and took a fresh look at the country with which I thought I was familiar. Once again I surveyed the magic land cradled between its wet parentheses, its expanse of grass, its towering mountains, its shimmering deserts, its colorful past where "Wild rovers rode like kings." There in the land the answer was written so large that it has been overlooked.

This answer will most likely incite argument from Westerners whose love for their land is second to none. People are inclined to argument when you talk about their homeland in terms of its shortcomings. He who talks about the West in terms of its deficiencies, should proceed carefully. I will start with the fact that there is a startling deficiency of space devoted to the West in any general history of the United States. It is reasonable to suggest that this deficiency in history grows out of another deficiency, the lack of material about which historians write.

The historian does not make history; he only records and relates it. If a record is not there, he has nothing to say. He can not write of people who were not present, of events that never happened, or battles never fought, victories never won. Here in the deficiencies, the negatives of the West I found an angle, a point of view which gives insight to and understanding of this baffling region.

Let us take a cold fair look at the West. It is deficient in moisture, devoid for the most part of timber, and scarce of people. It has practically no manufacturing, therefore little labor and therefore no labor problem to speak of. It has few cities and few urban problems. It has -- nor had until recently -- no Negores, and no colored racial problem. Finally, it has a past so brief as to make its chronicle a list of current events. It is more remarkable for what it lacks than for what it has. It is full of negatives and short on positives; long on scenery and short -- very short -- on historical chronology.

Its greatest attributes have been physical and not human, and so geography has shouldered history off the walk. There is usually something extraordinary, exceptional, about what the West does have. Physically it is a strange and puzzling land. Its rivers are without water and its hills without trees. Even its natural wonders are negative in character. The Grand Canyon is a place where there is nothing on the ground, and there is no visible sign of where whoever dug it put the dirt. Carlsbad Cavern is an expanse of nothing under the ground and there is no hint of where what was once there has been deposited. The Humboldt is a river

without a mouth, and the only lake has no outlet. The West is a heroic land without many heroes, a magnificent stage trod as yet by undistinguished actors playing to a near-empty house. The setting is wonderful, but as yet nothing has happened. What can the historian say about a drama before the curtain comes down on the first act? Will the performance that is barely started turn out to be tragedy, comedy, burlesque or farce?

Let us return to the main point. The character of the American West may be revealed by two generalizations.

The West has the character it has primarily because of what it hasn't got. Its deficiencies have not only reduced but have affected the shape of its history, warped it into strange symmetry patterns, made it lopsided. Of course the West is not deficient in everything. It has its positives, but these are of such extraordinary nature as to further warp its history -- the action of its people -- making that action difficult for outsiders, Easterners, to understand. This leads us to a second generalization.

The West has the charater it has partially because of the peculiar nature of what it does have.

Let us inventory the negatives and the positives, putting in one column what the West lacks and in a parallel column what it has. Since historians write only of the positives, it is clear that the main

outline of a rational history will emerge out of the second column, and the character of the history will be determined in large measure by the nature of the things in the positive column. The length of the negative column will explain the brevity with which the West is treated in the general histories. The inherent qualities pertaining to the topics in the Positive column will determine the character of the history.

What the West Lacks (Negatives)	What the West Has (Positives)
1. Water	1. Land
2. Timber	2. Grass
3. Cities	3. Precious metals
4. National Industries	4. Natural Wonders
5. Labor	5. Native Americans
6. Negores	6. Orientals

The mother-deficiency of the West is water. It has but three river systems, the Columbia, Colorado, and Rio Grande. Not one of these streams is navigable. Mark Twain and Herbert Quick wrote about steamboating on the Mississippi, but no one has written about steamboating on the Platte, or Canadian or Columbia or Colorado or Rio Grande because there has been none. There is but one lake worthy of the name, and it has unlake-like peculiarities. The deficiency of moisture has made ordinary farming hazardous and imposed two new systems, dry-land farming and irrigation.

With the exception of the moist brackets represented on the map, the West is practically devoid of timber. Hence there is in all that vast interior West no lumber industry. The pioneers dug their houses.

Compared with the East, the West has a dearth of cities, and a dearth of all the social problems attending urban life. In 1890 the West had only five cities with a population of 50,000 or more; the East had fifty. By 1950 the West had fifty-three cities in that category as against 179 in the East. The metropolitan areas of New York and Chicago have more people than all the metropolitan areas of the West combined. There is no city of 50,000 in Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana or North Dakota, and only one of that size in Arizona, South Dakota, New Mexico and Oregon.

The absence of cities implies an absence of industry and large scale national manufacturing. Not more than five per cent of national manufacturing is carried on in the West, and if the fringe states of Texas and California should be removed, there would be scarcely any. Total manufacturing, local and national, is only fourteen per cent.

With few cities and little manufacturing, it follows that labor is not quantitatively important. Neither organized labor nor the United States government has been able to supply figures on the number in organized labor by states.

The entire West in 1930 had only 1.2 million Negores, most of them in East Texas. Outside East Texas, there was no Negro problem. Since 1930 there has been a big migration of Negroes to California, but

if we exclude California and East Texas, the number of Negroes in the West is still negligible.

Here are six important subjects about which historians of the West find little to write. None of the subjects is a complete blank, but the substance of all is thin. The one exception is water, but all the writing there derives from its absence or scarcity and not from its presence or abundance.

On the plus side of the ledger, are the positives about which historians must write. First is the land. The West has the most of it, more than three-fifths. And the land is the great compeller so far as human action -- and the resulting record -- is concerned. As compared to the East, it has its peculiarities which affect the character of the country. It is a land of extremes, too arid as in the desert, too flat and monontonous as in the plains, too rugged as in the mountains. The desert, the plains and the mountains are appalling in their magnitude, their unbroken extent, each a world in itself.

On the plus side the West was rich in grass, a carpet of it spread from Mexico to Canada, and a thousand miles wide. It had the greatest expanse of grasslands in the world, and on this natural pasture was founded the ranch cattle industry which has caught and gripped the human imagination as no other occupation has.

Excepting coal and iron, the West had almost a monopoly on hard minerals, found in the mountains as the grass was on the plains. There was all the gold, nearly all the silver, and there is most of the oil. On these minerals rose the rowdy mining towns which boomed and burst from Sutter's Mill to Virginia City, from Deadwood and Denver to Ragtown, Tulsa, Ranger and Borger.

These three -- land, grass, and minerals -- have been the main economic resources of the West. On the land was founded a hazardous agriculture; on the grass a strange livestock industry of short duration; on the minerals a turbulent era of mining. All these industries are exploitive. The farmer, with the help of the wind, destroyed the soil, the cattleman the grass, the miner the minerals. Each destroyed what supported him. Since 1860 -- since settlement -- the West has furnished the major part of the banquet for the Big Barbecue described by Vernon Parrington. The one resource that would have given the West a stability it has never known and probably can never know, that would have leveled out the alternating booms and busts, and kept the ghost towns from being so ghostly was missing. This missing resource, commonly considered the cheapest in all the world, is the most precious, more valuable than gold, more useful than silver, better by far than oil. It is only water.

The fourth positive of the West, and likewise a part of the land, is its natural wonders and phenomena. Out there the Maker of the Earth-rind turned virtuoso, ran the whole scale, went to every extreme in the display of natural scenery and climatic phenomena. The West has the

highest rainfall in the United States, 141 inches in the Olympic Mountains, and the least rainfall, 7.75 inches at Phoenix, Arizona. It has registered the lowest temperature, 45 degrees below zero at Bismarck, North Dakota, and the highest, 118 above at Phoenix, Arizona. The West has the highest elevation, 14,495 feet on Mt. Whitney, California, and the lowest, 280 feet below sea level in Death Valley. The West has the highest incidence of hail in the nation, the highest wind velocity found inland, and a monopoly on the chinook; the blizzard is its own child. Among special displays are the Grand Canyon, the Painted Desert, the Petrified forest, Carlsbad Cavern, and the thermal springs and geysers of the Yellowstone. Of high waterfalls it has a monopoly, Ribbon Falls of California, 1612 feet, Yosemite, 1430 feet. Against these heights Eastern waterfalls are minatures, Niagra 167 feet, Tallulah Falls, in Georgia, 251 feet. Western rivers may carry little water, but they certainly cut more capers, displaying what they have like showmen. This showmanship of nature may turn out to be the West's most dependable and permanent asset.

This next item may appear paradoxical, maybe no asset at all, but still something out of which to make history. The West has been the receptacle of things rejected by the people during the Big Barbecue. In the beginning, the government owned all the West save Texas, and about 1850 the government began to give it all away. It first gave the gold and silver to the miners, and they obliged by taking all. In 1862 the government began to give the land to the people in free homesteads, and by 1890 or 1900 the people had taken all that they thought worth having. The mountains without minerals and the deserts without grass were cut

back to the government, rejected by the free loaders of the frontier. This explains why in many western states the government owns from forty to sixty per cent of the land. The fat and flesh had been picked from the Public Domain, but the bones were left in the hands of Uncle Sam. It was on this cutback land that the government has established the parks and playgrounds, forest preserves and game refuges which private enterprise has now decided may be worth taking after all.

Another thing the American people rejected was the Indians. They were rolled west to make room for the people, and pushed in to land so poor that nobody wanted it -- then. There they became wards of the government, a rejected people located on rejected land. In this sense the West is a land of discards, physical and human. There may be some difference of opinion as to whether these discards should be placed in the positive column. They are placed there because they help shape the West, give it its special character, and furnish something for the historian to chew on.

Finally, attention should be called to a singular racial factor. It is generally assumed, and often stated, that the West has the most homogeneous society, is the "most American region." Those who make this assumption must have in mind the vast number of immigrants in the East, but they fail to note that these so-called foreigners are in large measure of kindred stock. They all belong to Western Civilization in the Toynbean sense. On the contrary, the West has by far the largest contingent of non-European civilizations and cultures. The West has 80% of the American

Indians, 61% of the Chinese, and 81% of the Japanese in this country. Therefore we can say that the West has the greatest variety of civilizations. The East is a mixture of European nationals of one culture -- the European, but the West is a mixture of world cultures, American, Oriental, and Western. Having 80% of the native Americans, it is the most American region; having a great proportion of orientals, it is the least European and the most cosmopolitan of the three regions.

As already stated, the historian must lean to the positives. He is concerned with the vastness and mystery of the land, the extraordinary effort men made and the suffering they endured in trying to bend it to a modified agriculture; he writes about the cattle that roamed the grasslands and the men who tended them on horses, about the miners who roamed the mountains, leading jackasses, about the gold and silver and other minerals that created the mining camps which rose and fell like bubbles, leaving ghosts, about the unconquerable Navajo, Comanche, and Apache, and the heroism and cruelty exhibited by the white people who all but destroyed them. He has something to say about the oriental people, with a paragraph on the large contingent of Spanish-speaking citizens along the southern border.

If there is any balance in the six negatives and six positives discussed above, the scale is turned decisevely by a seventh negative which does much to explain the brief treatment of the West in any general history. In this seventh negative the historian is faced with a fatal deficiency of the indispensable ingredient of his trade, and that is the lack of a span of time. He is denied the gift of chronology. There

is no time dimension, no background of slow recorded growth between the prehistoric and the current. Nearly everything we know about the West happened yesterday and therefore the story lacks depth and substance. It is all surface. To write the history of such a country is like writing the biography of a child, of a life full of high jinx and play, but without achievement.

Aside from the Spanish period, which was thin and of little consequence, the West has a time dimension that barely outspans the long life of one man. It missed all the creative excitement of founding a nation, of winning independence, expanding the national limits, or settling the slavery issue. Consequently it has produced no national heroes and but few men and women of more than local importance. Only two presidents, Herbert Hoover and Dwight Eisenhower, have been identified with the West, and only one was born there. In the Hall of Fame there are as of 1955 eighty-six worthies, but from the Great West there is not one. When a group of graduate students were asked to name the great men who had come out of the West, men of Hall of Fame stature, the best they could come up with was Will Rogers and Casey Stengle. The writer of western biography has thin pickings and usually falls back on such heroes as Billy the Kid, Roy Bean, Wyatt Earp, Buffalo Bill, and Calamity Jane.

The Dictionary of American Biography lists in twenty volumes the men and women of this country who have made any noteworthy achievement. Those whose names begin with B were chosen as a fair sample, and separated East and West. Only 99 out of 1252, less than eight out of each hundred, were identified in any way with the West. The current Who's Who in America

carries the names of 45,227 living people, but only 7,369 are from the West.

The dearth of important people is equalled, if not surpassed, by the dearth of nationally important events. Aside from the battle of San Jacinto, giving Texas its independence and leading to the acquisition of the Southwest, no battle has been fought in the West that changed in any way the destiny of the country. The battle mentioned most often is Custer's fight which decided nothing.

The federal government has set aside a group of parks and sites, shrines commemorative of events or men of national importance. The following list tells the story.

5 National Historical Parks, all in the East.

9 National Military Sites, all in the East.

6 National Battlefields, all in the East.

1 National Memorial Park, alone in the West to honor Theodore Roosevelt of New York.

10 National Cemeteries, all in the East, the Boot Hills of the West not yet having achieved national recognition. Of fifty-seven sites of historic character the West has two. One in North Dakota to honor Theodore Roosevelt and one in South Dakota to honor Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt.

It is time for us brave westerners who do not flinch from difficulties to face up to the sort of history we get in a land of so many shortages, a land short of water, trees, cities, industries, labor and Negores; of a land short of time, without chronology; of a region without national heroes,

or important battles, great victories, or places where armies surrendered; or the dead soldiers are buried; of a region that had no opportunity to engage in the big job of creating and preserving the nation. The West arrived too late with too little.

Two characterisitcs of western history issue from the negatives and the positives. The first, issuing from the negatives, is that western history is brief; the second, and more distrubing characteristic issues from the positives, and it is that western history is bizarre. Webster says that bizarre refers to that which is strikingly out of the ordinary or out of keeping, odd, extravagant in style or mode, fantastic. Nearly everything in the West from the Grand Canyon to Old Faithful, deserts, drought, hail, sandstorms, mining camps and Boot Hills will fit some part of the definition. The cowboy, as represented, is strikingly out of the ordinary. Fort Worth appears bizarre to the sophisticated easterner from Dallas. The Westerner consciously cultivates the bizarre. He specializes in what the West has a great deal of, the odd, eccentric, and fantastic.

The unconventional character of the Westerner has come out of his scarcity of the conventional. What the West has is so little that the people, followed by the writers, have developed a talent for making much of what it does have. They take what they have and blow it up to astonishing proportions, as a photographer blows up a small photograph. Custer's fight becomes a Gettysburg; Boot Hill a national cemetery; Wyatt Earp and Eisenhower; an inch rain a heavenly blessing -- and it really is.

This talent for making the most of little can find no better illustration than in the realm of history as produced in West Texas.

From what has been said it is not difficult to surmise that West Texas has little history, less than any other part of the state. Historically speaking it is not dry behind the ears. I saw much of it go under fence, knew the first men, Indian fighters and buffalo hunters. But West Texans have blown West Texas history up to giant size. They have done more fine work gleaning their skimpy fields than the historians of any other section of the state. They have organized and are supporting two historical societies with publications that are quite respectable. They have set up two museums, at Canyon and Lubbock and have a third well on the way at Alpine. There is nothing comparable to this anywhere else in the state. They have written books about the trails, the Comanches, the ranches, and biographies of the pioneers, ranchers and gunmen. They made the most of what they had, a performance out of the ordinary, and quite admirable.

This talent for making the most of little has produced two strange socieites, one good, one bad, each with bizarre aspects. The good society is that of the Mormons in Utah, represented by Salt Lake City. A most bizarre religious society sought the desert and created a minature civilization and a culture that is unique. The other society sprang up in another desert, but took a different direction. No state had less to recommend it than Nevada. It is all desert, and when its people followed a normal course they could barely support a state government. Why not, some Nevada statesman asked, capitalize on the bizarre? Let us, since we have nothing, depart from the normal pattern and cater to the grotesque. A great many people in other states want a quick divorce, but are delayed

by law and custom; a great many want to gamble but are forbidden by the same conventions. We will depart from the conventions and accomodate these groups who will beat a pathway to our desert door and line it with bright metal. So Nevada revised the moral code, made divorce a minor annoyance and legalized gambling. Nevada was revolutionized, its population shortly doubled, and it now has the highest per capita income of any state in the Union. Nevada is what it is because of what it hasn't got. In compensating for what it lacked, it has created something truly fantastic.

What goes on in the West may be stated by analogy. The American West is like a giant musical stringed instrument. The people are the performer. The strings of this fabulous instrument are the resources, physical and human. But many of the strings needed on such an instrument are either missing or defective. These missing strings put extraordinary demands on the performer. He must make the best of what he has, for he can have no other, he must compensate by ingenuity, agility, and improvisation for the missing strings. He finds his range limited and his repetoire reduced. He does not follow the musical conventions, will try anything, and as might be expected, produces some bizzare effects. Considering his limitations, he does very well indeed, and sometimes approaches genius. Doing his damndest, he ignores his critics, enjoys his own music, and may argue you down that there is none better. He does not want sympathy, but he craves and deserves understanding of which he has had a deficiency.

November 1, 1957

Dear Ted:

I am, of course, pleased to have my name and even an idea mentioned in the ATLANTIC.

As ever yours,

Mr. Edward Weeks
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
8 Arlington Street
Boston 16, Massachusetts

fc

OFFICE OF THE
EDITOR

8 ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASS.

The Atlantic Monthly

October 15, 1957

Dear Ed:

As you will see, I have quoted from your Einstein Address in my introduction to our Supplement on Mass Communications. I wanted to work you in somehow, and I hope you will approve.

Affectionately as ever,

Ted

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

INTRODUCTION

BY THE EDITOR

THIS is a speculative look at the present state of human intercourse. It is a mercurial subject, this mass communication, which can be an art but is more often big business; so magnificently swift and so wide open to propaganda that we have all grown protective calluses against it. In radio and television it provides entertainment as an opiate for all ages, yet in times of stress it alerts us with the warning of a Murrow or the Hoosier horse-sense of an Elmer Davis. It seems destined to be controlled by the few, and there lies its danger. In the Communist state it is an unopposed giant, the voice of Orwell's Big Brother, politically controlled and so partisan that even the young grow skeptical. With us, where the free competition of ideas is still taken for granted, a different power of consolidation is at work: due to the pressure of the unions and of ever-rising costs, more than one thousand newspapers have perished since 1929; the one-paper town is now the rule, not the exception. Eighty per cent of the press is Republican owned and Republican in sentiment; and, despite its pretensions to the contrary, the FCC continues to favor the pyramiding under a single ownership of radio stations, newspapers, and television channels. It seems to be characteristic of America to build bigger and bigger combines — and then struggle to regulate them.

But bigness is apt to lose the individual touch. The circulation of the printed word is unbelievably greater than ever before in our history, yet it raises the question: Are Americans reading more and more but believing less and less? "All too often in radio and television," says Edward R. Murrow, "audiences are conceived and treated as people, not as persons. Quantitative response is consequently made the measure of quality. There is a willingness, and indeed eagerness, to answer the questions, 'What?' and 'How?' But not enough attention is paid to the 'Why?' " It is here that the little independent has his chance — the regional radio station, the educational channels, like WQED of Pittsburgh and WGBH of Boston; the small-town newspaper with its editorial-writing editor and its local humorist; the unchained periodical; the publisher with a taste for Borzoi books — they can still reach out for the individual, and find him. Theirs is an audacity, an identification of interest, and an integrity which are somehow diluted in bigness.

The articles which follow have been selected for their diversity, for their ability to criticize constructively, and for their reasonableness in looking toward the future. For help in their arrangement we wish particularly to thank Volta Torrey of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

OCTOBER 9, 1957

Weeks, E.

MR. EDWARD WEEKS
THE ATLANTIC WEEKLY
8 ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASSACHUSETTS

TERRIBLY SORRY BUT THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF MY DOING THE WRITING WE DISCUSSED. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

514-43
fc

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WESTERN UNION
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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

1957 MAR 16 PM 2 (100)

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Weeks, Ted

NA054 PD AR=BOSTON MASS 16 106PME=

EDWARD R MURROW CARE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM DLR

INMY=NYK=

ED COULD YOU POSSIBLY LUNCH WITH ME CENTURY MONDAY THE 18TH AT ONE OCLOCK WILL TELEPHONE THAT MORNING HOPES REGARDS=

TED WEEKS=

Phone at home

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Weeks, Edwin

OFFICE OF THE
EDITOR

8 ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASS.

The Atlantic Monthly

June 15, 1956

Dear Ed:

I am counting on seeing you at the Century this coming Thursday at 12:45. I am grateful to you for sparing me the time in a season as sticky as this. But I have a pet project in mind in connection with our Centennial which will take place next year; I know it will interest you and I badly need your advice.

Was cancelled

Sincerely as ever,

Ted.
Weeks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Weel, Alice

March 9, 1956

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

I have your inquiry concerning Miss Alice Weel, who has applied for an appointment as a Congressional Fellow, and I am happy to give you what information I can.

1. Miss Weel is possessed of considerable professional competence. She has been employed by CBS since 1944, first as a radio newswriter and later as a writer-editor in television news. Her potentiality for advancement is considerable.

2. Miss Weel is a serious and mature person. She is highly industrious, has shown ease in adapting herself to the sometimes rather difficult situations that arise in her type of work, and has a good capacity for working with others.

3. I have no knowledge of Miss Weel's interests and activities apart from her work.

4. From my observation of her, I would say that Miss Weel would utilize fully the opportunities offered by the program and would benefit greatly from it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Evron M. Kirkpatrick,
Executive Director
The American Political Science Association
Political Science Building
1726 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

fc

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
POLITICAL SCIENCE BUILDING
1726 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: DUPONT 7-8585

January 16, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Alice Weel has applied for appointment as a Congressional Fellow. Your estimate of his qualifications would be very useful to us in handling his application. So that you may more easily give us an appraisal that will be of maximum value to the Selection Committee, I am including a brief description of the program and an enumeration of the items on which we most need information.

The purpose of the program of Congressional Fellowships is to enable ten highly qualified young political scientists and journalists to spend nine months in Washington, D. C. working with members and committees of the Congress. In addition to the regular jobs they have in the offices of Congressmen or on staffs of committees, the Fellows participate in a series of conferences and seminars with leaders of Congress, the two major parties, and the administration; these conferences and seminars are designed to contribute additional understanding and to help the Fellows organize and secure a better understanding of their experience.

The Selection Committee needs information on each applicant's

1) professional competence, experience, and potentiality for advancement;

2) maturity, adaptability, and capacity for working easily with others;

3) interests and activities apart from work, for instance, participation in local political, religious, social, and civic organizations;

4) ability to utilize fully and benefit from the program.

I would greatly appreciate a frank appraisal of these points at your early convenience.

Sincerely,

Evron M. Kirkpatrick

Evron M. Kirkpatrick
Executive Director

Weel, Alice

113 EAST 35TH STREET

Dear Ed,

Was writing Christmas thank you notes till your "Lady from Philadelphia" came on. Now, feel I should conclude with a thank you to you and Fred for a wonderful, inspiring hour. Wish there had been more

Alice Weel

Weel, Alice

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

Dear Ed,

Just a quick note to let you know I'll be visiting in your part of the world during the week of August 21st. That is to say I will be spending that week in Seattle. Tried unsuccessfully to reach you before leaving to ask if there was anything I could do for you while there. Doubt it, since I know you have just returned, but if there should be, I will be staying at the Olympic.

It's a great trip I've got planned ...including Denver and Rocky Mountain National Park, Salt Lake City and Bryce and Zion, the Grand Tetons and Yellowstone, Portland and Seattle and Rainier National Park; also Victoria, Vancouver, Lake Louise and Banff. There's only one hitch; I'll need a vacation when I get back...

Hope your's has been restful and happy ..

with very best wishes,

Alice Weel

Weisberger, B.

July 8, 1956

Dear Mr. Weisberger:

Your letter of June 7th has reached me after considerable delay having been sent to my farm instead of to my office.

I regret very much that I cannot give you any helpful advice as to how you may achieve your objective. As you know, CBS has its own film units, so there is no possibility here.

I suppose, but I do not know for certain, that a similiar situation exists with the other networks.

Sorry I can't be of any help.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bernard Weisberger
317 West 107th Street
New York 25, New York

fc

317 West 107th Street
New York 25, N.Y.
June 7, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
Quaker Hill
Pawling, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Morrow,

I wonder if you could help "to steer me to the right place or person". I have been trying to get into the making of documentary and educational motion pictures, on a relatively conservative scale, for a few years. I have made a few 16mm films. These have been for institutions, public and semi-public and have been successful in that the sponsors were satisfied, perhaps even more so than I.

Like many others I have come up against a seemingly immovable curtain.

Every year, sometime in February, the President of the United States of America proclaims "Brotherhood Week". Speeches, by community leaders- genuine as well as those of the letterhead and headline types, radio and TV programs extol and echo the week's word. The crusade and the parade is joined by many during the Week. Every year of late, it seems to me, there is more and more vocalism. Apparently the extensive use of the vocal chords is a bit tiresome to some--especially to the younger generations for it seems apparent that they, many ofthem, would like to see, as well as to take part in putting the term "Brotherhood" into action.

This year throughout the world there will be several hundred voluntary work programs. There will be many in the United States, mostly sponsored by sectarian groups. Unfortunately many people are ignorant of these positive, dynamic examples of putting life into Brotherhood.

I would like to do a film report, that is a newsreel type documentary film, of a workcamp which is to take place in the United States this summer- I have a particular one in mind. I have been trying, perhaps neither forcefully nor intelligently enough, to get a sponsor for a film of this kind. The audience is unlimited and its value as an example of living Brotherhood will be immeasurable.

I would use a hand held camera- a Filmo and take actuallity footage, keeping in line with a treatment of course, and use multiple narration in first person. The running time about 18-to 20 minutes-- ~~black~~ black and white; cost approximately $6000.00. The events will take place over a period of seven weeks. No professional acting very little directed (to the participants) action.

I am well aware of the lateness of the date. I am hopeful nevertheless. (Most summer programs begin within a few weeks.)

Can you steer me to the right place?

I wish to thank you for the time you have given to read this letter.

Respectfully yours,

Bernard Weisberger

Bernard Weisberger

I have made film reports for:

Flanner House of Indianapolis. A settlement house

Miss M.J.Ried when she was the director of the United Nations International School, of the school.

The Morningside Community Center of New York, films of theCenter's summer camps for underprivileged children--also weekend workcamps.

The Department of Special Education of the Board of Education of Newark, N.J. a film report of the public school program foe orthopediacally handicapped children.

The Hillel House of CCNY Uptown- a film report of a winter conference of New York City Hillel Foundations.

I have also written a few shooting scripts and shot newsreel footage in Israel last year.

Also work for individuals.

Mr. Joseph Nobel of Film Counsellors, 500 Fifth Ave. has recently reviewed some of my work. Mr."Bob" Olds of Evbn McCann-Erickson knows of my abilities.

Weiss, Edw

February 20, 1956

Dear Mr. Weiss:

Martin Gabel has passed along to me the letter written you by Dr. Maxwell Gitelson concerning the possibility of doing a SEE IT NOW program about the Freud Centennial.

Unfortunately there seems to be no possibility of doing as Dr. Gitelson suggests since we are already fully committed on our SEE IT NOW programs for the remainder of the year.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward H. Weiss
St. Regis Hotel
New York, New York

fc

MARTIN GABEL

Dear Ed. Murrow:

Mr. Ed. Weiss sent me the enclosed letter and asked me to forward it to you. It seems that Freud was born 100 yrs. ago and the American Psychoanalytic Assoc. is eager for you to do a show, or part of a show, about the centennial.

If you are interested, or not, would you be kind enough to so inform Mr. Ed. Weiss

Weiss & Geller
400 N. Michigan
Chicago Ill.

Thank you.

Martin Gabel

THE AMERICAN PSYCHOANALYTIC ASSOCIATION

MAXWELL GITELSON, M.D. PRESIDENT
WILLIAM G. BARRETT, M.D. PRESIDENT-ELECT
DOUGLAS D. BOND, M.D. SECRETARY
ROBERT T. MORSE, M.D. TREASURER

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
55 E. WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS

January 23, 1956

Mr. Edward H. Weiss
St. Regis Hotel
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

This is a follow-up on our conversation of last Saturday evening.

As you know, 1956 is the Sigmund Freud Centennial Year. It is being celebrated by various of the psychoanalytic training centers in this country and by The American Psychoanalytic Association and The American Psychiatric Association in connection with their annual meetings at Chicago during the last week in April and the first week in May. It is also being celebrated in London under the auspices of The International Psychoanalytic Association, of which Dr. Heinz Hartmann of New York is President, this meeting to be held with the collaboration of The London Institute for Psychoanalysis at the Freud home in London.

Dr. Ernest Jones, the last of the original psychoanalytic team, the wearers of the "ring", and Freud's biographer, is making a visit to this country for the first time since 1932 to assist in the commemoration exercises. He is scheduled to speak at Town Hall in New York in April under the auspices of The New York Psychoanalytic Society and also to participate in our program at Chicago and in the program of the Section on Psychoanalysis of The American Psychiatric Association, also in this city.

In addition, the American Psychoanalytic Association is arranging an exhibit of "Freudiana", consisting of sculptures, paintings, art objects, original manuscripts, first editions, etc. having to do with Freud and the history of psychoanalysis. This exhibit will be open to the general public in connection with the Chicago meetings and I have recently had word that after the meetings here the exhibit will be transferred to The New York Academy of Medicine and will be on display there for a number of weeks.

As you know, this is not simply the hundredth anniversary of Freud's birth. It is also the forty-fifth year of the existence of The American Psychoanalytic Association, which has been the backbone of the development of psychoanalysis in this country and with which the fifteen recognized institutes and three training centers in psychoanalysis are affiliated. There are at the present time more than six hundred members of the American Psychoanalytic Association and a thousand students of psychoanalysis in the various recognized training facilities. As you know, the findings of psychoanalysis

are being applied on an increasingly broad front in medicine, in anthropology, in sociology, and in academic psychology. There is a strong trend at the present time towards the establishment of psychoanalytic training in connection with medical schools, and even where the immediate prospect of this is not so great there is a wide general demand for trained psychoanalysts to participate in the psychiatric training programs of medical schools. It is not too much to say that the foundation of dynamic psychiatry as it has developed in this country is based on psychoanalysis.

All of this has led us to think of the possible validity of having public notice directed to the fact of the Centennial Year. It is not a question of advertising psychoanalysis or obtaining personal recognition for any single person, but rather to call attention to the particular significance of this year in the history of medicine and of our culture in general. By the same token the American Psychoanalytic Association is interested only in the possibility of a dignified and accurate conveyance to the general public of the fact of the Centennial and its meaning. In this connection I have dared to think of the possibility that one of Edward R. Murrow's programs might, at an appropriate time this year, be devoted, at least in part, to the subject of the Freud Centennial. His program is the only one of those that I know about which would qualify in the eyes of my colleagues as having that public standing and dignity of which we consider the occasion of the Centennial to be deserving.

In writing you in this way I am following up on your thought that it might be possible for you to call the matter to the attention of the Columbia Broadcasting System and Mr. Murrow in the hope that they would find the project valuable and of interest to them. If my suggestion has the possibility of being accepted I would be glad to try to arrange for whatever assistance the American Psychoanalytic Association could give.

With appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

Maxwell Gitelson

Maxwell Gitelson, M.D.
President

MG:fk

Weiss, Louis S

October 31, 1957

Dear Honi:

I have your note of October 30th. The reason you did not hear from me before, is that I did not receive your previous communication.

I am sorry to say that I cannot give you the statement you require. I have had to make it my policy not to do public appeals, no matter how worthy the cause. If I were to do one, I would have hundreds of requests to do others. I am sure that you understand the situation.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Louis S. Weiss
215 West 88th Street
New York 24, New York

mcc

(B)

MRS. LOUIS S. WEISS
215 WEST 88TH STREET
NEW YORK 24, N. Y.

October 30, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I thought possibly your heavy schedule has kept you from having time to dash off the statement on Wiltwyck that I hoped you be willing to let us have, so I'm enclosing a "ready made" one. Please feel free to edit, or indeed junk it, in favor of one of your own, but it would mean so much to our Christmas appeal to include something from you.

Always my best to you and Janet.

As ever,

Toni

All over the world, millions of children are suffering from poverty and neglect. Right here in New York, hundreds of children suffer too. Delinquency breeds in areas of economic and emotional poverty.

Wiltwyck School is one of the few institutions where these children get a chance to learn to live normal, decent lives. Wiltwyck deserves the support of every citizen who believes that a contribution toward the mental health of our youth is an investment in a sound society.

Weitman, Robt.

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

ROBERT M. WEITMAN

Vice President
in Charge of Program Development

March 16th 1956 No Ans.

Dear Ed

I just want to be among the many who have told you that Tuesday's "See It Now - Egypt/ Israeli" was just brilliant.

It is the kind of subject matter that could stand a sequel because of the broad canvas involved.

Sincerely

Bob

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Wherry, Chas

Sta K, Box III84
Los Angeles Calif,
Sept 24th, 1956

Mr Edw Murrow.

c/o C B S, Broadcasting Co,

New York City N Y.

Sir

Upon my return from Mexico, I read about you in Ebony Magazine, and I wants you to know that my race adores you and Ed Sullivan across the Nation, down through the years we all knows it, s no Jim Crow in show business, we also knows that it was in Baseball and in a -- few other sports, such as Jockey, s for horse racing, they dont use colored Jockeys, I wish you would do this for me, and this is to give credit where credit is due, and this is what I would like for you to do,

Give Mrs Portia Washington Pittman who is the only living daughter of the late Famed - Educator Booker T, Washington Sr, an interview, also her nephew Booker T, Washington III Mrs Pittman lives in Washington D C, Booker T III lives in New York, I have been in Mex --- for a short stay, I have been trying to get the life of Dr Washington filmed, the whole and entire family wants to sell the screen rights to have his life filmed your audience would I-- like to hear some things that Mrs Pittman can tell about her father, she told me when she finished High School, Mr John D, Rockefeller Sr was the first one to shake kands with her I read in one of the Books that the Educator wrote, and he said from 1902 to 1909 Mrs John D Sr gave through the General Education Fund of which he set up, $53,000,000, and Dr Wash- put it all into his school and today Tuskegee is known around the world, and Dr Washington did not use it for him self nor family,

She said Mrs Alice Roosevelt Longworth daughter of the late U S Pres Theo Roosevelt is a good friend of her, s she lives in Washington D C also, Dr Washington dined in The White with Pres Theo Roosevelt once, she said she studied music in Berlin Germany, she can still speak some German, she taught music in Dallas Texas for years, so you can ask Mrs Pittman about her father and Pres Roosevelt Mr Juluis Rosenwald of Sears Roebuck and Co and you can ask her about Mr Rockefeller Sr. and how her father met the great Dr Goe W, Carver, in New York University, her father, s Bust stands in the Hall of Fame, May I hear from you as soon as possible? Yours truly Chas D, Wherry. write or wire me

Chas D Wherry

P S.

We have money and U S, Postage stamps in Memory of Dr Carver and Dr Booker T, Dr Washington died in I9I5, the 79th and the 8Ist acts of Congress passed 2 bills to mint and sell B T W, Memorials Half Dollars, ½ of the proceeds - went to the U S Treasury Dept, and the other went to the B T W Memorial at Booker Washington Birthplace Va, 26 miles from Roanoke, in I940 we had new IO¢ B T W, Non profit Funds,

Yours truly,

Charles Wherry

LAUNCH CITY-WIDE NEGRO COMMUNITY ELECTION
Actress Maidie Norman; Booker T. Washington III and Nettie Washington Douglas, Grandchildren of Famed Negro Educator; Mayor Warren Dorn of Pasadena

L. A. Award Election Opened

Negro Leader of 1956

A city-wide Negro community election to find its 1956 Community Leader was launched today following a ceremony at the Statler Hotel.

The ceremony took place last night as Mayor Warren Dorn of Pasadena, joined the grandchildren of the late Negro educator, Booker T. Washington, in setting off the torch of learning that is located 100 feet over 25th st. and Central ave.

The torch symbolizes the educational aspirations of the Negro people and replicas will be found in polling places throughout the city. More than 200,000 ballots are expected to be cast. The elected leader will have a scholarship named in his honor.

Last year's award went to Horace Johnson, Los Angeles postal clerk, who was instrumental in finding means to a higher education for 43 boys of all races.

Those attending the dinner listened to to speeches by Mayor Dorn, Attorney Loren Miller, Actress Maidie Norman, Nettie Washington Douglas, and Booker T. Washington, III, grandchildren of the famed Negro educator.

Police Hunt Man On Check Count

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. 13.—(AP)—The Leon County Sheriff's Office said today it had been asked to look for a 37-year-old Perry, Fla., real estate developer who told a story of a mysterious millionaire giving him two million dollars to invest.

Deputy Sheriff W. P. Smith said Duval county authorities had asked him to pick up Joe H. Scales on a warrant charging him with issuing a bad check. The Miami sheriff's office reported it had a warrant for Scales on an affidavit from a hotel owner accusing him of running out on a $496 bill.

Scales told newsmen here of the mysterious millionaire after he filed a declaration of trust with the Secretary of State's office whereby Juan T. Wrigo designated him as trustee for the two million.

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

Whitey

June 4, 1956

You said you would like to call Mr. White sometime this week.

Frank

McCANN-ERICKSON CORPORATION
(INTERNATIONAL)
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

FRANK WHITE
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

May 10, 1956

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your thoughtful note of the 17th regarding Arthur Menken, which arrived while I was tied up with our overseas management personnel who have been with us here in the States for the past couple of weeks.

I believe Menken is now on the Coast, but will try to get in touch with him when he gets back.

How about getting together for lunch one of these days? It would be fun to bring each other up to date in things.

Cordially,

Frank

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Mrs. Crissan Dec. 4

Mr. Henry White called. Has been calling here about three times a day to ask whether or not you would give him an answer to his letter.

Called 12/4

The answer is NO

W. White
Hen

SCREEN GEMS Inc.

TELEVISION SUBSIDIARY OF COLUMBIA PICTURES CORP.

December 2, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Having missed you on Friday, we called again this morning to discover that you will not be back in New York until tomorrow. Therefore, let us outline the suggestion which we would like to present to you.

You are probably familiar with our highly regarded and popular program, FATHER KNOWS BEST, NBC-TV Wednesday 8:30 to 9:00 p.m., and which stars Robert Young and Jane Wyatt. The producer, Gene Rodney, has come up with an idea, synopsis of which is attached. After you have read it, we think you will agree that the plot for this episode is eminently in keeping with all the things for which you personally stand.

If you are intrigued by this idea, you should know that not only is your personal participation to be filmed but it would be filmed in New York because at no time are you on camera with any other member of the cast. Furthermore, the total time required to film your participation should not exceed three or four hours. Additionally, we have been authorized to discuss a fee which is the maximum that this program has ever paid for a guest appearance and which we believe you would find satisfactory. The only point which is unknown to us is whether you are contractually free to make a guest appearance on an NBC program.

In any case, we are excited about this possibility and are extremely anxious to know your reaction to the basic idea. In order to be certain that this will be in your hands when you return to New York, it will be sent by messenger and we will contact you tomorrow afternoon for your decision.

Cordially

Henry S. White
Director of Program Procurement

711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. : PLAZA 1-4432

Edward R. Murrow and Father Knows Best
in: "THIS I BELIEVE"

STORY SYNOPSIS

A day or so before school spring vacation, Daughter Betty realizes she has neglected to turn in a theme to her junior college English composition professor on the subject: My Responsibilities of Citizenship. A last minute dash to the library produces a hastily composed essay, which Betty turns in just under the wire.

The professor, however, is quite impressed with the essay and takes the liberty of submitting it to an Edward R. Murrow essay contest being conducted among high school and junior college students on the subject: This I believe.

Surprisingly the essay wins, and the Professor announces this to Jim and Margaret Anderson, who are not only proud of their daughter but also pleased with the extreme modesty she displays on hearing the news. Privately, Jim and Margaret, knowing the haste with which the essay was put together, feel that their daughter is either a genius or mighty lucky.

Word now comes that Mr. Murrow would like to interview the essay winner's family on his Person To Person TV Show. His reason: to examine the home and family life of such an essayist and try to find the factors that produce today's thoughtful, serious minded young people. The intention is to suggest the importance of a good, enlightened home life and development of the kind of thoughtful young citizens we need. The heart and strength of America lies in the home life of average families living in average towns all over America.

This is the biggest thing that's ever happened to the Anderson family, and they run the gamut of emotions trying to adjust to it. In spite of Jim and Margaret's repeated admonitions that the children are expected to act perfectly normal and be simply themselves on the telecast, both Kathy and Bud keep trying to figure out ways to become great performers, Bud with his bongo drums, etc.

As the exciting day draws nearer, there is one disturbing element: Betty's modesty over her honor has turned into down right reluctance to participate. Jim and Margaret are puzzled by this.

Finally, the hectic day arrives when the cameras, etc., are being moved into the Anderson home, Bud and Kathy are having a big time getting in the way of the cameras and the cables crew. It is now that Betty provokes a real crisis. She draws Jim and Margaret into a private consultation. She has found out that Mr. Murrow intends to climax the interview by having her read a bit of her essay, and this she cannot do! Why not? Because she didn't actually write it! In that last minute dash to the library she was lucky enough to find a piece written by some old Greek philosopher which said precisely what she wanted to express in her essay. So she changed it to fit her own situation, paraphrased it, modernized it a bit, and handed it in.

This is quite a blow, but Jim feels there's nothing to do now but go through with the broadcast because there isn't time for Mr. Murrow to make a substitution. He further rationalizes that if neither her Professor nor the judges recognized the source of her essay, certainly no one else would.

This last hope is destroyed a moment later as the Professor shows up, and in a private conversation with Jim and Margaret, starts to tell them what they already know. He feels part of the guilt is his, because he should have caught this, and also because he was the one who submitted the essay. He explains that he was thrown off because, first, Betty is the kind of student who is capable of writing such an essay, and, second, because her rewriting and it's up-to-date relevancy made it sound as though it were a newly written piece.

Jim and Margaret now feel that, regardless of any other considerations, they must not go through with the telecast. Jim convinces the director in charge that it is urgent he talk with Mr. Murrow, so a last minute call is arranged.

We hear none of this conversation; all we know is that the decision is to go through with it anyway. There's no time for Jim to explain to Margaret; he tells her only that he has to tell Betty something. But before he can do this the telecast is on! The Andersons hectically race into position, trying to appear calm and casual.

Mr. Murrow is, as usual, very genial, warm and provocative in his interviewing, digging some good laughs out of Kathy and Bud over their hobbies and views of life. During all this Jim is having a heck of a time trying to get Betty out of camera range so he can impart some information to her. And all the time a feeling of apprehension is building up.

Finally, the big moment can no longer be avoided, and Mr. Murrow calmly brings up the subject of Betty's award winning "This I Believe" essay, and then he tosses in this startling statement: Now I understand, Betty, that you are not going to accept this award, is this true?

Margaret, Bud and Kathy are pretty surprised at this. Betty says it is true. And Mr. Murrow asks if he might explain, for her, why she is doing this. He proceeds to explain that Betty feels she should not receive credit for her essay, inasmuch as it is based on the writings of another person. Actually, he says, this is not uncommon in the annals of literature; Shakespeare, for example, more often than not took existing themes and plots for his plays -- took whole stores from Plutarch's Lives and wrote them into plays. The important thing was not what he used but what he did with the material. And it is the same with Betty. She took some ideas of an Athenian philosopher who lived two thousand years ago, and, feeling that they expressed her own thoughts and also that they had a vital pertinence and application to current times, she gave them a new utterance. In this way - because of the new utterance - they would be given a new hearing. This was her intention - not to win an award; in fact it was without her knowledge that the essay had been submitted in the first place. Furthermore, he was well aware of her source material and admired her handling of it to express what she believes; and that's the basis of the contest -- Not What Can I Write, but What Do I Believe.

With that, Mr. Murrow says that, in spite of Betty's decision, the award is still her's.

He asks Betty to read part of her essay, which she now feels justified in doing. And as she begins to read (with her relieved and proud family standing behind her), we fade out.

-o-

White, Leigh

Tel: ELdorado 5-4200

HOTEL BLACKSTONE
50 EAST 58TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

26 August 1957

Dear Ed:

Your secretary tells me that, though you're officially on vacation, you do get to town every now and then.

Will you be available any time this week? I hope so, because I'd very much like to see you.

With best wishes to you, Janet, and Casey, I am

Ever sincerely,

Leigh

Leigh White

Checked out

White, Wm.

March 9, 1956

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your letter of February 13th.

I am sorry, but I'm afraid we won't be able to do a bank program. This isn't lack of interest on our part. It's just that it wouldn't stand up for a whole hour or hour and a half which is what we have to fill on SEE IT NOW these days. But thanks for letting me know about it anyway.

Janet and Casey join me in sending love to you.

Sincerely,

Mr. William White
233 Railway Exchange Building
Denver 2, Colorado

fc

WHITE & WHITE

233 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Denver 2, Colorado

ALpine 5-9800

February 13, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Ave.
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Professor:

I remember the last time you were in our humble home (and there met Roger Knight, president of the U. S. National Bank) your interest was somewhat piqued at how one moves a bank. You thought, if I quote correctly, that you thought such a move--with all its attendant planning and logisitics--might make an interesting TV show.

You were, of course, quite right but subsequent events would tend to throw some coolish water on the idea. They won't just pick up the bank, lock & stock, and move it overnight to the bank's new quarters. Banks move piecemeal and thereby suffer a dramatic pictorial loss.

However, there are some items that might add up. I like the theme that a small bank hasn't got a million people to put on committees to plan this sort of move and the attendant parties. So the president and the vice president and their assistants take on this sort of a major move, playing it as best they can by ear. And there are some wonderful details to be ironed out--who tells the various florists what sort of plant or flower arrangement is wanted; how are the invitations printed; do we need a bar in the Hospitality Rooms of the three leading Denver hotels; what will be served at the press brunch--brandy milk punches or gin & tonics?

I seriously think that some of those meetings would be most human in their puzzling, groping qualities.

Also, maybe the opening of the bank would interest you, since I think you've never covered one. One drags lots of people through banks, some are wined and dined, others merely dined, a fashion show has to be planned for the lady bankers (or bankers' wives) entertainment has to be laid on for a banquet of 850 people--and while all this is going on the bank has to operate in its old quarters and the new made ready, everybody has to walk around bone tired and still be cheerful (because the next guy you meet may be a potential depositor).

Most of the equipment for the new building will be new though there'll be moved something like 165 chairs, 3,403 safe deposit boxes, 50 adding machines and eight huge IBM machines (among a lot of other lesser junk) like money!

The move is now scheduled--in its physical aspects--for May 20-26. Herewith the other events: May 13 Press brunch; May 16 buffet supper for bank employees and their wives; May 17 tour of bank for stockholders; May 18 cocktails for other Denver bank officers; May 19 buffet lunch for out of town bankers;(fashion show luncheon in a different place for their wives); Cocktails for out of town bankers; banquet for out of town bankers; May 21-25 buffet lunches for Denver's major service clubs; May 26 Dedication of bank; May 28 bank open for business.

Maybe the whole thing could be wrapped up in a TV show, maybe not. We personally at this point wish we'd never heard of the damn thing except that we believe you can't beat working for a bank to make money!

Love to Janet and Casey and do let us know if any of the above interests you. As I recall from your previous correspondence time-lags, we shall learn in 1958 that you weren't particularly interested!

Love,

Bill

Whitmire
Harold
Thank You

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Your parcel sent to the Wilmington Summer Festival was gratefully received. Only the kind intent, shown by you and other famous personalities, made this project a real success.

May God bless and keep you.

Mrs. Harold D. Whitmire

Wiese, Otis

December 13, 1956

Dear Wiese:

Thank you for your letter of November 9th, and please forgive the delay in answering. As you may know, I was away in Israel for a while.

I wish I could do as you ask, but I am not sure what "Togetherness" means. Since I seem unable to get together with myself, I feel unable to make the contribution.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Otis L. Wiese,
Editor and Publisher
MC CALL'S
New York, New York

fc

McCall's

OFFICE OF THE
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

November 9, 1956

Dear Murrow:

As part of our overall editorial policy of Togetherness--a concept which emphasizes today's new family unity--we will shortly begin a new series on our table of contents page. In it, civic, cultural and community leaders from all over the country will tell, in approximately 100 words, "What Togetherness Means to Me."

We would very much like to include a quotation by you in the series since we feel that so many of the 5,000,000 homes into which we go would appreciate your thoughts on the subject.

If this idea meets with your approval, Mrs. Lenore Hershey of our staff would be pleased to call on you at your convenience to work out further details with you.

Cordially,

Otis L. Wiese

Otis L. Wiese
Editor and Publisher

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

OLW:bjc

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Williams, Douglas
3 3 30
Thursday

The Lowell
Twenty-Eight East 63rd Street
New York 21, N.Y.

TE 8-1400

November 25 '57

Dear Ed -

I am here for a week or ten days and would like very much to see you and have a talk. If such can be arranged with your crowded programme will you let me know here or leave a message for me to call you.

as ever,

Douglas

(Douglas Williams)

now come
come up & ed. to say
leaving next day

F. Graham Williams

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October 29, 1957

Re: Credit Card

- and -

Mr. Ed Murrow's Program

American Oil Company
1330 W. Peachtree St., N. W.,
Atlanta, Georgia

Attention: Mr. Hugh Roberts

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Thank you for your good letter of October 25th.

I am glad to know that you will soon have a new station on Peachtree Road at Lennox Road, which is within a few blocks of my home. I want to be sure that you and the people in your good Company know that one of the reasons why I am wanting to use your product is because of the pleasure I have received from hearing and seeing Mr. Ed Murrow on radio and television programs for many years.

Sincerely,

F. GRAHAM WILLIAMS,

FGW-T

cc: Mr. Ed Murrow
% C. B. S. T.V.,
New York, N. Y.

Williams, George.

March 19, 1957

Dear Mr. Williams:

Thanks for your letter of March 11.

I haven't smoked in bed since I once set my bunk afire in the Army and decided that the pleasure wasn't commensurate with the penalty.

However, I shall certainly take advantage of your invitation to visit the classroom again at the first possible opportunity.

Sincerely,

Mr. George D. Williams
The Buckley School
120 East 74th Street
New York 21, New York

fc

THE BUCKLEY SCHOOL
120 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

March 11, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Casey, in his usually gracious and chuckling manner, has passed on to me your apology for the office error in sending the film on India juxtaposed to the appointment of Earl Warren as Chief Justice.

After all, it wasn't a bad error. We had fifteen minutes of India, at least, and it's just as important for the boys to know something about their Chief Justice as to know about Nehru and India—— probably.

Since our sound-projector is not the best, perhaps we should be apologizing to you.

It was mighty good of you to offer for our showing one of your "See It Nows", unquestionably the best educational series on T V. Your "England After Suez" and the one on the segregation issue were particularly fine, in my opinion.

In writing this thank-you, I am reminded that I failed to write one following your in-person visit to the classroom last fall. That was an occasion for the boys and me. Thanks now. I presume that you have read in the Buckley Record the account written by another fellow named Murrow.

If you'll pardon my slang—— I get a big bang out of that son of yours. He surely is choice.

You'll enjoy this: The other day, when I was demonstrating in science class the principle of charcoal-making, smoke was pouring out of the glass tubing which projected from a one-hole stopper stuck in a testtube, Casey, much impressed and chuckling (of course), piped up with : "Sir, you're making more smoke than my dad does with his cigarettes ! " That's one for your book.

While I'm at it, I'd better pass this one on, too: Just the other day I told the boys that, while we are studying the topic Fire, they should be on the alert for news items about fires to bring in. "And be sure", I said, "to notice whether the cause of the fire is mentioned; such as, short-circuit, spontaneous combustion, smoking in bed..... etc." I think I was the only one who noticed a quiet "Oh, oh!" which came from Casey sitting right there in the front row. It came right after my "smoking in bed". Do you ?

If at any time you wish to visit the classroom again, if only to sit and listen, please come.

Sincerely yours,

George D. Williams

George D. Williams

Williams, Irving

St. John's University
BROOKLYN 6, N. Y.

TEACHERS COLLEGE
75 LEWIS AVENUE

DEPARTMENTS OF HISTORY
AND SOCIAL STUDIES

May 29, 1956

KC - do you know anything about this? I don't. RH
All Right

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a short note to a busy man to thank you most sincerely for writing a very fine introduction to my forthcoming book "The Rise of the Vice-Presidency." It's a subject we both feel deeply about, and I hope our joint efforts help bring about change for the better. Again, thank you very much.

Cordially,
Irving G. Williams

From

New York Times Magazine
July 11, 1954

The Testing of the Moscow-Peiping Axis
by Harry Schwartz

.... A bold, positive effort is now needed to separate China from Russia. The defeats suffered by the West recently, it is held, are only the beginning of a major reversal in the world balance of power against the free nations which is inevitable if the Chinese-Soviet alliance is allowed to persist and develop further strength.

According to this thesis, Moscow has spared no effort to divide the West by dropping economic, political and cultural bait. Why then should the West be unwilling to be similarly flexible in trying to split the Communist alliance?

The West, it is suggested, could well afford to invest ten billion dollars in China's industrialization during the next five years if such an investment is the price needed to make Mao emulate Tito ....

Such an effort to split the Communists axis must be made now before it is too late, some argue. Those who believe this, grant that they cannot guarantee success since Moscow also is undoubtedly willing to pay a high price for Chinese support. The virtue of this approach, say its proponents, is that for the first time the Peiping leaders would be forced to choose between China's national interests and loyalty to Moscow.

* Invest ten billion to remake a Communist into — a Communist! And on no more than an "if"! What would we give today for twenty five years of Chinese friendship? But we don't have to buy Chinese friendship — we haven't lost it. It was we who betrayed the Chinese people into the hands of the Kremlin. The sins of the fathers must be payed with the blood of their sons.

From

CHINA'S NEW DEMOCRACY

by

MAO TSE-TUNG
Chairman, Chinese Communist Party

(With an Introduction by EARL BROWDER)

New Century Publishers New York, Feb., 1945

...For the sake of avoiding misunderstanding and widening the eyes of the obstinate elements, we deem it necessary for us to point out the difference and similarity between San Min Chu I and Communism.

There are similar parts and dissimilar parts in San Min Chu I and Communism.

First, the similar part: This is the fundamental political program of the two doctrines in the stage of bourgeois democratic revolution. The three principles of Nationalism, Democracy and People's Livelihood or the San Min Chu I revised by Dr. Sun in (August) 1924 are fundamentally coincident with the Chinese Communists' program of the stage of democratic revolution...

Secondly, the dissimilar parts: ...Besides the stage of democratic revolution, there is also a stage of socialist revolution in Communism; therefore, besides the minimum program there is also a maximum program, i.e., the program for the realization of the socialist system. San Min Chu I has only the stage of democratic revolution but not the stage of socialist revolution; therefore, it has only the minimum program but not the maximum program for the construction of the socialist system.

Third is the difference in the conception of the universe. The Communist cosmic philosophy is dialectic materialism and historic materialism, while that of the San Min Chu I is "Wei-sheng-ism" or the life (social)

interpretation of history.* The two are contrary to each other.

Above are the dissimilar parts which form the cause of difference between Communists and the Kuomintang.

(Pages 39 and 40)

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* Referring to the principles expounded in THE SOCIAL INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY: A Refutation of the Marxian Economic Interpretation of History by Maurice William, published 1921.

This book has been credited by leading Chinese and American authorities with influencing Sun Yat-sen to turn from Communism to American democracy.

The New York Times

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1949.

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THE ESSENCE OF OUR AID

The hearings and off-stage debates on the "Foreign Military Assistance Act of 1949" are rapidly clarifying the issue to the point at which it becomes possible to distinguish between what is essential to accomplish the broad purpose of the whole military assistance program and what is of secondary importance in the text of the Act itself. This clarification is not only another tribute to the democratic process but is also laying the foundation for a new approach to the problem in which both the Administration and the predominantly Republican opposition may be expected to make mutual concessions in order to reach a wider area of agreement than has been till now in sight.

Such mutual concessions now appear necessary in order to preserve the bipartisan foreign policy which must be the guarantee for consistent American leadership in world affairs and for the continuation of the economic and military assistance programs themselves. Also, such concessions should be all the easier because—barring the outright isolationists who voted against the North Atlantic Treaty—most of the Republican opponents are for military aid in principle. What they object to is that the Administration bill, as they see it, goes far beyond what is necessary. And that objection is not without merit. For the Administration has presented an omnibus bill which, for some reason or other, has not only been made "separate and distinct" from both the North Atlantic Treaty and the Truman Doctrine, though embracing both, but also permits programs exceeding both. And it has done so at the tail end of a log-jammed Congressional session and without consulting those Congressional leaders who are responsible for keeping the bipartisan foreign policy intact.

At the same time it goes without saying that, whatever concessions may

the State Department itself, and in the hectic atmosphere of Washington have merely aroused dark suspicions of deep-laid schemes, including the absurd one of making President Truman "the greatest war lord of all times." Further hearings and discussions should provide additional compromises on many other points, including the relation of the Program to the United Nations and the North Atlantic Pact, as well as on the problem of both coordination of the Atlantic forces and a unified command. For, however important these issues may be, none of them is as important as the project as a whole. It must be expected that there will be enough statesmanship on both the Administration and Republican sides to overcome all differences that would imperil it.

ANNIVERSARY OF AN IDEA

It was twenty-five years ago today, Aug. 3, 1924, that Dr. Sun Yat-sen resumed his course of lectures that was to constitute his political testament. Knowing that he had not long to live, he began those lectures in January of that year and spoke of nationalism and democracy as the first two of his three principles. He was sharply critical of the United States and Great Britain, warm in his approach to the Soviet Union. He expounded a Marxist philosophy.

After twelve of these weekly lectures he broke them off abruptly and went into seclusion for several months. When he took the platform again there was a significant change. In the interim he had read and been profoundly influenced by a book by a New Yorker, "The Social Interpretation of History," by Dr. Maurice William. Dr. William, formerly a Marxist, had gone to some length to explain why the Marxist formulae did not satisfy the facts of the case. Dr. Sun found a basis for a change in his own point of view and quoted and paraphrased Dr. William liberally, at the same time giving him proper credit.

Dr. Sun changed the third of his three "principles" from "Socialism" to "Livelihood" and turned the course of his revolutionary thought away from Soviet communism toward Western democracy. This, in turn, gave us the "interpretive" split in the Kuomintang and the eventual alignment of Nationalist China with the West rather than with the Soviet Union.

This is significant today when the Chinese Communists are still trying to make capital from the earlier declarations of Dr. Sun and are posing as his inheritors. Naturally, they will not quote from the third section of his testament nor will they tell of the influence that was wielded by this American-written book. The detractors of Chiang Kai-shek will be obliged to cover up the fact that he made an earnest and honest effort to carry out the real philosophy of the founder of modern China and that he, like Dr. Sun, turned to the West and not to Moscow for his political inspiration.

Dr. Sun, through his own change of position, brought us twenty-five years of Chinese friendship, and gave us our stanch ally in the fight against Japan. Dr. Sun, influenced by Dr. William, opened China to Western democracy instead of Soviet "democracy." We may well, on this anniversary of that idea, as the time for a new decision on Chinese policy approaches, examine how well we have made use of what he gave us.

AIRMAIL AND SUBSIDIES

It is to be hoped that action will be taken at this session of Congress on the bill introduced by Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado to separate payments to the certified airlines for carriage of airmail from such subsidies as may be deemed necessary under the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. There can be no question of the intent of the Civil Aeronautics Act in so far as the Government is committed to the support of civil aviation when and as needed. Every lesson of the Second World War has indicated the vital importance of a sound and functioning structure of air transportation as the very backbone of national defense. The Berlin airlift and our own "haylift" during the Western winter blizzards should serve to convice the most skeptical of what large-fleet operation of transport type

in 1948 fire deaths fell to 143 from the 169 of 1947, and that last year injuries came to 464, a slight drop from the previous year's 466. Yet there are some of Mr. Quayle's figures that we would like to see improved. We hope that smokers will note that carelessness in the handling of cigarettes, cigars and pipes continues to account for greater fire loss in New York—$3,285,450 in 1948—than any other single cause.

It is also to be hoped that parents will notice what happened last year when too many children played with matches and fire; these youngsters set 446 fires which caused $315,535 damage. The year before children playing with fire had caused 433 fires to the tune of $194,850 losses. These two causes of fire are merely part of a long list, but like many other items they result from carelessness that could be avoided if New Yorkers—adults and children—would keep in mind the fire hazard in everything they do. We hope that through increased caution on the part of all, these figures, both as to numbers of fires and fire losses, will be materially reduced in 1949.

A WARNING ON STATE AID

New York State's authority over educational standards in all localities is broad. It embraces qualifications of teachers, their minimum salaries, subject-matter in the classroom, length of terms and many other matters. Now a seldom-used method of exerting power over standards of school building facilities may be brought to bear on the South Huntington and West Hills schools in a Long Island district. An official of the State Department of Education is reported to have recommended that state financial aid be withheld from the school district to compel the provision of adequate facilities. He visited the district, took note of the fact that overcrowding of classrooms had existed for years and steadily grown worse, and learned that taxpayers had repeatedly voted down propositions to provide new schools.

Several months ago we commented on a similar failure of a municipality to meet its obligations to education. At Rhinebeck, N. Y., voters four times had rejected a bond issue to build a school plant, in spite of the fact that nine separate makeshift buildings were used to house school children since the main building burned ten years ago. There a wooden garage, an abandoned rooming house, a Catholic chapel and a Methodist parsonage were among the "temporary" school buildings. In the South Huntington-West Hills district double sessions are held in eight basement rooms for elementary classes, and the remedy to which school officials had been unwillingly reduced, after taxpayer failure to agree to new schools, was a plan to remodel an old building, a palliative which the state inspector refused to countenance.

The state is well aware that municipalities are having to strain every resource to meet the demands produced by the high post-war birthrate, which has shot student population rapidly upward. In many instances unsatisfactory emergency remedies are all that can be supplied, for the time being. But where there is irrefutable evidence that a locality is not making an honest effort to meet its schooling problems, then the state is certainly not only justified but even obligated to insist through every use of its powers that adequate school plant be supplied. Whether the districts mentioned, or others, have made that honest effort, or whether mitigating circumstances exist, should be a subject of thorough state investigation, and of pitiless self-scrutiny as well, by the many local school districts that have this same problem.

M'CARRAN VS. THE U. N.

A few days ago this newspaper criticized in the strongest terms the public release by Senator McCarran's immigration subcommittee of allegations by an unnamed witness that Secretary General Lie had permitted the U. N. to be dominated by Communist agents. We observed at the time that the charges had unfairly been broadcast without any prior notification to the U. N. and that, in any case, the Secretariat of the U. N. was responsible to the General Assembly and

the errors of fact. In promoting his own fantastic bill to give American consuls unheard-of powers to exclude diplomatic or U. N. personnel from this country, Mr. McCarran has again overstepped the bounds of fair play, propriety and common sense.

Topics of The Times

Wonderful Room With Windows

Recently they exerted enough pressure to cause the head of the house to move into another room. This pressure was indirect and tacit, and except for one or two occasions was exerted in a conversational tone. It was said that in the old room the head of the house was too much given to looking through windows, and speculating upon what he saw there. It was said that, with books about him, the head of the house had a tendency to sit reading while various serious domestic crises swept on unheeded. A lot of things were said, many of them inconsequential, and therefore leaving no lasting bitterness. The upshot of pressure steadily applied, however, was that the head of the house agreed to move. They gave him a room, square in shape and painted green, and they left him there while they went about petty and private affairs. Little did they understand the head of the house. The new room, which they obviously regarded as a necessary corrective measure for indolence, has turned out to be simply wonderful. Do not tell them. Let them dream a while longer.

Many Different Views

Square in shape and painted green, the new room has four windows. Before putting him in it they naturally investigated the windows, and they thought they were safe in what they saw. One, the top of a Dutch door, is so high that the view can be only of the trees and the sky. Another looks out blankly at a cliff. The other two indeed face the Hudson, but they face it with a difference. Being agriculturists, although with little talent for it, they long ago planted laurel and other sticky flowers in front of the windows facing the Hudson, so that river cannot now be seen. What they do not know is a fact always clear to the head of the house. That is, an imagined view is far better than the real one. The head of the house has spent many happy hours this summer as, hidden by laurel, he has gone boating on the Hudson. Once he even went up the Hudson and the ship canal to the St. Lawrence and down that to Nova Scotia, a fine trip to take of an afternoon. Don't tell them. Let them dream a little longer.

Flight of the Eagle

Square, green and with four windows, the room is ideal. What they did not know is that somewhere near by lives an eagle. Through the top of the Dutch door is the way to follow its flight as it slowly circles high overhead. It is entertaining sometimes to remember that eagles are strong, and to casually wonder what would be the reaction of the head of the house if one day they were taken off suddenly in its talons. Sea gulls drop clams on rocks; they might be dropped the same way by eagles. Not that they and the head of the house do not get on, not that by any means, but it is entertaining for the head of the house to wonder what the reaction would be if that happened. Would it be one of horror as they plummeted down from a great height past the top of the Dutch door? No, perhaps not quite that. Would it be a naturalist's interest in the ways of eagles? No, likely not. In truth, the head of the house would not see it, being engaged at the time in looking through the window facing the cliff.

Photo-Finish on a Rock

There is a good joke, indeed. When they inspected the room, they felt the head of the house could find nothing of any possible interest in a blank, gray rock. They did not then see the snails. They, and a great many others, have entirely the wrong idea of snails. They, and a great many others, persist in the belief that snails move very slowly, and are sluggish and dull. This apparently is wrong, at least

Abroad

The First Beneficiary American Military Aid

By ANNE O'HARE McCORMI

The President's latest report o progress of the war in Greece furn a timely commentary on the S hearings on the foreign military program. Greece is one countr which American military help has extended. It was given gingerly meagerly at first, for here, as in W ern Europe, it was thought that nomic assistance would be enou win the battle for independence. when the fallacy of that easy att became apparent, military aid limited. To the Greeks and thei visers it seemed inadequate com to the scale and violence of the co Certainly the results were often couraging and gave rise to the objections we hear now to the pro for Europe: it was too little to be tive and too much to waste.

But recent months have witnes turn in the long-uncertain balance. President was able to report to gress that the national armies are ing "solid progress" against the rillas. The rebel forces have bee duced by one-fourth since last yea the steady increase in the numb surrenders proves how largely the munist leaders recruited their ran force. This is not news to anyone has interviewed these ragged and less captives—particularly the wo who comprise about a fourth o guerrilla army.

A Ferocious Struggle

Nor is it news that in three yea war the guerrilla losses in dead, rendered and captured are almost ble the casualties of the Greek 70,128 against 37,934. No figure given for wounded guerrillas f reason that the rebel raiders n practice of leaving no wounded According to the testimony of officers on the ground, they ki seriously injured and carry away able to travel. This circumstanc derlines the ferocity of the strug the number of casualties reveal size. If the United States, with t times the population of Greece, su proportionate losses, we should h casualty list of about 760,000, or two millions if guerrilla casualtie added to those of the national arm

Add to this the terrible decim of the Greek population in the War and the burden of 700,000 gees, and the wonder is that G survives at all. Obviously this cheap or marginal war. It is one deadliest battles of our time, and way one of the most decisive. It decided yet by a long shot. The dent stated that the rebels contin receive help and reinforcements Bulgaria, and especially from Alb that isolated little country on the atic which, since Tito's defection become the one outpost and arsen the Soviet Union in the West. Peloponnesus was cleared this s and is restored to the semblan normal life, largely because the re ing refugees are given arms to pr themselves, and supplies of seed, and food to begin life over agai the north there is still no sec

Spirit of the People

The fight is not over. The Co nist strategists will never give up there is a chance of wearing Greek resistance. But the Presid optimistic report suggests that th sistance is growing rather than w ening. He attributes the change i picture to better leadership, t training of troops, mounting mi supplies and "determination, dec ness and aggressiveness" in the high command. He rates Greek tary efficiency as at its highest 1941.

Of course there are other facto the situation. Tito's decision to the border and wash his hands o Soviet plot against Greece is one. more important is the unyielding of the Greeks. The fortitude and ience of this poor and long-suff people can no more be described the nature and proportions of struggle can be understood by

HUMAN EVENTS

Advance Proof of Article to Be Printed in the Fall of 1956

A CHINESE STUDENT MAILED A BOOK;
It Saved China From Communism For 20 Years

By JAMES L. WICK

Preface

You want to help in the fight for freedom.

But you remind yourself: "I am a nobody. What can I do?"

YOU may be able to sway the world!

One person did — and all he did was to drop into a mailbox a book addressed: "To Sun-Yat-Sen, Canton, China."

That person, unknown to this day, probably died without ever learning the dramatic consequences of his act.

The book he mailed was written by a New York dentist whose name you have never heard. Fewer than 100 copies were ever sold in the United States.

Nevertheless, that book converted China's George Washington, Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, from pro-Marxist to pro-capitalist.

It stopped Dr. Sun from completing the plan he had already initiated to impose Soviet-sponsored Communism upon the Chinese people.

It held back Communism in China for 20 years.

Here's the story — known only to historians and a few others.

NEARLY a dozen countries have had Communist regimes forced upon them by the pressure of Soviet armies. Only one country, while it was free and independent, ever invited the Soviet Union to come in and set up a Communist economy.

The country was China; the government was Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen's; the year was 1924.

Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, father of the Chinese Republic, had a predisposition for Communism. He was a friend and admirer of Lenin's. The Soviet Union loaned his government several million dollars. At his request, Chiang Kai-shek, his future brother-in-law, went to Moscow for indoctrination in Communism.

Lenin sent two agents to China to act as Dr. Sun's unofficial aides: Michael Borodin to guide his political decisions and General Bluecher to advise on military matters.

As the year 1924 began, Dr. Sun knew he had not much longer to live; he had cancer. His last will and testament would be a series of lectures to the Kuomintang laying down the philosophy by which he thought the Chinese people should live.

As Dr. Sun's political idol was Lenin, so his economic idol was Karl Marx. The first 12 lectures consisted of Dr. Sun's application to China of the principles of socialism.

Suddenly, with six lectures still to go, the series was suspended without explanation.

Into Dr. Sun's hands had come a book called "The Social Interpretation of History" by Dr. Maurice William. It had been mailed to him from the United States. He had never heard of the book. He did not know the sender whose name was lost to history when the wrapper was thrown in the wastebasket.

Dr. Sun opened the book and was intrigued by the challenge to his own ideas. He spent three months reading and re-reading it, arguing its conclusions with his associates and reorganizing his own thoughts.

In August, he resumed his lectures. The new series announced the reversal of his thinking, Capitalism, not Marxism, he now declared, was the philosophy of hope and progress.

The angry embittered Communists walked out of the Kuomintang and started civil war. But Chiang Kai-Shek, who succeeded Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, set up the Nanking government. By 1927 he was in control of China. He held off the Communist hordes for more than two decades.

THE BOOK that changed Chinese history was written by a Russian-born New York dentist named Maurice William.

Raised in a family of socialists, Dr. William became a charter member of the socialist party in 1900. Intimate association with the socialist hierarchy led him reluctantly to the conclusion that socialists were escapists and phrasemongers. He decided to put his analysis in writing. Between dental appointments, he wrote his book.

He gave it the title "The Social Interpretation of History" and offered the manuscript to book publishers. None wanted it. In 1921, he printed it at his own expense. Book stores would not stock it. He gave away copies to anyone who would take them.

And someone — presumably a Chinese student — sent a copy to the head of the Chinese government.

Dr. William lived for four years in ignorance of the fact that his book had converted Dr. Sun. A friend who thought Dr. William knew all about it casually

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Root, - Ay! Kuomintang
Only Dreamile

referred to an article about him in an obscure Asiatic magazine. The article had been printed a year before and told how a book "The Social Interpretation of History" written by Dr. Maurice William had transformed Dr. Sun from pro-Marxist to pro-capitalist.

Dr. William was astounded. For further information, he went to the Chinese embassy which was equally amazed that he had never received recognition for his contribution. He was told that his book had been translated into Chinese, was a standard reference book on socialism, and was publicized in China as "the book that changed Sun-Yat-Sen."

The Chinese government immediately made amends. Formal acknowledgement of the influence of the book upon Dr. Sun was made by his son, Sun Fo. Dr. William was elected a life member of the Kuomintang, the only American who has ever been so honored.

STRANGELY, fate had more in store for the dentist who was spending every spare moment studying Communist techniques. He was to be responsible for the exposure of the infiltration by American Communists into the Institute of Pacific Relations. First, the background.

After Chiang's victory in 1927, the Chinese Communists turned to guerrilla warfare. Then came the Japanese conquest of Manchuria and the formation of the Berlin-Tokio-Rome axis. Stalin took fright. A Japanese attack upon Siberia might endanger the entire Soviet structure. Chiang's armies were fighting the Japs. To strengthen them would be to divert and weaken Japan. The Chinese red armies were not disbanded but they were ordered to lay low; defend Communist controlled areas against the Japs; maintain an armed truce vis-a-vis the Nationalists. The official connection of the Red Chinese with the Soviet Union was terminated. The "party line" in the United States switched to support of the Nationalists (Kuomintang) government. The Daily Worker began to acclaim Generalissimo and Madame Chiang as "leaders in the fight for peace and democracy and the liberation of the Chinese people." Stalin urged the United States to furnish arms and money to the Nationalist forces fighting the Japs in China.

But in 1943, the tide of the war turned. The far-sighted Kremlin began planning its post-war conquests. The Daily Worker and all the fellow-travelers and sympathizers started to call the Chiangs "corrupt fascist reactionaries oppressing the people of China." The new directives were known only to party leaders and to those anti-Communists who specialized in the study of Communist conspiracy.

Dr. William, one of the few who understood Communist strategy, heard Alfred Kohlberg, just back from China, tell about the many falsehoods being circulated about Chiang Kai-shek. Dr. William said:

"Don't you know the sources of those lies? They are being systematically spread by the Communist Party."

Kohlberg expressed skepticism. He had heard them in our embassy in Chungking. He attributed them to public misinformation and ignorance.

"You are wrong," insisted Dr. William, "I can prove to you that the Communists are engaged in a deep-laid plot to replace Chiang Kai-shek with the Mao Tse-tung Communist regime. They are operating through the Institute of Pacific Relations which you support."

"I am on the finance committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations. How can you say it is the central source of these lies?"

"Do you read the IPR bulletins?" asked Dr. William.

"No, but I get them all. I never have time to read them."

"Get the back copies and just read the articles on China."

Kohlberg went to the office of the Institute of Pacific Relations and asked for the back copies. He was met with evasion. From other sources, he collected them all, went into seclusion and read every word put out during the previous seven years. Then he recognized that he and his associates in the Institute of Pacific Relations, which included some of America's richest and most notable business men, were dupes of the Communist conspiracy. He went into action, publicly demanding a cleanup.

After losing his fight for an impartial investigation, Kohlberg resigned from the Institute of Pacific Relations. He became the one-man "China Lobby" which has ever since been the target of Communist venom. He went to Washington and buttonholed Cabinet members, Senators and Representatives. So powerful was the Communist influence in press, radio and government that it took six years — until the debacle in China — to persuade a congressional committee to investigate the Institute of Pacific Relations. In 1951 and 1952, the Senate Judiciary Committee took 15 volumes of testimony, all confirming Dr. William's conclusion.

Had our leaders been willing to listen to the Kohlberg-William evidence in 1944, China might have been saved from conquest by "the agrarian reformers" who have since killed thousands of American boys.

THE AWAKENING of the American people came late, but the terrible price we have paid would have been much higher had there been no awakening at all.

The 600 million Chinese were added to the Communist world nearly a decade ago. Red China is on the aggressive in all directions toward the North where lies her sponsor, supplier and partner, the Soviet Union. Serious as is now the danger to civilization, think of how much greater would be the danger if Stalin had — as he expected — gotten control of China 20 years sooner. It is quite possible that Japan, India, and the rest of Asia would all be today under the iron grip of the Kremlin.

The story of Dr. William is proof that the most explosive element on earth is an idea. Give circulation to an idea — as did the unknown person who mailed a book to Sun-Yat-Sen — and you can never tell what miracle it will perform.

Professor Holcombe reports what happened; he did not know why!

From

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

by

ARTHUR N. HOLCOMBE *

Harvard University Press
1930

What is the explanation of this extraordinary change in the state of revolutionary China between the beginning and the end of 1927? How can we account for the astonishing reversal in the fortunes of the Communists? Why should there have been such an unanticipated and rapid collapse of the Chinese Soviet Republic? (Page 214)

Whatever the causes, the effects were incontestable. The World Revolution had suffered its greatest defeat. The revolutionary philosophy of International Communism would require further revision. The end of the entente cordiale between Nationalist China and Soviet Russia was fatal to the Chinese Soviet Republic... (Page 223)

The Western Powers won their first encounter with communism on Chinese soil. (Page 309)

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* Professor of Government
Harvard University

From

PROBLEMS OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

by

LEON TROTSKY

Pioneer Publishers
New York, 1932

The extension of the Soviet front is simultaneously the best defense of the U. S. S. R.... If our position has grown worse, it is a result of the defeat of the Chinese (Communist) revolution.

(Page 70)

The best way to defend the U. S. S. R. is to vanquish the Chiang Kai-shek counter-revolution and to raise the movement to a higher stage. Whoever rejects Soviets for China under such conditions, disarms the Chinese revolution....

(Page 71)

The greatest danger for World Revolution, especially for the U. S. S. R., would be... a victory of its (Kuomintang) Right wing.... under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek.

(Page 351)

From

THE FUTURE OF EAST AND WEST

By

Sir Frederick Whyte

1932

The Nationalist Party was already in open alliance with Russia, and forces were at work behind the scenes making for the eventual adoption of a Soviet system..... When China turned against Russia, the moment seemed like a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, might lead on to fortune for the liberal nations of the West. The expulsion of the Bolsheviks left a vacant place for someone to enter. The Chinese were aware of their need of help; and as the breach with Russia coincided with a pronounced reaffirmation of the Far Eastern policy adopted by America and Great Britain at the Washington Conference, it was obvious, that with but a little encouragement, the Chinese would turn to the Anglo-Saxon world for the assistance which they required.....

After a period of intense strife in which Russia sought to use China as the eastern wing of a world-revolution, the Chinese have turned to the Western world in search of light. Some would seek the new discipline which China needs by following Fascist Italy, but the majority are inclined to believe that an evolution more in keeping with their national character can be found in the political example of the British Commonwealth and the United States than in the ideals of Soviet Russia. They expect and hope that our co-operation will be given in a spirit which appreciates their difficulties, and they do not really grudge our insistence on existing rights. Provided we approach the whole problem with the avowed intention of placing the immense resources of Western political experience at their disposal, they will show an accomodating temper in their treatment of the unsolved controversies between us. They are satisfied that we are pledged in principle to a conciliatory policy, that we have taken pains to see the Chinese problem in its true light, and that we share with them their hopes of a great China.

Voice of America

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OII
International Broadcasting Division
224 West 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

December 16, 1948

Dr. Maurice William

200 West 57th Street

New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. William:

Mr. Lee has been kind enough to offer to deliver to you, together with this letter, the script and a recording of your broadcast to China on the anniversary of the birth of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which it gives me great pleasure to present to you.

With best regards, and hoping that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you again in the near future, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ELMER NEWTON

Editor-in-Chief, Chinese Unit

MASTER OF CEREMONY

CHINESE AMERICAN HOUR

PART II

BROADCAST: November 12, 1948

7:15 — 7:30 A.M.

Every Chinese school child knows the name of Dr. Maurice William. Long a friend of the Chinese people, his book, "The Social Interpretation of History: A Refutation of the Marxian Economic Interpretation of History," was incorporated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his famous lectures on the "Three Principles of the People." His lectures on the Third Principle — "The People's Livelihood" — are largely based on Dr. William's book. Paul V. Moritz, in a review of this book in the Christian Science Monitor (November 17, 1945), said that many scholars and prominent writers — among them John Dewey, Pearl Buck, Ray Lyman Wilbur and Professor James T. Shotwell — became convinced that in publishing his refutation of Marxism Dr. William "changed the course of Chinese history."

Dr. William is still devoting much of his thought and energy to the solution of problems which affect the welfare of the Chinese people.

In order that we may participate with our Chinese audience in commemorating the anniversary of Dr. Sun's birthday we have asked Dr. William to appear as a guest on this program today. He had never been to China and does not speak Chinese. What he says in English will therefore be translated paragraph by paragraph.

I now present to you Dr. Maurice William:

(PLATTER)

COPY

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY
405 West 117th Street, New York 27, N. Y.

James T. Shotwell, Director

June 20, 1944

Honorable Cordell Hull
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing on behalf of Dr. Maurice William in the hope that you will be able to see him and listen to his statement.

Dr. William has made one of the greatest contributions ever made by an American to our relations with Asia. It was his book, "The Social Interpretation of History", which convinced Sun Yat-sen that he should turn from Communism to democracy of the American type. This he did in the form which is now the classic bible of China -- "The Three Principles". The Principle of livelihood is substantially China's debt to Dr. Maurice William. On that account as well as on account of the purpose of his visit, I hope very much that you will receive Dr. William who will go to Washington for that purpose.

Dr. William wishes to discuss with you the possibility of recognizing in some formal act such as a public meeting, the heroic struggle of China, and proposes that this be done on the seventh of July which is the seventh anniversary of Japan's attack upon China at Shanghai. Dr. William points out that there will be celebrations this week all over the country in honor of the third anniversary of Russia's entry into the world war and very properly points out that China's longer period of resistance should receive some formal recognition here. In this I am fully in accord.

I sincerely trust that you will be able to see Dr. William who is a very interesting personality and will, I am sure, not impose upon your time and strength beyond that which is necessary to present his case.

With high regard, believe me

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JAMES T. SHOTWELL

From

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PACIFIC

by

GREGORY BIENSTOCK

(The Macmillan Company, 1937)

From the standpoint of foreign politics, however, what is of much greater importance is the fact that Moscow made an attempt on a large scale to bring the two great empires (Russian and Chinese) into unison and so to unite Eurasia on a new basis. It was an attempt which in its scope was equivalent to the Eurasian plans of those imperialists of the steppes, Genghis Khan and Timur. If the attempt had succeeded, the fate of Asia, and so most probably the fate of the whole world, would have been decided... The attempt failed.

COPY

THE SCHOOL OF LIVING
SUFFERN, N. Y.

January 21, 1944

Mr. Maurice William
Sotery Publishing Co.,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. William:

Thank you very much for sending, through Mr. H. J. Hanson of our Rockland Cooperative Club, your book The Social Interpretation of History. I was much interested in the article on its historical place and am more than glad to have the reprint from Dynamic America about it.

Mrs. Flaherty, wife of the Flaherty of Moving Picture fame, called my attention to it while visiting the School. She had been greatly interested and stirred by the story and saw in it material for a moving picture drama.

We were missionaries for fifteen years in India and during that time I became a student of Kagawa's writings and an advocate of cooperatives. I also found the consumer principle in economics as the basic emphasis in Gandhi's village movement called "swadeshism". A stand with nationalism at the beginning of the war caused us to be ordered out with other missionaries by the Methodist Board.

On the way home on leave in 1932 we spent some time in Japan and were with Kagawa at a retreat in a country inn. It was there from him that I first learned about your book and its importance. After returning to this country we soon came to the School of Living where I have been the Director since March 1941. We found it a place where we could, as we then expressed it, "take hold on another front in the same struggle." Here the application of the consumer principle to economics has come to be understood by me as the way the philosophy of decentralization works out in that field. The meaning of decentralization I find in affirmation of life or the life-growth criteria applied to all organizations and institutions as in the saying of Jesus: "The Sabbath is made for man." Its method I find expressed in words of William James which I have often quoted: "I am for those invisible, molecular moral forces that work from individual to individual."

Under separate cover I am sending you literature of the School. The check for $3.00 for the book is enclosed. Is there a supply of these books available and would you be interested in (1) its review in The Decentralist and (2) letting our Book Dept. have the agency for its sale with some commission to help support this work? Hoping to meet you and welcome you to the School, I am

Sincerely,

(Signed) Ralph T. Templin, Director

COPY

SUGAR HILL
Limestone Road
Ridgefield, Connecticut

August 6, 1947.

Dear Mr. Feild:

I am sorry to have taken such a long time to answer your very nice letter of July 19th. But I had only returned home from the hospital shortly before it arrived, and was not feeling up to either reading or answering the huge pile of accumulated mail except by slow degrees.

I have now had an opportunity to read the enclosures; and want to thank you for letting me review, at my leisure, one of the most interesting correspondence I have ever seen.

The book by Dr. Maurice William is one of the very next things I want to read. I am looking forward to this with a great deal of interest. Since we see eye-to-eye about General Homer Lea we may even have mutually similar ideas about the "Social Interpretation of History"! In any case, will you please thank him for sending me a copy of his book, through you.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

(Signed) CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

The Honorable Talbot Feild, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

COPY

Hope, Arkansas
August 23, 1947

Honorable Clare Boothe Luce
Sugar Hill
Limestone Road
Ridgefield, Connecticut

My dear Mrs. Luce:

Thank you for your nice letter of 6 August. I do hope that you have now been home from the hospital long enough to have completely recovered.

Your speeches in the Congressional Record, your statements in the public press and your voice on the radio have convinced me that you are too deep a student and have too keen a sense of responsibility toward democracy in general and our Republic in particular, not to appreciate any new facts which might aid you to bring truth to our fellow countrymen.

Until I came across an article in Harper's four years ago about Maurice William, I did not know that such a man as he existed. The extraordinary service this man was credited with having rendered, not only in cheating Stalin of a Communist victory in China, but also in selling that great country on the merits of American democracy, aroused my enthusiasm and I decided to make a trip to New York City to call on my fellow American who had done so much to upset Stalin's time-table for World Revolution.

My first visit with Dr. William impressed me greatly and encouraged me to make several additional calls during which I had the opportunity to examine the material I am now sharing with you. At my request, Dr. William assembled and sent to me the material which is here enclosed. As time permits you to read these documents you will find that those Americans who have learned of this unbelievable achievement invariably shared my enthusiasm -- excepting, of course, the Communists. The material has been carefully selected and every item is sufficiently important to warrant your personal attention which I am confident you are prepared to give.

As I see Dr. William, our fellow American (who considers himself just an average American), he did a job; he did it so well as to earn the hatred of all Communists of all countries. These Communists are doing all in their power to cheat the American people of William's service to democracy by conspiring to kill the story of America's victory over Communism in China. Why the Communists should do this is quite understandable. But what I can't understand is why patriotic Americans should fall for this Communist game and fail to make the most of an achievement which was a

great victory for America and a crushing defeat for World Communism.

The material I am enclosing clearly reveals that an unprecedented, historic American achievement has actually been withheld from the American people. More than twenty-three years ago, Dr. Sun Yat-sen publicly announced his epochal decision to renounce Communism in favor of American democracy; and yet I suspect that even so devoted a friend of China and of democracy as you are, has only recently learned of what Professor James T. Shotwell wrote in 1932: "We have (here) not merely the meeting of two minds (Sun Yat-sen and Maurice William) but of two civilizations -- the American and the Chinese."

But, of course, Mrs. Luce, you or I can in no way be blamed for our belated discovery. Who then is responsible for American ignorance of America's victory? Should the finger of guilt be pointed toward Dr. William? He has often been accused of excessive modesty, but did Dr. William achieve his historic victory for himself or for his country? He brought victory to American democracy and to the American people. Today, Stalin and his Chinese Communist puppets are threatening to undo the victory America won in China more than twenty-three years ago.

The glory of that unprecedented victory consists in the fact that it was a victory by consent. Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese Government and people capitulated not to force, but to an idea -- the American democratic idea -- which Sun Yat-sen and his disciples decided to borrow from the American people.

Everybody knows that the Chinese Communists are closely tied to Communist Russia; but how many Americans know why Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Government broke away from Communist Russia and decided to follow in the footsteps of American democracy? How many Americans know that the Chinese Nationalist Government is today fighting the battle of democracy -- <u>our</u> battle? For in resisting the Chinese Communists, Chiang Kai-shek is fighting for the right to keep China in the American, democratic column. Should Stalin and his Chinese allies succeed by force in depriving the Chinese people of the right to follow their free choice, that success will be due not to their own military might, but to America's ignorance of the real meaning of the civil war in China and to her failure to aid her Chinese Ally as Stalin is aiding his Chinese Communist allies.

America is in grave danger of repeating the mistake she made just before the Second World War -- with the same dire consequences. If Japan had been made aware of China's ideologic ties to America, her militarists would never have dared to invade Manchuria -- the opening shot of the Second World War.

Our failure to make Stalin aware of China's ideologic ties to America and of our determination to prevent Communist Russia from imposing her will on China may well be the cause of a third world war.

The greatest responsibility resting on every serious-minded American is to awaken the American people to the true meaning of the Chinese civil war and the menace it presents to American security. If Stalin should gain China for Communism, what chance would America stand against such overwhelming manpower in the event of a third world war?

The alarming fact is that Stalin is today fighting the United States on Chinese soil. He is giving his Chinese allies every support but about all the Americans' allies are getting is criticism and more criticism.

In the light of this serious situation, it becomes our job, yours and mine and that of every American who is awake to the danger, to warn the American people of the fate that threatens them. Without an aroused public opinion, our President and Secretary of State are helpless. They dare not act for fear the American people will fail to understand. Our history teaches that what Americans fail to understand, they refuse to support. No one knows this better than Stalin. That is why he is starving the Russian people to spend millions on propaganda aimed to confuse our fellow Americans.

To me it seems plain there is no time to lose. Should we fail to enlighten and to arouse the American people, Stalin may win this war against our Chinese Ally -- a victory he will hail as a defeat for America.

Such is the China-Russian-American picture as it appears to me. After you have found an opportunity to examine the enclosed documents I would be most grateful if you would give me the benefit of your conclusions.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) TALBOT FEILD, Jr.

Dr. Maurice William
200 W. 57th Street
New York, N. Y.

No. 1, Wu Sh Yeh Hang
Ho-ping Road
Chungking, China.
Sept. 9, 1942.

Dear Sir:

It was only through our Provisional Government Representative in Washington D.C. Dr. Syngman Rhee's announcement in our paper, the New Korea in Los Angeles and the Korean National Herald in Honolulu, to all the Koreans throughout the world that we have known your noble and generous sympathy and support to our cause. It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude that we, members of the Korean Independence Party in Chungking District, address you to express our thanks and respect for your unselfish and devoted efforts to our cause.

Your sympathy and actual supports to our cause heightened our hopes and strengthened our determination that we, too, are willing to contribute our share towards making this place we live in a better world for all and spare no efforts to destroy all evil forces impending the progress of mankind so that the world we are hoping for may be brought into being.

Yours gr[illegible] Korean Friends,

Signed:

안원 박엄조조민민 김귀선
은도성영함시인영영 조구 조소앙 조시원 박찬익
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홍 김 리시영 리준목
홍 김 환오 류자명 양소벽 신환 이한대원 리규제원 정 계 최 제 원 김 석 동 김 상 직

Signed by every member of Korean Provisional Government.

Sino-American Amity

86 RIVERSIDE DRIVEat 81st STREET
NEW YORK 24, N. Y.

Tel: SUsquehanna 7-6969

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Please note the prompt reaction of distinguished Catholics to an American citizen's contribution toward the defeat of World Communism.

COPY

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY
School of Dentistry
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY
1757 West Harrison Street
Chicago 12, Illinois

November 20, 1946

Dr. Maurice William
130 West 57th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. William:

I am enclosing a copy of the November issue, just published, of The Bur, the journal of the alumni association of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. I feel sure that the names of Brophy, Logan, C. N. Johnson, Roach, MacBoyle, Case, Puterbaugh, and others will make it easy for you to identify this school in the middle West.

This issue of The Bur may interest you for the reason that it contains, as its leading article, a reprinting of the "Profile" by John Kirkpatrick that appeared in The New Yorker in 1942. Mr. Kirkpatrick and the publishers of The New Yorker were kind enough to grant permission for my use of the article.

I have been familiar with the account of your influence on China since Dr. Gies' address to the International Association for Dental Research, in Memphis, Tennessee, fifteen years ago. But though that address was subsequently published in the Journal of the American Dental Association and though Harpers Magazine and The New Yorker have both written eloquent accounts of it since, I know that dentists throughout the country are still far from being as familiar with it as they ought to be.

It was for that reason that I have published this version in The Bur, which reaches about four thousand of our alumni, and which is pretty well read, too.

Perhaps I should have consulted with you before this reprinting, but I did not feel that you could have any possible objection to it and I felt that seeing it newly in print this way might be a pleasant surprise.

I asked the librarian of our school, many months ago, to try to obtain a copy of "The Social Interpretation of History" but as you can doubtless anticipate, she was unable to locate one. (You may notice that in the editorial I have warned dentists that they will not find it easy to come by.)

I know that it was privately printed in the first place, and if it has been reprinted subsequently, none of the articles that I have read have mentioned it. It is not surprising, therefore, that copies are not now obtainable.

You are probably retaining a few copies for yourself and I certainly would not ask you to part with one of those. My testbook on periodontia, by a now defunct publishing company, is rapidly running out, and I can understand exactly how that feels. Nevertheless, we should like very much to obtain a copy of your book and I shall appreciate it deeply if you can tell me where I can find one.

Please add my small congratulations to the many great ones you have received on your notable contributions. You have distinguished dentistry as it has been given to few men to do.

With best personal and fraternal wishes, I remain

Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) WARREN WILLMAN

Editor

P. S. My brother's name, believe it or not, is Maurice Willman!. You can imagine what a start it gave me when Dr. Gies stated your name in that address in Memphis. You will doubtless recall that he withheld the name itself till the very end of his talk.

C O P Y

EDITORIAL

THE BUR November 1946

Any profession worthy of the name takes pride in its accomplishments and its prestige in society. Dentistry is no exception. Several years ago a public opinion poll revelaed that in the single factor of popular esteem, dentistry ranked seventh from the top among all vocations listed. In other words, dentistry had climbed in one century from a lowly tinker's trade to such a high point in the minds of our people. And one of these, medicine, had been developing and improving itself for at least twenty five hundred years.

But in addition to taking pride in the professional accomplishments of dentistry, we may also be justly proud of the accomplishments of many individual dentists outside their chosen vocation. In literature and art, in science and invention, dentists have frequently made conspicuous marks, sometimes with far-reaching effects. It is this aspect of affecting the history of mankind that concerns us especially. here. It takes a robust imagination to picture modern medicine without anesthesia. Not only would the millions of surgical operations that have been performed in peacetime and wartime been impossible without it; endless items of research and discovery in related fields of medicine have come to light only because they were correlated with, and dependent upon, the progress in surgery itself. There has been a century of argument about the discovery of anesthesia, some of it bitter, some of it academic, but modern historical rsearch has made it entirely clear that the one man who is entitled to be called the discoverer of anesthesia is Horace Wells, a dentist.

This profound impact on history, however, is still really within professional bounds, our own and medicine, rather than outside them. But dentists have helped mold other history. W.G.A. Bonwill, variously known for his famous triangle and his salty language, made several contributions to our modern way of life by inventing the progenitor of the riveting hammer, some essential parts of the grain reaper, and, of all things, that ubiquitous and indispensable little item, the safety pin!

But when one speaks of history it is ordinarily political history that is meant, and it is actually here that dentists have made the greatest contributions. Every schoolboy knows that one of them, Paul Revere, aroused the countryside one famous midnight, at the beginning of the American Revolution, but it is not so generally known that he saved the lives of two of the statesmen who were to be so important later, John Hancock andSamuelAdams, that same night. Still less well is it known that after the war, when the federal constitution was being considered by the thirteen colonies, it was Paul Revere who engineered the legislative body of the commonwealth of Massachusetts into accepting it by calling on the influential Adams and persuading him to reverse his stand.

During the Civil War two dentists played important parts, without which the North would have had a much longer struggle or might even conceivably have lost the war. Thomas W. Evans, whose name has become a permanent part of the name of one of our Eastern dental schools, was an American dentist in Paris at the time of war. Napoleon. III was one of his patients and on one occasion mentioned that he thought the South was going to win the war and that his government was consider-

ing the recognition of the Confederacy. Dr. Evans expressed disagreement and as a result of their dicussions was sent on a diplomatic mission to President Lincoln to discover the true facts. His report to the Emperor was so convincing that Francis did not recognize the Confedarate States but remained neutral. Historians feel that had France given recognition, most of the other European nations would quickly have followed her example and would have given aid and financial help to the South as well.

Another dentist, who practiced in Washington, D. C., Edwards Maynard, was the inventor of the first practicable breech-loading rifle, the use of which was said by military experts to double the effectiveness of the Northen troops. If it is difficult to imagine the fate of this country had it been divided by the South's winning the Civil War, to say nothing of theeffect on recent world history had America not been a single, powerful unit, we should not forget the influence of these two dentists in directing history in the course it actually followed.

But undoubtedly the greatest single impact made by a dentist on world history has occured in our own time. The opening article in this issue of THE BUR is reprinted from that brilliant magazine, THE NEW YORKER, because we are convinced that the all but incredible story it relates should be better known to our readers. Although other accounts of Dr. Maurice William's influence on Asiatic history have appeared in both lay and professional literature, many dentists have still not come in contact with them. James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University, writes in the Political Science Quarterly, "Of all the strange chapters in the history of East and West there can be none stranger than this, that the founder of the Chinese republic and the spiritual leader of the new China found in the writing of an unknown American author so clear a statement of the solution of the hardest problem in his political philosophy that he made the American formulation his own."

We may be justly proud indeed that the "unknown American author" is a dentist, practicing in New York; his accomplishments in improving the ethical and legal status of the profession are noteworthy in themselves, but they appear small in comparison with the influence he has had on China and thereby on the entire world. His book, THE SOCIAL INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY, through which he wielded this enormous influence, is extremely difficult to come by; otherwise it should certainly have a conspicuous place on the shelves of every dental library, both academic and private.

C o p y

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC.

R.C.A. Building

Radio City

New York, N. Y.

NILES TRAMMELL
President

January 25, 1944

Dr. Maurice William
200 West 57th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. William:

I am advised by our San Francisco Station that a rather full and interesting mention of you was made on the program "A Date at Eight," broadcast over that station on December 13th.

You may not have heard this broadcast, and I am therefore happy to enclose a copy of the script for your information. The reference to you begins on page six.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

(Signed) NILES TRAMMELL

President

Copy

HAAS BROTHERS -- TRUPAX

A DATE AT EIGHT

Monday, December 13, 1943

ANNCR: Good morning! It's eight o'clock. And you're right on time for your..."Date At Eight"...with Art Linkletter. This program is broadcast by Trupak to America's lovers of fine foods, and is shortwaved by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs to our Armed Forces and our Good Neighbors to the South. OK, Art.

LINK: Thank you (announcer) and good morning, everybody. This is a very important week in human history.

- -

PAGE SIX OF THE SCRIPT, "A DATE AT EIGHT".

LINK: Dentists are pretty important people...as everybody who's tried to make an appointment with one lately knows... but did you realize that one dentist has changed the whole course of history? There's no catch to this... for Dr. Maurice William, of New York City, has actually changed the course of history. It came about through a book that he wrote some twenty years ago, according to Harper's Magazine...a book called A SOCIAL INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY. This was back in 1921...and a copy of it got into the hands of a Chinese student at COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. He took the book back to China with him...A few years later an order came from China for forty more...and in 1928 a friend told Dr. William that an old copy of Asia Magazine had something about the book and Sun Yat-sen. Dr. William found the copy of Asia...and read that Dr. Sun, the leader of the Chinese revolution, had declared that A SOCIAL INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY had changed his whole political thinking. Actually according to this item I read, China had been going communistic until Dr. Sun read this book... and then, because of what Dr. William wrote, the whole course of the revolution was changed...a change which is still being maintained by Chiang Kai-shek. Dr. William today is practicing dentistry in New York City...a portrait of Sun Yat-sen in his office...and historians recognize that world events would be very different had it not been for that one book. A book by the way which didn't sell at all well in the United States.

From

CHINA TAKES HER PLACE

by

CARL CROW

Author of: "Four Hundred Million Customers"
"I Speak for the Chinese"
"Master Kung"
"The Chinese Are Like That", etc.

Harper & Brothers Publishers
New York and London - 1944

INTRODUCTION

It has always been difficult for me to talk to the average American about present-day China because we have two entirely different standards by which to measure Chinese accomplishments. They apply the American yardstick and find the Chinese woefully deficient in everything. My yardstick is essentially a different one. I was fortunate enough to be a resident of China, not a visitor, during the last days of the Manchu rule; saw the twilight descend on that once powerful dynasty and saw the troubled dawn of the republican regime. From that time until 1937 I looked on China as my home, lived there except for two very brief periods.

Thus it is that a journalistic or official visitor to China will find conditions which fill him with gloom or foreboding, while I find reason for confidence and optimism. I cannot do otherwise than judge China by her accomplishments, by the progress I have seen her make during a period of more than a quarter of a century. That progress has been consistent, often under conditions which would have broken the spirit of a people with less courage and determination.

So it is with complete confidence that I hail China as one of the great nations of the world, a nation which will carry the light of democracy to the millions of East Asia.

-- CARL CROW

New York, July, 1944.

Chapter IV

FATHER OF REPUBLICAN CHINA

My first meeting with Sun Yat-sen was at daybreak on a cold January morning in 1912. He had then been president of China less than two weeks...

Our interview was solely concerned with the future. My assignment had been to find out what the president's plans were for rebuilding the old city so as to make it a modern capital that could show some of the dignity and charm of old Peking. President Sun talked with enthusiasm about plans to build a modern city but without disturbing the beauties of ancient architecture...

For some months after his retirement from the presidency, Dr. Sun lived quietly in a modest house in the French concession of Shanghai. He worked on programs for the industrial development of China and tried to put on paper a workable plan for the government of the country. I saw a great deal of Dr. Sun during this period...

Chapter V

LEGACY OF SUN YAT-SEN

For the past decade few public meetings of any kind have been held in China without being opened by the reading of the will of Sun Yat-sen, a document written just before his death. The will, very brief and simple, reads as follows:

> For forty years I have devoted myself to the cause of the people's revolution with but one end in view, the elevation of China to a position of freedom and equality among the nations. My experiences during these forty years have firmly convinced me that to attain this goal we must bring about a thorough awakening of our own people and ally ourselves in a common struggle with those people of the world who treat us on the basis of equality.
>
> The work of the revolution is not yet done. Let all our comrades follow my Plans For National Reconstruction, Fundamentals of National Reconstruction, Three Principles of the People and the Manifesto issued by the First National Convention of our Party, and strive earnestly for

their consummation. Above all, our recent declarations in favor of the convocation of a National Convention and the abolition of unequal treaties should be carried into effect with the least possible delay. This is my heartfelt charge to you.

It will be seen that although the will in itself is brief, the various documents which his followers are enjoined to read and follow actually form appendices to the will. Of these The Three Principles of the People, the most important work, consists of the text of sixteen lectures delivered in Canton and Peking in 1924... These lectures, as they stand, constitute almost the sole source of political and social thought in China today. It is on the basis of Dr. Sun's teaching that the present government of China was organized... There is no doubt but that they will have a permanent effect on the political thought of China. For this reason alone they deserve more careful study than has been given them...

The three principles were: Nationalism, democracy and livelihood, placed in what Dr. Sun believed to be the logical order of development in the politically chaotic China which was left by the revolution. It will be noted that in his original exposition of the "three principles" he had labelled them as "nationalism, democracy and Socialism." Now they were "nationalism, democracy and livelihood." He had abandoned his original idea that Socialism was the ideal method by which a people could gain their livelihood.

The lectures on nationalism were pointed at the unequal treaties which denied complete sovereignty to China but he told the Chinese that while they were a homogeneous race, China was not a nation in the sense that other races were. He painted a dark picture of the future of the country unless the people united and became strong. There was a great deal in the lectures on nationalism which will serve to perpetuate anti-foreign prejudice in China. His criticism of foreign nations was leveled principally at the United States and Great Britain whom he apparently considered the greatest menaces to the integrity of China... The Communist influence is seen in his statement: "In every country, although the apparent power is in the hands of the government, real control is with the capitalists; the new Russian policy would smash this control, so the capitalists of the world are panic-stricken."...

After groping and struggling Dr. Sun had finally adopted the philosophy of Karl Marx, had given the Communist revolution in Russia his wholehearted approval and from all appearances was planning a Communist China. In fact, the famous Michael Borodin and other Communist adventurers from Russia were in China at the time Dr. Sun was delivering his lectures. They had been brought to China as advisers,

and were usurping a great many government functions. It appeared inevitable that China would become one of the component parts of the Union of Soviet Republics.

Foreigners in Shanghai and other treaty ports were frightened out of their wits. An international committee in Shanghai, under British leadership, organized what we called the "Constitutional Defense League" and spent many thousands of dollars on propaganda to combat Communistic ideas. I was chairman of the subcommittee on propaganda and for months did little but supervise the translation and mailing of thousands of booklets, pamphlets and letters. A lot of us were sure that unless something was done quickly China would go completely Communistic and all the terrible things the Communists had done or were supposed to have done in Russia would be repeated in China. Whether or not our propaganda accomplished anything I was never able to determine. Anyway, interest in the movement slackened after a few months and the Constitutional Defense League which had started off so flourishingly was compelled to close because of lack of funds. Some critics embarrassed us by calling us Fascists, which some of our supporters undoubtedly were. We had a good deal of admiration for Mussolini, followed his activities with great interest.

After Dr. Sun started his lectures the most curious and extraordinary thing happened -- so curious and extraordinary that the whole story cannot be told in orderly continuity. It is necessary to throw back to events of the past, as sometimes is done in the cinema. In 1920, Dr. Maurice William of New York published a book, The Social Interpretation of History, in which he refuted the theories of Karl Marx and all other Socialists. The book was all the more convincing because of the circumstances under which it had been written. Dr. William was one of the first to join the Socialist party in the United States, for years had been an active worker in Socialist circles in Brooklyn and Manhattan. But faith in the purity of the Socialist doctrine had been shaken by the outbreak of the World War when he saw German and French Socialists lining up against each other, forgetting their Socialist doctrines to fight what was certainly not a class war. He suddenly realized that he had been accepting Socialist slogans coined by others without making a thorough study of the matter himself. He determined to erase from his mind the slogans of the leaders, and to decide for himself the truth or fallacy of the teachings of Marx. It was not an easy task. He studied hundreds of books and finally found the flaw in the Marx ideas -- a flaw that hundreds of scholarly opponents of Socialist and Communism had never detected.

Briefly, and with oversimplification, the flaw was that Marx and all the other Socialist doctrinaires had considered the proletariat only as wage earners, as producers of goods which the capitalist class sold at a profit. They ignored the fact that the producer is also a consumer, that he shared equally with all others in the common social gains typified by a rising standard of living. The capitalistic system employed the worker; it also provided a method for the production and distribution of goods which the workman purchased. A study showed that over a long period of years the workman had made great social progress, living on a constantly improving scale. "The masses have progressed and progressed rapidly," said Dr. William, "but the gains came to them not as producers but as consumers, as social beings." Having completed his studies and arrived at his conclusions, Dr. William wrote his thesis. He did not write it for the general public, but for his Socialist friends. He hoped that they would prove him wrong, would resurrect his old warm faith in Socialism as a cure for the economic ills of the world. The three hundred copies of the book which he had had printed were all sent to Socialists with a letter asking for their comments.

Dr. William who is one of my intimate friends, has often told me about his hopes that they would find flaws in his argument, do something or say something that would enable him to return to the old comforting belief that Socialism would abolish poverty and make the world a better place in which to live. A belief in Socialism had constituted a large part of his spiritual life. To renounce that belief would leave a void that would be difficult to fill. He waited in vain for replies to his letters. When it was obvious that there would be none, he sadly and reluctantly, resigned from the party.

Having severed his connections with his old comrades, Dr. William sought a publisher for his book, but found none. It made rather heavy reading and the subject matter was not one in which very many people were interested. He had two thousand copies of the book printed at his own expense and peddled them to bookstores in New York with very little success. The manager of the American News Company would not place an order, but Dr. William left him a sample copy in the hope that some business might develop. Three years later the manager telephoned an order for forty copies which he said were being sent to China. Dr. William had no difficulty about filling the order. Most of the two thousand books were still piled up in his apartment. This was at the time when the Communist influence was at its peak in China and Dr. Sun had started or was just about to start on his series of weekly lectures, referred to above.

No one was surprised that the first lectures were radically Socialistic. Dr. Sun echoed all of the Socialist writers in talking about the struggle between classes as an historical fact. He copied the plans of the Russian revolutionist by advocating the socialization of the land and of capitalistic enterprises. As the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Kuomintang political party his words carried great weight, were accepted without question by thousands of his politically inexperienced followers. China appeared to be heading toward Communism with a momentum that nothing could stop.

In May, after twelve lectures had been delivered, they were suddenly discontinued and Dr. Sun went into seclusion. When the lectures were resumed in August his listeners were surprised to find that he had made a complete change in his political ideas. He repudiated the Marxist ideas he had supported so warmly only a few months before. Instead of talking about the class struggle he said that capital and labor had common interests and should work together, that China would obtain peace and prosperity by harmonizing their interests. What had happened to make the Chinese leader change his opinions so radically? He had been in seclusion, had seen practically no one. But it developed that he had spent the summer months reading and studying Dr. William's Social Interpretation of History. He gave full credit to the book for his change, quoted from it liberally in his later lectures. The later lectures were not sufficient to stop the movement toward Communism but they did halt its rapid progress. The obscure book which had fallen into his hands by chance changed the political development of China and in the belief of many eminent historians, has changed the history of the world. Certainly if death had overtaken the Chinese leader before he reversed his ideas of Communism, the government of China would be very different from what it is today. It would be very gratifying to be able to say that our Constitutional Defense League had had something to do with this change in views, but that was not true. As head of the propaganda committee I bought copies of dozens of anti-Communist books and presented them to libraries in different parts of China. But I did not buy the Social Interpretation of History for the very good reason I had never heard of it.*

* It was not until several years after the death of Sun Yat-sen that Dr. William learned of the influence he had had on the Chinese leader, and then by accident. He has since received many high honors from the Chinese government, and from the Kuomintang. -- C. C.

As is clearly indicated by the terms of his will, Dr. Sun ended his days in complete confidence that the system of government he had worked out so harmoniously provided a complete solution for the country's political problems. In one of his rare moments of exuberance, he said: "Such a government will be the most complete and the finest in the world, and the state with such a government will indeed be by the people, of the people, and for the people." He did not live to see any of his theories put into practice. But shortly after his death the Kuomintang party which took over the sovereignty of the country, expressed his ideas in the form of laws which have been in effect for more than a dozen years. Were it not for the fact that during that period the world has been disturbed by wars and rumors of wars, the novel theories of Dr. Sun which have been put into practice in China would doubtless have received a great deal more attention.

COPY

THE SCHOOL OF LIVING
SUFFERN, N. Y.

January 21, 1944

Mr. Maurice William
Sotery Publishing Co.,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. William:

Thank you very much for sending, through Mr. H. J. Hanson of our Rockland Cooperative Club, your book The Social Interpretation of History. I was much interested in the article on its historical place and am more than glad to have the reprint from Dynamic America about it.

Mrs. Flaherty, wife of the Flaherty of Moving Picture fame, called my attention to it while visiting the School. She had been greatly interested and stirred by the story and saw in it material for a moving picture drama.

We were missionaries for fifteen years in India and during that time I became a student of Kagawa's writings and an advocate of cooperatives. I also found the consumer principle in economics as the basic emphasis in Gandhi's village movement called "swadeshism". A stand with nationalism at the beginning of the war caused us to be ordered out with other missionaries by the Methodist Board.

On the way home on leave in 1932 we spent some time in Japan and were with Kagawa at a retreat in a country inn. It was there from him that I first learned about your book and its importance. After returning to this country we soon came to the School of Living where I have been the Director since March 1941. We found it a place where we could, as we then expressed it, "take hold on another front in the same struggle." Here the application of the consumer principle to economics has come to be understood by me as the way the philosophy of decentralization works out in that field. The meaning of decentralization I find in affirmation of life or the life-growth criteria applied to all organizations and institutions as in the saying of Jesus: "The Sabbath is made for man." Its method I find expressed in words of William James which I have often quoted: "I am for those invisible, molecular moral forces that work from individual to individual."

Under separate cover I am sending you literature of the School. The check for $3.00 for the book is enclosed. Is there a supply of these books available and would you be interested in (1) its review in The Decentralist and (2) letting our Book Dept. have the agency for its sale with some commission to help support this work? Hoping to meet you and welcome you to the School, I am

Sincerely,

(Signed) Ralph T. Templin, Director

From

THE DECENTRALIST
By
Ralph T. Templin

ORGAN OF SCHOOL OF LIVING
Suffren, N. Y---Winter 1944.

THE CONSUMER PRINCIPLE IN SOCIAL EVOLUTION

The reviewer first heard of this book (The SOCIAL INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY) at a meeting of the Kagawa Fellowship in a Japanese country Inn ten years ago. Kagawa, probably the world's most famed cooperative leader, reminded his hearers that everyone desirous of understanding the socio-philosophical basis of the consumer movement, should read this book.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

Department of Social Action

National Headquarters
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Rev. John A. Ryan, D.D.
Director

August 25, 1932.

Dr. Maurice William,
130 West 57th Street,
New York City.

My dear Dr. William:

I returned from Europe last week and have only today found time to read your letters of last June and July and the accompanying copies of your correspondence with various persons. As you say in your letter to the leaders of both factions in the Kuomintang, the influence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's writings "reveals a devotion and loyalty to a departed leader probably without parallel in history." Hence the very great importance of preventing this devotion and loyalty from becoming the instrument of spreading a destructive doctrine which the great leader had repudiated shortly before his death.

Your long manuscript entitled "Abstract from the Triple Demism of Sun Yat-sen," and "Statement Based upon a Study of the Triple Demism of Sun Yat-sen," I hope to read within a short time. Your "Social Interpretation of History" I have possessed for several years.

After I have read the long manuscript I shall write you again.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JOHN A. RYAN

Director,
Department of Social Action.

JAR:S

C o p y

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIOLOGY

221 North Grand Boulevard

St. Louis, Mo.

Office of the Dean

August 16, 1932

Dr. Maurice William
130 West 57th Street
New York City

My dear Dr. William:

Your abstract of Father D'Elia's work, "The Triple Demism," has reached me, and I wish to thank you for it, although I have not yet been able to inspect it.

You may be interested to know that I instituted a search for you, and I am sorry to say, unsuccessfully, when Father D'Elia asked me to secure for him a copy of the book quoted by Dr. Sun. I thought first there might be some mistake in the name and turned to the books of Whiting Williams and to Michael Williams as a possible solution. Naturally I did not find what I sought.

Long ago Dr. D'Elia sent me both the French and the English editions of his book. Last year, in fact, I had a study of the Triple Demism in one of my seminars at the St. Louis University and a discussion of it by the graduate students. Even now, as I write, I have before me a letter from Father D'Elia asking me to secure for him your two books, which I incidentally notice that you have already mailed to him. That closes my task.

I shall turn to your abstract at another time, when I am more at leisure and can judge of the matter presented there. In the meantime believe me,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JOSEPH HUSSLEIN, S.J.

From

THE TRIPLE DEMISM OF SUN YAT-SEN

Translated from the Chinese
Annotated and Appraised

by

PASCHAL M. D'ELIA, S.J.

English Edition by The Franciscan Press

Wuchang
1931

Dr. Sun drew his best arguments to oppose the doctrine of Marx from Dr. Maurice William's The Social Interpretation of History, a Refutation of the Marxian Economic Interpretation. This book was privately published and copies of it were sent the world over asking for criticism.

(Page 423)

C O P Y

AMERICA

National Catholic Weekly
329 West 108th Street
New York City

Office of the Editor

July 21, 1932

Dr. Maurice William
130 West 57th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. William:

My delay in answering your letter has been due to the fact that I wished to read your statement to Father D'Elia before answering. I found it most extraordinarily interesting, and I shall await Father D'Elia's answer with great interest.

I do not know how you could have done better than to write to Father D'Elia, though you also might find that the Apostolic Delegate to China, Msgr. Celse Constantini, Tingfutakie 3, Peking, is also interested in the matter. He is the Papal representative there. Through him the matter could be called to the attention of the authorities at Rome.

Dr. McGuire's, Mr. Williams', and Mr. Sands' letters also interested me, and I am delighted that you received this cooperation from them.

I am writing to Father D'Elia to ask him if he agrees with your thesis (and I do not see how he can fail to agree with it) that he send us an article on it to supplement the two articles he wrote for us on Sun Yat-sen in September 1931.

I shall be glad if you will keep me in touch with further developments.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Wilfrid Parsons, S. J.

C o p y

2034 Hillyer Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
July 17, 1932

Dr. Maurice William
130 West 57th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. William:

I think I should, in your place, send your memorandum to Archbishop Diaz in Mexico. I have written to him explaining why your material may be important, and have told him that Dr. Edmund Walsh, S.J., is also studying it. Msgr. Diaz is a Jesuit and knows of Fr. Walsh -- so you have a link there. I had occasion to explain to Fr. Walsh why you thought it would be interesting to him. He had just received your papers.

I have also left a memorandum with the Secretary of Dr. John A. Ryan, who, as you say, will not be back in town till August, and have suggested to the Secretary of the Catholic Association for International Peace that a study of this very interesting connection with Sun Yat-sen might present an excellent basis for a committee report. Their Asia Committee has not yet turned in a report!

With regard to the Papal Delegate, I shall take as early an opportunity as possible to speak to him. Perhaps your own communication would be more effective after you hear from Fr. Walsh and Fr. Ryan.

I see in China's experiment possibility of very valuable experience to all the old Indian cultures breaking through their European surfaces and a chance that a more satisfactory bridge may be given them thereby to pass over the failures and errors and abuses of Capitalism, than is offered by Russia's attempt to build on Marxian theories.

I do not see clearly that Russia is accomplishing a satisfactory solution. I am still asking what will be the result of so intensive and extensive a mechanization of production as seems to be contemplated. When I listened to Lenin's daily speeches I could go a long way with him as to the evil, but the remedy does not seem to be adequate.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) WILLIAM FRANKLIN SANDS

Copy

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

National Headquarters
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

July 12, 1932

Dr. Maurice William
130 West 57th Street
New York City

My dear Dr. William:

I have seen your letters to Doctor Ryan, and Doctor Ryan received this morning a letter also from Mr. Sands with whom you have been in correspondence. I have not had a chance to go over your manuscript dealing with the point in question that you raised about Dr. D'Elia's work.

I want you to know that Dr. D'Elia wrote to both Doctor Ryan and me and asked about your volume. Doctor Ryan wrote him but we do not happen to have the letter here. I remember, though, that he wrote Dr. D'Elia something about your book.

Father Boniface Martin, now at St. Vincent's Abbey in Latrobe, Pennsylvania, has just returned from China and is very much interested in Sun Yat-sen's teachings. He is planning to write a thesis for the Catholic University on the subject. We are writing him today telling him of your letters to Doctor Ryan and of your manuscript. I know that he has a copy of your book.

Mr. Sands, in his letter to Doctor Ryan, suggested that the Committee on Asia of the Catholic Association for International Peace which has its offices with us, should also take this matter up.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) R. A. McGOWAN

Assistant Director
Department of Social Action

COPY

2034 Hillyer Pl., N. W.
Washington, D. C.
July 8th, 1932.

My dear Mr. William:

Michael Williams (*) was right indeed to suggest that your letters and accompanying papers are intensely interesting to me.

I had always considered it to be very natural for Sun Yat-sen to be confused in his thought with regard to what was essentially a European phenomenon, and quite outside of Chinese processes. I was unaware that he was quoting from you, since I do not read Chinese, nor have I read your book. I can see perfectly well, from your explanation how, having tried for twenty years to fit to Chinese minds something that cannot be made Chinese, he did not change his own thought on reading your book, but found in it -- expressed so that it would be intelligible to the Chinese mind and consonant with Chinese tradition -- the thought he was groping for and could not find in Europe and America in the society he frequented. He had no reason to know that it existed in the West. What he was obviously looking for, in his third Principle, was a definition to strengthen the two first. It obviously does strengthen the first, since it is consonant with Confucius' political deductions -- hence carries through a definite Chinese nationalism. It is equally consonant with Confucius' social teaching. It is integral -- on a Chinese basis -- with the other two, consolidates them and makes them truly one.

Marx, in theory and practice, is a jarring role in Chinese life and thought. He breaks their tradition. I am, of course, assuming much, for I have not read your book but only the comments of D'Elia and your own upon it. In this assumption, however, I could see that your thesis, in conjunction with the other two Chinese principles, might be (almost certainly would be) exactly what Mexico is looking for, what all other South and Central American countries are looking for, which are built up on dense Indian populations with some degree of past culture; Marxian Socialism does not fit any of these any more than it fits China. Yet, they are all in Revolution (not so much against as for something not yet clearly seen) and are using the only successful revolutionary methods they can find, which are those of Moscow. I can see that there may be a very much wider scope for the William-Sun Yat-sen philosophy than in China alone. I do not need to refer to Ghandi and India.

Now, as to effective means. I would like to see your material in the hands of the Rev. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University who is a theologian, a radical sociologist and a well equipped and powerful thinker. I shall be glad to pass my copies on to him for study, if you wish. I suggest that since I resigned from the chairmanship of the Far East Committee of the Catholic Association for International Peace -- and left the Association with a gap in its program, it might be a proper act on my part if I put them in touch with you,

(*) Editor, The Commonweal.

got you to expand your ideas to them and set their minds working along the most useful lines. I shall await your word in both matters.

I think you should follow up -- if you are not doing so -- your interest at the Catholic University of Peking.

The Papal Delegate at Washington has lived in the East. I should be glad to make a contact there for you -- after you have discussed with Rev. John Ryan.

If things follow from these first steps as I assume they should, I suggest considering expansion of this philosophical thought to South America, and in the Spanish language. All this, I repeat is based on assumption. It is a premature judgment, though I have no doubt that study of both sides of the doctrine would confirm rather than destroy it.

I hesitate to make such a premature judgment -- but it is at least indicative of the interest you have aroused and it responds to your request for suggestions.

Those I have made are intended to cover and supplement the Rev. Paschal M. D'Elia's quoted conclusions. Interest in these quarters would be strong backing. In Mexico, for example, the Archbishop of Mexico is an Indian and a Jesuit. Dr. D'Elia is also a Jesuit.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) William Franklin Sands

NOTE:

Mr. William Sands has held the post of United States Minister to Korea; Financial Adviser to the King of Korea; and is now on the faculty of the Georgetown School of Foreign Service.

COPY

THE COMMONWEAL

Grand Central Terminal

New York, N. Y.

June 28, 1932

Mr. Maurice William
130 West 57th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. William:

I received your interesting and important letter of June 22nd. My suggestion would be that you send a similar letter to Mr. William Franklin Sands, 2034 Hillyer Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Sands is a teacher in the Georgetown School of Foreign Service, because of the fact that he acted as financial advisor to the King of Korea, and had much experience in other Oriental countries when in the service of the State Department, and we rely upon him for most of our reviews and comments on Oriental affairs.

Father D'Elia's study of Sun Yat-sen's doctrine was reviewed in The Commonweal some months ago.

Mr. Sands might be able to help you with further suggestions, and is in a much better position to do so than I am. He might also wish to write something about this matter for The Commonweal.

If you wish me to do so, I will send Professor Shotwell's pamphlet and your letter to me to Mr. Sands.

Faithfully yours,

(signed) Michael Williams

Editor

Announcing

SUN YAT-SEN
VERSUS COMMUNISM

New Evidence Establishing China's Right to the Support of Democratic Nations

By MAURICE WILLIAM

A book with a highly significant background—one involving famous personalities, one which illuminates, in a singular fashion, present day policies and politics of the Far Fast, one which has enormous implications respecting the future story of mankind.

THE WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY
BALTIMORE, U. S. A.
1932

PM—SYS—32

The "Why" of the Book

JOHN HAY said, "The world's peace rests with China."

Dr. William's new book presenting "new evidence establishing China's right to the support of democratic nations" is addressed to the thesis that American prosperity is bound up with China's stability.

China's stability in turn is bound up with the interpretation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teaching. Mme. Sun, on December 20, 1931, attacked both Canton and Nanking followers of Sun for betraying his revolutionary principles. What is the explanation? Why has China suffered five years' internal war?

The present volume gives the answer and the answer also to such questions as these:

What was responsible for Bolshevist Russia's successes in China and why were the Russians, after nearly four years of progress, expelled from China?

What was responsible for the ultimate defeat of the "world revolution" in China?

Why are Sun Yat-sen's loyal followers divided into opposing Left and Right Wing factions?

Why are the Right and Left Wing factions in complete agreement with regard to Dr. Sun's *Principle of Nationalism* and *Principle of Democracy* and in conflict only with regard to Dr. Sun's *Principle of Livelihood?*

Why can either Wing cite Dr. Sun in support of its interpretation of his *Principle of Livelihood?*

How did it happen that up to August 3, 1924, Sun identified his *Principle of Livelihood* with Marxian socialism, and thereafter repudiated the identification?

To what extent is this change responsible for the Left and Right Wings and for civil war in China?

In brief, here is a book which strikes deeply into the underlying causes of and the possible remedies for China's unhappy plight. American understanding and support can go far toward stabilizing China, a result which must prove beneficial to every other nation. The book indicates in detail how Sun Yat-sen changed his point of view, near the close of his life, and how that change was induced by his absorption of an earlier book by the present author, entitled *The Social Interpretation of History*.

Some Comments

Ray Lyman Wilbur, President, Stanford University; past chairman Pacific Council, Institute of Pacific Relations:

"The interaction of mind upon mind shown by the effect of Mr. William's SOCIAL INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY upon Sun Yat-sen is dramatic, if not epochal. The points in Mr. William's book found hospitable lodgment in his mind, and, interpreted by him, they have become of great significance in the unfolding of the new China."

James T. Shotwell, Professor of History, Columbia University; Chairman Research Committee Institute of Pacific Relations; Director, Division of Economics and History, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

"Of all the strange chapters in the history of East and West there can be none stranger than this, that the founder of the Chinese republic and the spiritual leader of the new China found in the writing of an unknown American author so clear a statement of the solution of the hardest problem in his political philosophy that he made the American formulation his own. The book in question is THE SOCIAL INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY and its author, Dr. Maurice William of New York City. The reading of THE SOCIAL INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY by Dr. Sun Yat-sen may yet turn out to have been one of the most important single incidents in the history of modern Asia, for the consequences were immediate and far-reaching and have only just begun to show their full extent in the orientation of China. . . . Viewed in this light we have not merely the meeting of two minds but of two civilizations: The American and the Chinese.

Jeremiah Whipple Jenks, Research Professor of Government, New York University; Honorary Economic Adviser, Nationalist Government of China:

"That change was apparently brought about by there falling into his hands THE SOCIAL INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY. If the country [China] had gone Communist, it could not have counted on any foreign help beside that of Russia, but rather on direct foreign hostility. There was a long struggle between these forces, but apparently the anti-Communists have triumphed, due practically entirely to the fact that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had been intellectually convinced by Dr. William's book.

Harley Farnsworth MacNair, Professor of Far Eastern History and Institutions, University of Chicago; Author, China in Revolution:

"In paragraph after paragraph Dr. Sun either quoted, almost word for word, or paraphrased, the arguments which he had found in THE SOCIAL INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY. He now repudiated several of his own earlier theories, substituting therefor the system of thought which he had recently discovered in Dr. William's work."

L. T. Chen, Editor, "San Min Chu I:"

"It is a fact that Dr. Sun referred to Professor William again and again in his lectures on the three people's principles. It is also a fact that many passages in his book seem to be paraphrases of theories advanced in Dr. William's book."

The Contents

FOREWORD. *Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur.*

NOTE TO PREFACE. *Mrs. Jeremiah Jenks.*

PREFACE. *Dr. Jeremiah Whipple Jenks.*

AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION.

PART I. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MATERIAL PRESENTED IN THIS VOLUME.

Chapter I. Sun Yat-sen's Service to Democracy.

Chapter II. Sun Yat-sen Upset Russia's Plans for "World Revolution."

Chapter III. The Importance for Democracy of a General Knowledge of Sun Yat-sen's Ultimate Rejection of Communism.

Chapter IV. The Rôle Assigned to China by Russia in the Communist Plans to Achieve the "World Revolution," and the Advantage to Russia of Continual Civil War in China.

Chapter V. The Need for Unity in China and the Rôle the United States Might Play in Promoting It to the Lasting Political and Economic Benefit of the Peoples of Both Countries.

PART II. DR. SUN'S CHANGE OF POSITION WITH REGARD TO BOLSHEVISM, MARXISM, AND THE CLASS-WAR.

[In this part Dr. Sun's change in position is shown in three parallel columns, Dr. Sun's early position in the first, his later position in the third, with passages from *The Social Interpretation* in the center.]

PART III. THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY THAT DR. SUN ULTIMATELY ACCEPTED AND WHICH CAUSED HIS CHANGE OF POSITION WITH REFERENCES TO BOLSHEVISM, MARXISM, AND THE CLASS-WAR.

[In this part the device of parallel columns is also utilized, showing the relationship, topic by topic.]

HISTORY OF "THE SOCIAL INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY" AND OF ITS RELATION TO THE "SAN MIN CHU I." *Dr. William J. Gies.*

APPENDIX I. The Three Principles of the Kuomintang. *Edward Bing-Shuey Lee.*

APPENDIX II. Quotations from various authoritative sources showing *disagreement* as to the correct interpretation but *agreement* as to the importance of Sun's Third Principle, "The Principle of Livelihood."

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SUN YAT-SEN

VERSUS COMMUNISM

New Evidence Establishing China's Right to the Support of Democratic Nations

Cloth. 6 x 9. xx + 222 pages + index.

$5.00

THE WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY

Publishers of Scientific Books and Periodicals

BALTIMORE, U. S. A.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, United States Ambassador to China and former President, Yenching University, Peiping, writes:

"It is certainly curious that an American should have turned the whole current of political thought for the man whose writings at present are the bible of the dominant political party of this country(China) .... This volume, Sun Yat-sen Versus Communism, ought to have wide circulation in China and I trust will lead to a Chinese translation....

"I should like to add my own admiration of the interpretation you have given in refutation of that of Karl Marx and my delight that this should have come to the notice of a man whose writings are virtually molding the political thought of this country at so critical a time... You are unquestionably rendering a timely service in carrying the original influence upon Dr. Sun to this extension of the inquiry into his change of attitude. You are also quite right in attributing the division among his followers, in large measure at least, to misunderstanding of what it was he stood for in relation to communism, and some alternative to the philosophy of economic determinism.

"I have no special suggestions to make regarding the manuscript. Your work has been so thorough, and your appreciation of the issue so remarkably sensitive for one living at such a distance from this country, that there is very little to add."

(In a letter to Maurice William
from China, 1931)

DANIEL A. POLING
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RETURN ADDRESS
P. O. Box 921
Benjamin Franklin Station
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 2, 1951

Dear Friend:

You are cordially invited to attend a meeting of the New York Analysis Board of the All-American conference to Combat Communism.

Dr. Maurice William, the guest speaker, will present his views on the Far East. He recently returned from an extended tour of Japan, Formosa and Korea. He made an intensive survey of political, economic and social conditions, enriched by intimate discussions with Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Rhee and other government leaders.

Few Americans are qualified to match Dr. William's understanding of the Far East. History will remember him as the social thinker whose ideas influenced Sun Yat-sen to lead China in the path of western democracy. Dr. William will tell how the Chinese mainland can be restored again to the family of free democratic nations.

This important meeting will be held Sunday, January 14, 1951, 8:45 p.m. at

New York Athletic Club,
American Legion Post, 12th Floor
180 Central Park South,
New York, New York.

Yours truly,

ALL-AMERICAN CONFERENCE
TO COMBAT COMMUNISM

SHANGHAI TIFFIN CLUB
NEW YORK

Tuesday, June 10, at 12:20 P. M.
Town Hall Club
123 West 43rd Street

$2.25 including gratuities

LADIES' DAY

* *

SPEAKER -- Dr. Maurice William

SUBJECT -- Chinese-American Relations--Past, Present and Future.

On April 8th, Dr. Hu Shih, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, addressed the Club on the subject of Chinese-American Relations. He, of course, spoke from the point of view of a Chinese citizen. At our June meeting, Dr. Maurice William will present much the same subject, but from an American point of view.

Dr. William has been called "one of the most influential minds of the Twentieth Century," for as Dr. James T. Shotwell, President of the Carnegie Endowment, has said--

> "Dr. William has made one of the greatest contributions ever made by an American to our relations with Asia. It was his book, 'The Social Interpretation of History,' which convinced Sun Yat-sen that he should turn from Communism to democracy of the American type. This he did in the form which is now the classic bible of China--'The Three Principles.' The Principle of Livelihood is substantially China's debt to Dr. Maurice William."

Dr. William has long been one of the most active members of the Shanghai Tiffin Club. It will be a pleasure to welcome this good friend of us all as our Guest Speaker on June 10.

Return your postal promptly to

Mr. Lyman Hoover
New York City Y. M. C. A.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

and include the names of your men and women guests.

TO ASSIST THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE, PLEASE SEND IN YOUR ACCEPTANCE NOW.

新生报社

The Shin Sheng Pao Daily News
Taipeh, Formosa, China

Address:
103 Hong-yang Road

Cable Address:
2450

September 16, 1950.

Dear Dr. William,

Your recent visit to Taiwan has not only boosted our morale but also strengthened our faith and determination in our anti-communist struggle, for which we wish to convey our sincere thanks and appreciation.

The Double Tenth Anniversary is again around the corner. It is our national day, and on this very day Taiwan was returned to the Republic of China after having been under the Japanese rule for almost fifty years. Also on this day falls the fifth anniversary of this paper. In commemoration of this auspicious occasion, we are going to publish a special supplement. We would be very grateful if you could favor us with an article to be published in our paper on that day.

As the time is short, we suggest that you mail your article before the end of the current month.

We apologize for such a short notice and hope you will be able to make it just the same.

Sincerely yours,

Shieh Jan-tze

Shieh Jan-tze
Publisher

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN

5, PAOCHING ROAD
TAIPEH

TEL: 4323—4326

September 13, 1950.

Dear Dr. William,

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of August 31.

Your presence here was just at the time when the Reform Committee was inaugurated. Consquently, I was busily engaged in attending meetings and could not give you as much assistance as I should, for which I beg for your forgiveness.

Your sympathetic understanding and sincere friendship to China and her cause is so overwhelming that I am quite at a loss to find adequate words to express what I feel. I believe that all those who have been in contact with you share my feelings. Short as your stay here, I am glad to tell you that you have not only boosted the morale of the people of Free China but, what is more important, strengthened their faith and confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Anti-Communist struggle.

Wishing you a happy family reunion and hoping to hear from you from time to time,

I am,

Sincerely yours,

Shen Chang-huan

聯合國中國同志會

CHINESE ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

(Member, World Federation of United Nations Associations)

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15 Chuan Chow Street
Taipeh, Taiwan, China.

Secretary General:
Dapen Liang, Ph. D.

Telephone: 2830 Cable address: Unachina-Taipeh

A ugust 30, 1950

Professor James T. Shotwell
President
American Association for the United Nations
New York City

Dear Professor Shotwell:

We wish to express our full appreciation of the visit to Free China so well paid by one of your distinguished members, Dr. Maurice William, a recognized real friend of China of long standing. Dr. William, through his famous book, "A Social Interpretation of History" and numerous other writings, has long been well known to our people, especially those who have better knowledge of Sun Yat-senism.

Ever since his arrival in Taiwan, Dr. William has restlessly been giving lectures to various organizations including our Government institutions. We found all his speeches are well prepared and very instructive, especially the one he so ably delivered on the occasion of our reception given in his honour. Dr. William, through his short visit here, has won for him so many more friends as well as admirers. We congratulate him on the success of his visit to China, and wish to ask him to convey our kindest regards to you and all the members of your great Association.

Most sincerely yours,

Chu Chia-hua

Chu Chia-hua
President

(Original in Chinese)

Taipeh, Taiwan, China
August 28, 1950

Dr. Maurice William
The Guest House
Yang Ming Hill
Taipeh, Taiwan

Dear Comrade William:

It has been such an encouragement and consolation to have you here with us, at a moment when the Chinese nation is being assaulted and rocked in the storm. The many conversations with you have been very animating and beneficial. It is regretful that you must leave so soon.

We have no doubt that the Anti-Communist War will be won, and that the plan for national rehabilitation will be carried out. We are resolved to be the vanguard of the Democracies for the preservation of World Peace. We hope you will bear witness to what you have seen and heard here, thus to promote better understanding between your people and ours. Let our two nations join hands in sincere co-operation and in laying the foundation of Permanent World Peace.

Here's to your health and success!

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Yu Yiu Jen
Chu Cheng
Li Wen Fan
Tzou Lu
Ma Chao Chun

(The signers are the revered elder-statesmen of Nationalist China--M.W.)

(Original in Chinese)

August 12th, 1950

Dear Dr. William,

I am a descendant of a Chinese Revolutionary martyr and a student of the second class of a Junior Middle school. From the newspapers, I learned that you have come from afar to the gunpowder-odored Taiwan. I have also heard your speech at Chung San Tang. I learned also that you are a spiritual friend of our national leader who shares the same ideals with you and also a friend of tens of millions of the Chinese people of Free China. I have long entertained the idea of writing to you, expressing my gratitude for your sympathy and assistance to us. As I am a beginner in English, I cannot write English. But, as a mark of my sincerity and my respect for you, I finally decided to write this Chinese letter to you. Now that you will leave for the States very soon, I pray for you on behalf of all the Chinese youth. I hope that, with the victory in our counter-offensive, we shall welcome you in our midst to inspect the Chinese mainland. At that time, there will be four hundred and fifty million Chinese people who will extend to you their hearty welcome.

From a Chinese youth who admires you,

(Signed) WEI HWOU

(Original in Chinese)

SUN CHIN-PI
36 Chuan Sen Road, Kai Yi
Taiwan, Free China

August 17, 1950

Dear Dr. Maurice William,

During these times our country and our Party are in a storming dark night but are advancing towards the bright daybreak. You as a friend of China and a Comrade of our Party have come to Taiwan. With your great devotion, you have encouraged us immeasurably. Reading your speeches in the newspapers is like a tonic to me. I pay my highest respect to you. It increases my courage and delights me tremendously.

In Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teaching he instructed us to build up a prosperous and comfortable New China by building the political foundation of local self-government. After the New China is constructed it would be the pillar of a new world -- a world as a family of brotherhood. I believe that you know all about it. Dr. Sun Yat-sen once remarked: "The United States of America, after the success of her independence, has made great progress in political administration because the foundation of it, the local self-government, has been generally and effectively laid down." Now, in Taiwan, the strongly-held base against Communism is practicing the teaching of Dr. Sun Yat-sen with all efforts by laying down the foundation of democratic local self-government. Our people are enthusiastically partaking in this work.

By doing so we are not ashamed in the democratic world. Our government, during such times of emergency, dares to take this drastic step to establish the democratic foundation and should deserve the approval of all the democratic states in the world. And I am sure that you will be delighted with our task. If you have the time to spend on telling us the real condition of the local self-government in your country it would be a valuable reference for us. And it would be a great encouragement to all the workers and accelerate our democratic work.

We, as members of the Party, are devoting our lives to spread Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teaching, and we would welcome your instructions. I, as an humble comrade, pay my hearty respect to you and represent all the people who selected me as one of the representatives of the People's Political Council of China to extend their respects also.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) SUN CHIN-PI

新生報社

The Shin Sheng Pao Daily News
Taipeh, Formosa, China

Address:
103 Heng-yang Road

Cable Address:
2450

July 22, 1950.

Dr. William,

We wish first of all to give our hearty welcome to you who have undertaken such a strenuous journey to visit us. Here present today all are the members of the Free China Newspaper Society. Since we have already aquainted with you through the press, we feel particularly happy and proud to have you in our midst. Though this is the first time that you have ever set your feet on the Chinese soil, spiritually you are always with us just as we are with you. Thus we welcome you today not as a new friend but as an old and faithful friend whom we have known a long long time.

We wish also to take advantage of this opportunity to express our deep appreciation for what you have done and doing for us. Your sympathetic understanding and interest to our cause has ever been a source of great encouragement and inspiration to us. On the one hand, it sustains us even in time of despair and adversity, while, on the other, it spurs us to greater efforts.

It is indeed our great misfortune that hardly had our wounds begun to heal from Japanese aggression, we were confronted with a greater menace in the form of Soviet-sponsored Communist rebellion. We all know that the Chinese Communist regime is fostered by the Russian Communists. Therefore, the Chinese and Russian Communists are one and inseparable. They will not separate and cannot be separated.

We are convinced more than ever that anti-Communist struggle is a struggle between Freedom and Absolutism, a struggle between Democracy and Totalitarianism. If We should fail in this struggle, the independence of the Chinese people, the peaceful order in the Far East as well as the peace and well-being of the world will go. We are determined to carry on our struggle until the enemies of mankind are defeated and overcome.

It is gratifing to note that the significance of our struggle which was recognized only by few leaders in foreign countries such as yourself has now received wider acceptance. We believe that with the concerted efforts of the democratic countries of the world, the aggressive forces of the world will call a halt in time. By saying this, it does not mean that we shall slacken our efforts. On the contrary, we shall endeavor all the more, so that we shall not disappoint our friends and fail to fulfill the historical mission which the present generation assumes to its posterity.

My dear friend, let me on behalf of the newspapermen here to express our great respects to you and wish you a very pleasnt sojourn in the heart of Free China.

Millon J. T. Shieh

C o p y

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF PEIPING

Kunming, China

July 10, 1939.

Dr. Maurice William
200 West 57th Street
New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Dr. William:

We learned with pleasure that you have been engaged in medical aid to China and we wish to express to you our sincere appreciation for your valuable assistance to our cause.

This Library has been collecting source materials about the present undeclared war. If you have published anything recently, we hope you will be good enough to send us a copy of each.

Among other things, we are anxious to obtain a copy of "The Social Interpretation of History" which greatly influenced Dr. Sun Yat-sen. If you could forward an autographed copy to us, your courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

I have often had occasion to recall our meeting at Professor Shotwell's residence and I hope it will not be very long before we are able to greet you on Chinese soil.

With cordial regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) T. L. YUAN

Acting Director

COPY

Pullman, Washington
August 3, 1935

Dr. Maurice William
200 West 57th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. William:

I was very glad to receive your favor of July 23, also the autographed copy of your Social Interpretation of History, along with the other material, which I have read with great interest. I believe that you have built a bridge of better understanding between China and America and so great a piece of work can come only from a great personality.

I expect to go back to China as soon as the summer school here will be closed. I am very sorry I shall have no chance to include a trip to New York to meet you.

Fifteen years ago Dr. John Dewey lectured at the Chinese National Peking University. He has given an admirable influence to the Chinese educational world. When he travelled to Changsha, the capital of Hunan province, I had the great pleasure of hearing his lecture.

If you could be in China to help the Nationalist Government in its attempt to apply Dr. Sun's Principle of Livelihood, you would be rendering a greater service than any foreigner who ever held an office in China. I hope I shall have the great pleasure of hearing you lecture in Nanking when I return there.

I shall write you as soon as my translation of your Social Interpretation of History has been completed and shall greatly appreciate your preface and autographed photograph.

Wishing you every success, I am

Cordially yours,

(Signed) JENSEN HSIUNG

COPY

College Station #62
Pullman, Washington
July 9, 1935

Dr. Maurice William
C/o Sotery Publishing Company
200 West 57th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. William:

I would like to introduce myself to you. I believe in The Three Principles of the People by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and I have been a member of the Kuomintang for thirteen years. I believe you discovered that the social problem is the center which determines the course of history, and that subsistence is the heart of the social problem. You should be prized in the sociological field by the people in the world as Newton, when he found that the sun is the center of gravity in our solar system, was prized in the physical field by the people.

I am going back to China this fall and shall translate your book, THE SOCIAL INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY, into Chinese for the use of the Chinese people. I am wondering if you would like to write a preface for translation. I would like very much to have this preface, and also a picture of you to go into this book.

To introduce myself still further and to give you an idea of my background, I should like to give you a little of my history.

In 1922 I was graduated from Yo-Yun High School at Changsha, the capital of Hunan province. Four years later, in 1926, I was graduated from Chao Uang University in Peking, and then attended the graduate school of the Chinese National Peking University for one year.

The last year I studied in high school, I was elected editor-in-chief of the weekly paper which was published by the federation of all high school and university students of Hunan province. By the time I had graduated from the University I had written a book entitled "The History of Economic Ideals of the Philosophers of the Late Chou Dynasty." This book, a part of my work, "The History of Economic Thought of China", was published five years ago by the Commercial Press, Limited, Shanghai, the largest bookstore in Asia.

My graduate work was the study of the old Chinese paleographies. I can write the language similar to that which was written by literary men who lived in the Sixth Dynasty, one thousand six hundred years ago.

Following my graduation, the Ministry of Education of the Chinese National Government gave examinations to all graduates of Chinese or foreign universities who wished to be Editor of the National Translation Department, and my examination was rated first. I had often written many essays to spread the principles of the Kuomintang before it overthrew the Peking Government.

For three years I was an officer of the Chinese Government in Nanking. My service there was to revise the citizenship textbooks of the high schools and the political economic text of the universities, which text could not go against the principles of the Kuomintang. During the time I was in Nanking my brother and I spent a great deal of money in founding the San-Min High School in Nanking, where I taught courses in Economics and the Chinese language. While I was so employed I studied the English language under Mrs. Pearl Buck, the popular modern novelist.

In August, 1931, I was sent to this country by the Kuomintang to study and to do research work in the graduate school of the State College of Washington. The Kuomintang is recalling me to China this fall.

I have written a manuscript which is the miscellaneous record of America. I will publish it a little later and I will revise and put all my work, "The History of the Economic Thought of China", in order and, according to your principles, express the important phenomena changing every dynasty of China.

When I return to China I plan to do the translation of your book and should be very grateful for a picture and the preface previously mentioned. Please give me your autograph which I may put into my book.

I would appreciate it if you would tell me about some of the other work which you may have written, expressing the same idea. Have you written some other essays about Dr. Sun Yat-sen?

In return for the favors I am asking, I am sending you a copy of my book, "The History of the Economic Ideals of the Philosophers of the Late Chou Dynasty", and my picture.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JENSEN HSIUNG
(Hsiung Meng)

This letter — received more than thirty five years ago — was the first intimation that China might find "The Social Interpretation of History" useful in resisting Communist enslavement.

Union Theological Seminary
New York City
January 26, 1921

Dr. Maurice William,
87 Norman Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Dr. William:

Through my teacher, Prof. Harry F. Ward of this Seminary, it has been my fortune and pleasure to come across your masterful work, "The Social Interpretation of History." We have discussed its content and evaluated its place in connection with our seminar course in Christian Ethics. Our unanimous conclusion is, that this volume has successfully pointed out the onesidedness of the Marxian doctrine and has set forth a new light to interpret human history as a social organic movement.

For me, a theological student from China, this work of yours will be of special value in my attempt to face Marxism in my home land where it is being worshipped as the infallible truth among certain sophisticated agitators. It will be a great asset to my library if I would be able to secure a copy of it before I return. Can you let me have a copy and let me remit what it costs?

Let me congratulate you on your valuable contribution which will undoubtedly reap great success.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) TIMOTHY Y. JEN

(Original in Korean)

Speech of Welcome

to
Dr. Maurice William

by
KIM JOO HAK
Mayor of Pusan, Republic of Korea
September 20, 1950

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In welcoming, with a deep sense of repect and gratitude, the benefactor of the free country of the Republic of Korea, we, the 800,000 residents of Pusan city, feel it a great honor to be able to sponsor this meeting to welcome Dr. William as our national guest with the auspicious attendance of so many guests of friendly nations, representatives of the Central Government, the National Assembly and the local citizenry.

Dr. William realized early that communism is the enemy of the human race, and has made intensive studies and written authoritative books on the subject. He is also an authority on Eastern affairs, and as such, he is cognizant of the fact that the liberation of the Korean race and the independence of a democratic Korea is a vital and urgent factor for the peace of the human race. Dr. William has known intimately our great leader, President Rhee, since 1927, and together they have published -- when the President was in America -- a magazine called "Orient." He made extensive tours to speak on the problem of Korea, endeavoring to arouse American and world interest in Korea, and to secure assistance in spite of all difficulties. The great part played by Dr. William for the independence of the Republic of Korea will be recorded forever in the history of our country.

On June 25, 1950, the hirelings of the Soviet Russian Communism, the North Korean puppet group, invaded as robbers, the new-born Republic of Korea which was developing rapidly since it was established by free elections under the sponsorship of the United Nations.

Although the Northern puppet regime believed that simultaneous with their invasion, riots would occur in the Republican territories, we, firmly believing in democracy, and in the ultimate victory of truth and peace, have decided to fight to the last man in our determination to annihilate the red dogs from the three-thousand li territory of our loved land.

Through the American and the United Nations expeditious action, and the brave fighting of the United Nations forces, we firmly believe that in the very near future we will realize the recapture of Seoul, recover our lost territories and restore the final unification of our country. We believe the timely arrival, at this stage, of our respected Dr. William among us is of great significance and will bring good luck to our country.

With the friendly assistance of member nations of the United Nations, we shall drive out the evil communists entirely beyond the Yalu and Tuman Rivers.

For the future of our race and world peace, we sincerely hope and request that upon his return to America, Dr. William will continue to exert all his efforts to invite positive assistance to the expeditious unification and rehabilitation of our country.

It is then that we can believe that some years later our country of three thousand lis of beauteous rivers and mountains, will indeed be free and peaceful, and Pusan, a new and great international free port.

We will then trust that you Dr. William will please come to our land again upon our invitation as our national guest.

On behalf of the 800,000 citizens of Pusan, I sincerely bid you welcome to Korea, and extend to you our best wishes for your limitless health and happiness.

C O P Y

KOREAN EMBASSY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 22, 1950

Dear Dr. William:

On March First we shall celebrate the Thirty-first Anniversary of the Proclamation declaring Korea's independence from Japan. This day is one of the most memorable in the long history of our people, especially now that the Republic of Korea is a fully constituted Government.

This year March First, on behalf of the President and the Government of Korea, I wish to confer upon you the Decoration of Honor, Third Order (the highest Korean decoration awarded to one not a Korean national), as a token of appreciation for your indefatigable efforts toward winning our independence, and bringing an understanding of Korean culture to the American people.

I sincerely hope that you and Mrs. William will find it possible to be with us on this occasion in order that you may receive the Decoration in person. If however, it should be impossible for you to attend, I would very greatly appreciate your suggestion of someone to receive the award on your behalf. I am sending out invitation cards also, but I wanted to write personally to tell you of this.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John M. Chang
Korean Ambassador

Introductory remarks by Ambassador John M. Chang, Korean Ambassador to U.S., at ceremony held March 1, 1950 when medals and citations were presented by him, in behalf of his President and his Government to eleven American citizens and one British subject, or their heirs, in commemoration of their services to the cause of freedom and independence of Korea. March 1 was the thirty-first anniversary of the declaration of indendence from Japanese rule by the Korean people.

It is a great honor and privilege for me to confer this highest award which our country has in its power to give upon the ladies and gentlemen who are our special guests this evening. I say it is the highest award, because the Korean Order of Taikeuk, First Class, is given only to a President of our country who is deemed to merit it, and the Second class only to a Vice President. Therefore, the Third Class is the highest decoration which we can give to one of our own citizens not a President or a Vice President, or to a citizen of a foreign country.

This decoration is awarded for a very special, a singular service performed for the freedom and independence of Korea, a service which our people regard with love and respect and admiration. In Korean we have a word -- kungook -- which may be translated to mean the establishment of a sovereign independent state. Our honored guests this evening have, each and every one, made their own individual contributions, often at great personal sacrifice, and always with dauntless courage and determination, to the re-establishment of the sovereign state which today is the Republic of Korea.

Let me tell you why we have chosen March 1 as the day on which we are proud to confer these awards. Thirty-one years ago, March 1, 1919, saw a dramatic and proud moment in the history of the Korean people. On that day,

the Japanese annexation of our country, which had taken place in 1910, was approaching its tenth year of ruthless, brutal life. Unarmed except for a weapon forged of our burning love of freedom and independence, we Koreans rose in open, but peaceful protest against our oppressors. For weeks before, many cities in our land had been the scene of secret meetings, where our demonstration to be held March 1 was planned. It is proof enough of our devotion to our cause and our determination to assert our rights that not one word of our project came to the ears of the ever-vigilant Japanese. Otherwise, of course, we should never have had the slightest opportunity to give voice to our longing for freedom and independence -- guns would have silenced even our whispers. To the students of Japanese dominated Korea of that day must go much of the credit for the skill with which our plans were carried out. For they carried messages by secret and devious means from one group of patriots to another, and so clever were they that not one fell into the hands of the Japanese.

Thus, on the first of March in that memorable year, 1919, at an appointed hour, our people swarmed into public places and expressed our love of freedom in the only way that was possible for us. We read openly the declaration of independence which had been prepared in secret, and signed by thirty-three Korean patriots. We vowed that we would not act with violence towards our oppressors, but that we would struggle until the last to achieve the goal of liberation. Handmade Korean flags were produced from their hiding places, and our people shouted Mansei! Mansei! in a great chorus. That Mansei!, translated, liberally, means "A free Korea for ten thousand years!" and it was our watchword, our battle cry. We formed a march which Japanese authorities, taken by surprise, could not disperse. We were determined to make this open demonstration of our effort to assert our rights in accordance with your own great Woodrow Wilson's doctrine of the "right of self-determination of peoples," and we did, on that first day of March 1919. I myself was part of that demonstration.

Following that day, our Provisional Government was formed and existed in exile until 1945. It was during this period of our struggle that so many of our friends of vision and courage gave us unstintingly of their time and energy and helped us to realize, after long and sometimes bitter years, the realization of our goal.

Thus it is deemed appropriate that on the anniversary of our first open declaration of independence we should confer upon those who are with us this evening this small token of our gratitude and our love. While, in comparison with the gifts they made to us, the intrinsic value of our token is small, it is, nevertheless, the greatest honor we can bestow.

The names of those who are our special guests this evening now belong to Korean history. Our people will never forget their contributions to our cause. I am doubly happy on this occasion that most of them can be with us, either in person, or through their representatives, to receive our humble thanks and our deep respect.

Dr. Maurice William, one of our oldest and most cherished friends, has lent his talents, his time, his energy and his very heart to Korea for many, many years. Without his steadfast and loyal assistance, our struggles would have been more difficult, our victories less brilliant. To him we are deeply indebted for his strength, his wisdom and his foresight.

To all of these distinguished men and women here tonight, I wish to convey, once more for my President and my Government, the heartfelt love and gratitude of the Korean Republic. A nation without friends is no nation. A nation with friends such as these is rich beyond dreams. We are proud that they have called us friend, and hope they ever shall!

The East and West Association

PRESENTS

KOREA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Town Hall, New York City

8:15 P.M., Wednesday, May 27, 1942

Yang Sahn Do (Spring Song) . . . . . Solo by Florence Ahn

Story: A young maiden looks out and sees signs of spring all around her. She sings the glory of spring and the new life it brings to nature.

Sahn Tah Ryung (Mountain Song)

Sung by Florence Ahn, Ruth Kim, Esther Yoon, Sangsoon Kim, Bessie Kim, Joan Namkoong. Mary Charr, accompanist.

Story: A group of girls look up and see the rays of the sinking sun reflected on the mountain. They sing, "Are you gold or diamond? Whatever you are, we love every foot of you, we will die for you."

Do Rah Gee Tah Ryung (Outing Song)

Story: One of the girls in the group goes to sleep, and the other girls rebuke her for wasting valuable time. "Don't waste time" they tell her, "there is work to be done."

PAUL ROBESON will sing Korean Folk Songs ?

SPEAKERS

PEARL S. BUCK, *Presiding* ✓

YOUNGHILL KANG ✓ OWEN LATTIMORE ?

MAURICE WILLIAM ✓ SYNGMAN RHEE ✓

VINCENT SHEEAN ✓

The East and West Association

Forty East Forty-ninth Street, New York City

PLaza 5-0843

A non-profit membership organization
devoted to mutual knowledge and understanding of the life of the Oriental and the American peoples

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THE EAST AND WEST ASSOCIATION

Presents

"KOREA AND THE UNITED NATIONS"

Town Hall
New York, N. Y.
May 27, 1942

Introductory remarks of PEARL S. BUCK
President of THE EAST AND WEST ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT BUCK: "Our next speaker is one of the best friends Korea has in this country. I think all Koreans know Dr. Maurice William.

"I must tell you, if you do not know it already, just in a few words, of the strangest thing that ever happened in the world's history. Dr. William is not only a great friend of Korea, but something more. He is a dentist, and he has been working quietly at his profession. He is not only a dentist, he is a thinker, too, and he wrote a book entitled, 'The Social Interpretation of History'.

"I do not know how many people have read that book. Some people read it here, and some people read it in Europe. (This was quite a long time ago.) But the strangest thing of all was that it was read by a man in China. That man was none other than Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

"Dr. Sun Yat-sen was delivering a series of lectures on those three famous principles of his. His manuscripts had been destroyed, and he was giving them in lecture form in great haste. He says himself he was in great haste to say those things that he wanted to say to the Chinese people.

"The first series of lectures was, as was indeed the second, deeply tinged with Marxism which was partly Communism. That was partly because he had gone all over the world trying to get help, and Russia had been the only country to give him help.

"Suddenly he paused after those two series of lectures -- six on Nationalism and six on Democracy -- and he stopped a long time and did not lecture at all. He retired, for some reason to think and to prepare, and then completely changed the ideologic foundation for his series of lectures on his third Principle -- the Principle of Livelihood. That third part of his series of lectures on his three principles, when finally spoken, was entirely different in ideology from the first two, and the reason was because he had read this book written by an American dentist. We know that because he quotes many passages from it. Perhaps that was the reason why the Chinese governing party, the Kuomintang, had such a curious contradiction in it, part of them belonging to and believing somewhat in the Communist Party, and part of them just as violently opposed.

"Dr. William has never been to China, as far as I know, but he has felt a peculiar responsibility ever since toward the Orient.

"Somewhere across the sea there reached that book written by an American which did not advocate Communism, but a human, socialistic improvement of the human race. You can see that Dr. William is one man who has a history that nobody else in the world has. Dr. Maurice William!" (Applause)

* * * * *

From: East and West Association
40 East 49th Street
New York City

FOR RELEASE AFTER 8:00 P.M. EWT., May 27

(Address delivered by Dr. Maurice William at "Korea in This Crisis" Meeting held by the East and West Association, Town Hall, New York City, May 27, 1942.)

The people of America are pledged to a solemn decision-- the only decision worthy of true Americans; they are pledged to fight and if need be, to die as free men rather than live as slaves. Today, the one, the all inclusive business of America is war, war to determine whether the freedom in which we have been nurtured shall be denied our children.

Since the energies of the American people must be consecrated to the task of destroying those who would destroy our nation, are we morally justified in this hour of our trial to turn our attention toward a country so remote as Korea? Most Americans know little about Korea, and care less. Why not devote our entire attention to our own, more serious, more pressing problems?

Questions such as these, I believe, faithfully represent the views held by the vast majority of the American public, and since little can be achieved without strong public support, how can we hope to arouse public interest in the problems of Korea unless we can first convince the American people that there is a direct and vital relation between the problems of Korea and the immediate and pressing problems which America is today facing?

President Roosevelt in his latest broadcast to the nation, reminded the American people of some of the gigantic problems with which our country is confronted. It was a profound shock to learn that this peaceful nation is today spending one hundred million dollars a day on war; it was a far deeper shock to be told that in the short space of five months, thousands of our own boys

- more -

have already given their lives in defense of their country. Our President has recently added the further information that American forces are now located on thirty-one separate fronts throughout the world.

Why, we may well ask, was this great nation, so fervently dedicated to peace, suddenly plunged into world wide war? Why must American mothers be called upon to provide millions of sons to defend this nation against a treacherous enemy? We all remember the answer -- Pearl Harbor. No, the American people will not soon forget Pearl Harbor. But, as serious students of world problems, is it not incumbent upon us to determine whether Pearl Harbor is really the cause which converted this nation into a gigantic war machine, or is it in itself but the result of a far deeper, historic cause? Are we not under solemn obligation to our sons to make a serious effort to search out the answers to these fundamental questions? While mindful of the heavy responsibilities which this war has imposed on the American people, I yet refuse to concede that those responsibilities are of more vital importance than to expose the causes which gave rise to those responsibilities.

We cannot afford to ignore the tragic fact that the war in which we are now engaged, is not the first but the second world war -- two world wars within the life-time of a single generation: Were we not solemnly assured during the first world war that it was a "war to end war"? Yet, a few short years later, we again find ourselves plunged into war. Can civilization long endure the destructive forces of a world war imposed on each generation?

I earnestly submit that the future of all mankind will be largely determined by our capacity to learn the inescapable lesson taught by two world wars -- the lesson that man can never be free from the scourge of war, so long as he blindly ignores the causes which inevitably lead to war.

It is of course true, that many Americans have long ago arrived at the conviction that our experiences in the first world war point to the lesson that the people of this country will never find peace and security unless and until they learn to "mind their own business." Now that we are in the midst of a second world war, those beliefs must be re-examined in the light of historic events. We are therefore, bound to raise the question, "Are we again in the throes of war because we failed to follow the advice of those who warned us to "mind our own business," or were we inevitably driven to war because we did "mind our own business?"

To these fundamental questions, history alone can provide the answer. Let us then review, in the barest outline, the outstanding events in the history of the twentieth century. At the turn of the century -- in 1905 -- Japan gave the world some intimation of what lies ahead for twentieth century civilization by imposing her might upon the peace-loving Korean people. Since it was none of our doing, it followed that it was none of our business. A few years later -- June, 1914 -- a shot was fired somewhere in far off Europe. That shot was quickly followed by many more and soon all Europe was in flames. And what position did our own country take toward a Europe in flames? Not only did we heed the solemn warning to "mind our own business," but we even decided a national election by re-electing Woodrow Wilson largely on the strength of the slogan, "He kept us out of the war." On March 4th, Wilson was inaugurated. Then what happened? The very next month found us an active participant in the first world war. What a glorious vindication for an international policy based on the assumption that if we could only learn to mind our own business, we could nver become involved in foreign wars:

For some twenty months, our boys fought in foreign lands until the war

came to an end. Only then did the American people begin to count the costs. Thousands of our boys failed to return. Many more thousands who were perfect specimens of manhood when they left these shores, returned mutilated and broken. Tragedy stalked in countless American homes. Under such conditions, it is not difficult to understand why the American people so eagerly responded to the teachings of isolationist leaders. They placed great faith in the promise that "Never again will our boys be sent to fight in foreign wars; the bitter experiences of the world war will teach the American people to keep out of European affairs and to mind their own business."

Such were the precepts which for more than twenty years, shaped the international policy of our country. Responsible statesmen did all in their power to convince the American people that it was the one sure road to peace and security. How could it be otherwise? Since the American people are in complete control of their own destiny, they need but want peace in order to have peace.

Suddenly, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and as suddenly, all these pleasant and persuasive promises disappeared with the smoke from Japanese guns. What happened to the cock-sure assurances that the American people need but think of peace in order to have peace? Who forced us to abandon the ways of peace which we love and turn to the ways of war which we hate?

With justifiable pride, we like to speak of "our way of life"; where is the historic basis for the assumption that it is within our power to order "our way of life"? With one full swoop, Japan compelled us to cast aside our way of life dedicated to peace, and to accept Japan's way of life, dedicated to war. In a nationwide broadcast but a few days before her treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, Premier Tojo reminded the Japanese people (I quote): "Our daily life is war and we are all warriors even without guns," (unquote). and precisely because

Japan's daily life is war, our daily life has to be war.

We have been living in a make-believe world: we have been indulging in a false sense of security but at last our eyes have been opened to the inescapable truth that it is not we, but Hitler and Tojo who are ordering our way of life.

Today, the nations which are the victims of Germany and Japan, have made common cause against the common enemy. What a belated recognition of the soundness of the principle that only in the united action of all peaceful nations, is there hope for each nation. History teachest the lesson that we cannot escape unity. When the nations failed to unite to prevent war, they were compelled to unite to wage war: there was no other choice, there is no other choice.

What a peaceful and happy world this would be today if the nations which have been forced to unite to wage war, had had the wisdom to unite to prevent war.

But the prevention of war calls for a new kind of statesmanship, a statesmanship possessed of the vision to recognize the immutable historic lesson that no nation can live in peace while any nation is being destroyed in war. There is no such phenomenon in history as isolated war. Wars refuse to be bottled up; they will, they must expand.

It is a grave error to assume that the war we are today waging against Japan, had its inception at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941; no, this war originated with Japan's attack on Korea thirty-seven years ago. When the world failed to stop Japan's attack on Korea, the foundation was laid for her attack on China. When the world failed to stop Japan's attack on China, the foundation was laid for her attack on Pearl Harbor. Had the Japanese been stopped in Korea then, they would not be slaughtering our boys now. The second world war provides the ghastly proof that the nations of the world cannot escape the penalty for

5

But! This was the [illegible] led [illegible] others — to [illegible] whatever appeasement towards [illegible] (?) Nazis.

- more -

their crimes against trusting, peace-loving neighbors.

Today's war, like all past wars, will someday come to an end but can this be a war to end war? I can find no historic foundation for such wishful thinking. There can be no such monstrosity as a war to end war: only justice can put an end to war -- justice to the people of Korea, justice to the people of China, justice to all nations who have been the victims of injustice.

Winston Churchill has recently stated that a war to be successful, must be a people's war. Two tragic world wars teach the sober lesson that a peace, to be successful, must be a people's peace. Better understanding between the peoples of the world is therefore, the one great hope of the world. To promote better understanding between the peoples of the East and the West, is the ideal toward which the East and West Association is striving. Under the inspiring leadership of Pearl Buck, that ideal shall ever be kept before us. For only through understanding can we ever hope to realize the dream of the ages -- the dream of a happy, prosperous world, dedicated to peace and human brotherhood. God speed the day.

- end -

C o p y

SYNGMAN RHEE

1 Riwhadong
Seoul, Korea
June 23, 1948

Dear Dr. William:

Mrs. Rhee and I wish to thank you for your cable bringing us your good wishes.

Among all the congratulatory messages we received, yours is very much appreciated because we know it is from your heart. You worked so hard for all these years and I know how you rejoice in the final victory which you helped us to win. I wish you were here to witness how encouraged all our people are. However, it is only the beginning of our real fight. There are many obstacles in our path; to overcome them we here and you and other friends there, must continue the good fight until we complete our main tasks.

We are working on the draft of the constitution and I think it will take a couple of weeks before we adopt it. I am trying my best to push it through as soon as we possibly can. Still there are some Americans here who are trying to create an opposition group. These people believe that to divide and control would serve the best interests of the USA and their own selfish interests but they do not know how they are hurting the good will of the Korean people and American prestige. The sooner these people leave Korea the better it will be for our two countries.

Many times we talk about you and Mrs. William and hope that the day will come when we can invite you both as our guests.

With my best regards to you and Mrs. William,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) SYNGMAN RHEE

Dr. Maurice William
200 West 57th Street
New York City

C o p y

October 17, 1947
Seoul, Korea

Dr. Maurice William
200 West 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Dr. William:

Your good letter of May 22nd reached me the other day after a long journey.

Thank you for attending to the inquiry of the legal matter and the movie set. I have written you already and I am sure that you did not wait for further information. Under the circumstances we have to drop these matters altogether, for there are many other more urgent questions demand our attention and energy. However, I cannot but feel appreciative for the time spent and pains taken to secure all the information for me. You never did nor will spare anything to comply with my requests and I am always grateful to you.

How I wish I could have a talk with you as we used to do. There are many things sometimes interesting and sometimes discouraging, to discuss with you.

Louisa seems to be doing fine work. Your influence and wise guidance are surely what helps her to the success. I am sure, she is getting together with you quite often. I envy her.

With our hearty greetings and best wishes,

Cordially yours,

(Signed) SYNGMAN RHEE

C o p y

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
630 West 168th Street, New York
Department of Biological Chemistry

June 25, 1937

Mr. Walter Lippmann
Herald Tribune
New York City

Dear Mr. Lippmann:

Recently I gave myself the pleasure of reading the text of your address at Drake University as published in the New York Herald Tribune, on June 8. Your comment as copied on the enclosure -- to the effect that "in the Winter of 1932" no one "dreamed" that events now transpiring in Spain would occur -- recalled a letter written to me, in the Summer of 1931 by my friend Dr. Maurice William, as you will see -- Dr. William not only referred to conditions then existing in Spain, but also drew attention to underlying influences that, in his belief, would inevitably lead to civil war.

I am sure you will be interested in this evidence that Dr. William was one of the very few who, from clear insight into the import of international affairs, foresaw what was coming.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) WILLIAM J. GIES

From

The New York HERALD TRIBUNE
June 8, 1937

Excerpt from

A Commencement Address Delivered

by WALTER LIPPMANN

At Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

"In the Winter of 1932..there was not one man.. not one statesman or journalist, who dreamed that this week he would be sitting on the edge of his chair worrying about Spain.. In 1932, we took Spain for granted as one of the delightful places we did not have to worry about and yet, look at Spain now."

C o p y

NEW YORK

HERALD TRIBUNE

June 30, 1937

Dr. William J. Gies
College of Physicians and Surgeons
630 West 168th Street
New York

Dear Dr. Gies:

I am very much obliged to you for your letter and deeply impressed by Dr. William's letter. He shows amazing insight into a situation of which I must confess, I was totally and completely ignorant at the time. I have ordered a copy of his book and I shall read it with the greatest attention.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. LIPPMANN

Copy

July 13, 1931

see next letter

Professor William J. Gies
Columbia University
New York City

Dear Dr. Gies:

You may perhaps recall that some months ago, when we were discussing the Spanish Revolution, I emphasized the fact that to me the Spanish Revolution appeared of unusual historical significance. I also remarked that, because of my conception of its importance, I was collecting two complete files on day-by day events in Spain. In reply to your question as to my reasons for gathering this material, I stated that I should be agreeably surprised if Spain did not turn out to be a bloody laboratory for many conflicting social philosophies, with the Spanish masses as the helpless victims of these wild experiments. The material accumulated to date unmistakably points toward a general trend in that direction.

I hope I am not an alarmist, and I realize that my somewhat pessimistic predictions jar rather inharmoniously with the general feeling of elation, not only over the successful outcome of the revolution, but particularly over the extraordinarily peaceful nature of this revolution. History will acclaim the fact that not one drop of blood was shed in the successful attempt to abolish the Spanish throne. I would gladly mingle my voice with the others in hailing this great event as a remarkable historic phenomenon, but, try as I may, I find myself unable to join unreservedly in the general acclaim of the peace which glorified the Spanish Revolution. The student within seems to warn against undue optimism and suggests that our joy may be premature and that time may prove that the Spanish Revolution, instead of being an accomplished fact, has only just begun. I hope I may be mistaken, but the latest reports from Spain do not justify optimism. As an instance of the general trend, I draw your attention to the enclosure from The New York Times of July 2nd. To me, this report appears ominous. Here we learn that "recent events have led Spanish Socialists to feel that Spain has a great deal better chance of carrying out the pure Marxian theory of Socialism than Russia, where 'Stalinism' and communism are held to have obscured the original plan, or England, where the Socialist Party is regarded as being no more in name than in action."

Further down in this same report, we are given the reason for the Spanish Socialists' belief that they are in a better position to apply pure Marxism. "Her (Spain's) conditions are far more satisfactory for the party to advance its ideas. There is no pyramided industrial system, no national prejudice, no great class, nor for the bulk of the people, any wealth distinctions." This explanation is

significant. The original Marxian conception taught that only highly developed industrial countries, such as England, Germany and the United States, can be considered ripe for Socialism. The Spanish Socialists, on the contrary, seem to regard industrial development as an impediment to the realization of Marxian ideas; and in Spain's industrial backwardness they see the ideal condition for the application of the Marxian philosophy. If this means anything, it means that, to the Spanish Socialists, the only vital element in the Marxian philosophy which need concern them is the class struggle. This, we must remember, is the position of the strongest, the most disciplined party in Spain. The New York Times dispatch quotes the leaders as saying that they "are confident in their ideals and in the force behind them. They are going to work... for implanting of their system."

Senor Largo Caballero, the Minister of Labor, who is one of the heads of the Socialist Party and President of its National Trade Unions is quoted in this report as saying that "The Socialists differ from Communists mainly in tactics, "implying that there are no differences between the Socialists and other revolutionary groups as to principles. These other groups are bound to demand that the Socialist Party give evidence of its loyalty to Marxian principles by supporting their demand for the immediate realization of the social revolution.

I venture the prediction that the Socialist Party, though the strongest party in the country, will shrink from the practical application of its principles and will attempt, instead, to institute an evolutionary program of reform, in opposition to the demand for immediate realization of the Socialist Revolution. If events bear out this prediction, it will bring charges of betrayal of its principles against the Socialist Party, and a coup d'etat, to wrest power from the Socialist Party and to place it in the hands of those determined upon the immediate realization of the social revolution, Under such conditions, bloodshed is inevitable. We shall be faced with the anomalous situation of one Socialist group making war upon another Socialist group, each finding justification for its action in the Marxian principles to which both swear allegiance. In my opinion, the present state of peace in Spain is but the calm before the storm. We shall see a long period of civil war and chaos which will eliminate Spain as a market for investment and international trade.* As a commercial risk, she will be relegated to the position now occupied by Russia and China.

Once again, let me emphasize the point that, should these conditions come to pass, they will be due, not to the plan of the Spanish Socialist Party to institute a program of pure Marxism, but rather to its ultimate change of heart and refusal to apply a program of pure Marxism.

In spite of this dark picture, I look for the ultimate triumph of the constructive democratic forces in Spain. The Socialist Party, which is committed to a program of pure Marxism, and which, today, is critical of the British Labor Party, being quoted in the enclosed statement as saying that "In England, the Socialists have found that practical necessities prevent them from keeping close to the Marxian line, "is also destined to learn the lesson that "practical necessities" will prevent them too from keeping close to the Marxian line.To retain power and the support of the people from whom they gain their power, they will be compelled to learn the lesson which the British Labor Party and the German Social Democratic

---

*See appended page.

Party have learned before them. They will learn from bitter experience that Marxian Socialism is both Utopian and anti-social, and that the masses in whose name it presumes to speak will refuse to support the party whose first loyalty is to Marxian dogma.

Such are my views of the present situation in Spain and I am inflicting them upon you only because I am aware of your deep concern over upheaval wherever it may wreak its work of destruction.

I am, with all good wishes and kindest personal regards,

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Maurice William

From

The New York Times, Mon., Oct. 19, 1936

U. S. EXPORTS TO SPAIN ARE

CUT 85% BY CIVIL WAR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 -- Disastrous effects of the Spanish Civil War on United States trade were revealed today in a Commerce Department survey, showing 75 percent decline in the United States" exports to Spain during the first two months of the conflict.

In July, the United States' shipments totalled only $474,000, about 85 percent less than the previous July's. Sales of motor trucks, busses and lubricating oil, formerly important trade items, fell to a virtual zero point.

Preliminary estimates indicated the United States sold virtually no munitions to either side during the first two months of the war. No exports of firearms, ammunition or cannon were recorded, and sale of such quasi-war material as auto parts and gasoline dropped to low levels.

C o p y

THE NEW YORK TIMES

TIMES SQUARE

May 27, 1937

Dr. Maurice William
200 West 57th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. William:

I should have acknowledged long ago your note enclosing a copy of the letter you wrote five years ago predicting with uncanny foresight the civil war now raging in Spain. I have read your letter with the utmost interest in your understanding of the situation and am holding it for future reference.

With many thanks, apologies and all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK

C O P Y

OGDEN H. HAMMOND
1 Exchange Place
Jersey City, N. J.

March 25, 1937

Dear Mr. William:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of March 24th and the copy of the very interesting letter you wrote on July 13, 1931. It is quite remarkable you were able at that time to practically prophesy what would happen in Spain.

There is no doubt in my mind that after a Republic was formed and the trend became towards the "left" that Russia was responsible for the conditions as they now exist in Spain.

In the next talk which I give on Spain I am going to avail myself of the privilege of quoting from your letter. If you have any objection to this, I would be glad to hear from you.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) O. H. Hammond *

Maurice William, Esq.
200 West 57th Street
New York, N. Y.

*Mr. Hammond served as United States Ambassador to Spain, 1925-1929.

Willner, Nathan John

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220 (R 11-54)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

I=(44)=

NA001 LONG RX PD=NEW YORK NY 20 1105PME=

ED MURROW, DLR IMMY=

485 MADISON AVE CARE CBS=

1957 DEC 20 PM 11 49

PLEASE FIND OUT FROM OUT FROM MR BASIL OCONNOR HOW MUCH REIMBURSED EXPENSES HE GETS FROM THE WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION? AND WHY HE IS STILL ON THE CHARACTER COMMITTEE OF THE FIRST DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK CITY IN ORDER TO SHIELD HIMSELF FROM POSSIBLE CRITICISM FROM T E LEGAL PROFESSION. WHY DOES MRS OCONNOR HAVE TO SHIELD MR OCONNOR FROM ANY POSSIBLE INQUIRY. IF HE IS A FRIEND OF THE CRIPPLED WOULD DETERMINE WHY HE HAS CRIPPLED MY CAREER IN HHE LEGAL PROFESSION FOR TWENTY YEARS ON TUMPTED UP CHARGES AS A HIRELING OF A WESTCHESTER POLITICIAN=

NATHAN JOHN WILLNER 50 KING ST NEW YORK CITY 14=

RECEIVED
1957 DEC 23 AM 11:22
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Wilson, Bill

BILL WILSON, JR.

July 26, 1957

Dear Ed:

I will have the occasion to be in New York some time during the last two weeks in August.

If convenient, I would like to get together with you any day during that time to clear up the few remaining items in connection with the Closed Circuit.

If you would let me know which date would be most convenient, I will arrange my trip accordingly.

Am anxious to hear the story about the big one you caught in Wisconsin - - - hope you had a wonderful vacation.

Kindest regards,

Bill

William W. Wilson, Jr.

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC., 333 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

Wilson, Bill

June 6, 1957

Dear Bob:

Thanks for your note of May 27th. The I.H. gear has arrived at the farm and functions beautifully.

I am off to Belgrade about the middle of the month for an interview with Tito, but Casey and I are still planning to go fishing in the middle of July.

Hope to see you in the fall.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bill Wilson
Young and Rubicam
333 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

fc

ARB's Top Ten in Chicago*

Program		Rating
1. I Love Lucy	Mon. 8 P.M. 2	48.1
2. Person to Person	[redacted]ri. 9:30 P.M. 2	45.6
3. Bob Hope	Sun. 8 P.M. 5	42.0
4. $64,000 Question	Tues. 9 P.M. 2	39.9
5. Disneyland	Wed. 6:30 P.M. 7	38.3
6. Perry Como	Sat. 7 P.M. 5	37.9
7. December Bride	Mon. 8:30 P.M. 2	37.3
8. Red Skelton	Tues. 8:30 P.M. 2	35.9
9. Your Hit Parade	Sat. 9:30 P.M. 5	35.7
10. Loretta Young	Sun. 9 P.M. 5	33.4

*Based on April Ratings

American Research Bureau bases its ratings on notations made in diaries, which are placed in a select number of homes.

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

Advertising

NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · SAN FRANCISCO · LOS ANGELES · HOLLYWOOD · MONTREAL · TORONTO · MEXICO CITY · LONDON

WILLIAM W. WILSON, JR.
Manager, Radio-Television Dept.

CHICAGO 1 · 333 No. Michigan Avenue

May 27, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Person To Person
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

If you haven't heard already, I know that you will be delighted to see the attached rating piece which states that "Person To Person" now ranks #2 out of 125 evening network programs seen in Chicago.

Bill Maxwell says this is the way it should be inasmuch as all the Harvester people view the program every Friday night.

Both Betty and I want to thank you for the Churchill album. We were so pleased to add it to our record collection.

Thought the "See It Now" program in Puerto Rico was excellent. . . . . I am still very impressed with the film work on these shows.

I hope you and Casey have a successful fishing trip this summer. Right after the Closed Circuit, I left for a one-week trip with my son, Tom, and we did very well.

Probably won't see you now till sometime next fall. Hope that you have a very happy and restful summer.

Kindest personal regards,

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

Bill

Wm. W. Wilson, Jr.

WWW:rm
Atth'd.

April 15, 1957

Dear Bill:

Since we spent a little time the other evening talking about Winston Churchill, I thought you might like to have a listen to a record album of his speeches which I am sending to you under separate cover.

This is an expurgated edition! It is also my way of saying thanks for a very pleasant evening.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Wilson, Manager
Radio and Television
Young and Rubicam, Inc.
333 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

fc

Wilson, Bill

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

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NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · SAN FRANCISCO · LOS ANGELES · HOLLYWOOD · MONTREAL · TORONTO · MEXICO CITY · LONDON

WILLIAM W. WILSON, JR.
Manager, Radio-Television Dept.

CHICAGO 1 · 333 No. Michigan Avenue

April 10, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Person To Person
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

The reaction to the Closed Circuit was exceptionally good, not only from the audio and video standpoint but from the program content as well. Attached is a brief rundown of the comments that we received from AT&T after the show. Harvester also received telegrams from each district manager indicating their enthusiasm for the sales meeting with particular emphasis on the Closed Circuit.

I hope to see the pictures that we took in connection with your two days in Chicago, and hope they come out good enough to give you a set as a memoir of your first Closed Circuit.

I've just returned from the Prudential Building where Harvester showed the Closed Circuit kine and other elements of the sales meeting to over a 1000 of their office personnel who were unable to see the actual telecast. The kine looked as good or even better than the live.

Again, Ed, I want to thank you for your wonderful performance and splendid cooperation. . . .it meant a lot to me personally.

Kindest personal regards,

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

Bill

Wm. W. Wilson, Jr.

WWW:rm
Att'd.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CLOSED CIRCUIT TELECAST

COMMENTS VIA TELEPHONE COMPANY

	CITY	COMMENT	NAME	AFFILIATION
1.	ALBANY	All OK	Jackson	Teleprompter
2.	ATLANTA	Excellent	Price	International Harvester
3.	BALTIMORE	Excellent	Shardel	International Harvester
4.	BIRMINGHAM	Very Good	Coleson	International Harvester
5.	BOSTON	Very Good	Singleton	International Harvester
6.	BUFFALO	Very Good	Gummerson	International Harvester
7.	CHARLOTTE	No comment available		
8.	CINCINNATI	No comment available		
9.	CLEVELAND	Very Good	Young	International Harvester
10.	DALLAS	All OK	Tyner	R C A
11.	DAVENPORT	Fine	Rogers	Telephone Company
12.	DENVER	Wonderful	Moulder	International Harvester
13.	DES MOINES	Excellent	C. A. Suss	I. H. Representative
14.	FARGO	Very Good	Wolland	International Harvester
15.	FT. WAYNE	All Very Good	Moon	R C A
16.	GRAND RAPIDS	Good Video Excellent Audio	Bunte	International Harvester
17.	HARRISBURG	Very Well Pleased	Wood	Teleprompter
18.	HOUSTON	Wonderful	Turner	International Harvester
19.	INDIANAPOLIS	Wonderful	Davis	International Harvester
20.	JACKSONVILLE	Fine	De Witt	Teleprompter
21.	KANSAS CITY	Very Good	Adams	Teleprompter
22.	LITTLE ROCK	Very Good	Stokly	R C A
23.	LOUISVILLE	Excellent	Spoalker	Teleprompter

CITY	COMMENT	NAME	AFFILIATION
24. LUBBOCK	Poor Quality and Focus. Stopped taking video service due to projector trouble.	Patton	
25. MASON CITY	No comment available		
26. MEMPHIS	Picture and Sound was Very Good.	Boone	International Harvester
27. MILWAUKEE	Satisfactory	Mc Millan	International Harvester
28. NASHVILLE	Perfect	Drake	Teleprompter
29. NEW ORLEANS	Excellent (except occasion video hits)	Reilly	R C A
30. NEW YORK	Excellent	Rosencrans	Teleprompter
31. OAKLAND	Excellent	Larkin	R C A
32. OAKLAHOMA CITY	Very Good	Murphy	R C A
33. OMAHA	Very Good	Hughes	Teleprompter
34. PHILADELPHIA	Service Satisfactory	Falcolne	Teleprompter
35. PITTSBURGH	Perfect	Herman	R C A
36. PORTLAND	Very Good	Howard	R C A
37. RICHMOND	Excellent	Wilson	International Harvester
38. PASEDENA	Service Satisfactory	Adams	R C A
39. ST. LOUIS	Very Good	Bauer	R C A
40. ST. PAUL	Forbes Projectionist. Total time lost 3 min. and 50 sec. - Projector Trouble. Very Fine except as reported.	O'Conner	International Harvester
41. SALT LAKE CITY	Wonderful and excited to death.	Mc Donald	International Harvester
42. SAN ANTONIA	All OK	Miller	R C A
43. SIOUX CITY	Excellent	Mills	International Harvester
44. SIOUX FALLS	Excellent	Kaufman	Telephone Company
45. SPOKANE	Very Pleased	Ross	International Harvester
46. SPRINGFIELD, Ill.	Very Good	Prater	Western Union
47. WICHITA	Very Good	Scott	R C A

Wilson, Bill

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

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NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · SAN FRANCISCO · LOS ANGELES · HOLLYWOOD · MONTREAL · TORONTO · MEXICO CITY · LONDON

WILLIAM W. WILSON, JR.
Manager, Radio-Television Dept.

CHICAGO 1 · 333 No. Michigan Avenue

February 18, 1957

File Financial 6 TS

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
Person To Person
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

For one not even in the country, you did alright in the tv industry by receiving "Emmy" nominations in four categories last Saturday night.

If they have a Closed Circuit category next year, I hope you will be included in that classification also.

Seriously, I want to thank you for seeing us on Friday and also for your cooperation in connection with the dealer invitation record. Mr. Maxwell naturally wanted to meet you prior to your coming to Chicago as this Closed Circuit is his responsibility.

Kindest regards.

Cordially,

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

Bill

Wm. W. Wilson, Jr.

Thurs.
Dan Knight.
Heffner

WWW:rm

Wilson, Wm

January 9, 1957

Dear Bill:

My warmest thanks for yours of January 2nd. All of us here in this shop miss your easy, casual, and warm relationship with you; even advertising agencies are big bodies with no souls, only the individuals count.

As ever yours,

Mr. William W. Wilson, Jr.
Manager, Radio-Television Department
Young & Rubicam, Inc.
333 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

rh

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.
Advertising

NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · SAN FRANCISCO · LOS ANGELES · HOLLYWOOD · MONTREAL · TORONTO · MEXICO CITY · LONDON

WILLIAM W. WILSON, JR.
Manager, Radio-Television Dept.

CHICAGO 1 · 333 No. Michigan Avenue

January 2, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Person To Person
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

It's been quite awhile since I have had the opportunity to talk to you so thought it fitting to drop you a little note to cover a few points.

1. Congratulations on your LOOK AWARD for both "Person To Person" and "See It Now". These were certainly both well deserved.

2. Thought your news roundup program on Sunday was excellent. I sincerely hope that many people viewed it and feel that it would have been a great interest to many government officials also.

3. The comments out here on Janet's appearance on " "Person To Person" were very good, and it's my personal opinion that this is a much better arrangement than to try to get a so called "name" guest when you are not available. Naturally, it's better to keep these things in the family, and I suppose we will be seeing Casey popping up one of these days with some quiz kid type of show. (Just kidding.)

4. I certainly miss working with you, Jesse, John, Liz, and the others; however, I am happy that "Person To Person" is still on Y & R's new program list, copy of which I am enclosing.

Have been busy working on a possible closed circuit for International Harvester and, undoubtedly, I will be in New York sometime during January or early February and certainly hope to be able to see you at that time.

My very sincere wishes for a most healthy, happy, and successful New Year to you.

Kindest personal regards,

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

Bill

Wm. W. Wilson, Jr.

WWW:rm
Encls.

Wilson, Bill

July 27, 1956

Dear Bill:

Belated thanks for your gracious note of July 3.

I hope you remember to drop in and see us when you come to New York. You have many friends in this shop.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bill Wilson, Jr.
Young & Rubicam, Inc.
333 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

fc

BILL WILSON, JR.

July 3, 1956

Dear Ed:

Sorry that we will not be working together next season as it has been a sincere pleasure working with you and your team, even at this distance.

I have been associated with many programs and want to say that the co-operation from John, Jesse, Liz and Nancy has been wonderful.

It is comforting to know that PERSON TO PERSON will still be on the roster of Young & Rubicam television programs with Life Magazine sponsoring.

Just drove Tommy to ranch camp up in Michigan where he will be riding, shooting and fishing for the next five weeks. I hope that with a busy summer ahead of you, you will have time to spend with Casey doing the same.

Kindest personal regards,

Bill

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC., 333 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

Wilson, Francis

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N.Y.

No ans

Dear Ed;

Thanks so much for the note - we are thrilled about the photograph. A word on that, if I may. If it hasn't already been sent, the address is: - has already been sent.

FLT "A" 53d WRS
APO 856, % Postmaster
New York, N.Y.

If it is sent to Kindley AFB, St. George, Bermuda, it will be delayed quite a while besides posing a customs problem. We can receive anything addressed to our APO number but run into snags when addressed to Bermuda.

Joyce and I can't thank you enough for your trouble and thoughtfulness - now the son and heir (I hope for a girl) will squall in counter point to the strains of Der Rosenkavalier! My wife, dog and cat informed me at our regularly scheduled family conference that they all want a boy - apparently it is none of my affair and after the event I am to be reduced to the role of a fondly regarded but no longer competent family

retreiver.

I see our mutual friend Joe is finally on the run and Dusty Rhodes broke my heart in the 10th yesterday. Can't stand these strains & stresses!

Once again thanks for all your ~~trouble~~ (my) son doesn't write or good sometimes!) trouble and an extremely pleasant, if brief, association. One of these days I shall set down in the city and it will be my pleasure to set up the Scotch.

Sincerely

Frank Stilson

Capt. Francis E. Stilson
Fld. "A" 53d CWS
APO "856, c/o Postmaster
New York, N.Y.

Wingate, Henry

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.

67 WALL STREET · NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

HENRY S. WINGATE
PRESIDENT

no - going to Puerto Rico that week.

March 22, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On Monday, April 8th, at 12:30 o'clock, I am giving a small luncheon at the Harvard Club, 27 West 44th Street, New York, in honor of James B. Conant, former Ambassador to West Germany.

Dr. Conant, who has just joined the Board of Directors of the Foreign Policy Association, will speak off the record on his recent experience in West Germany and will answer questions after his remarks. John W. Nason, President of the FPA, will say a few brief words on the work of the Association.

I would be privileged to have you as my guest at the luncheon and hope very much that you will come. We will adjourn not later than 2:15.

Yours sincerely,

Henry S. Wingate

HSW:pon

R.S.V.P. (WHitehall 4-1000)

Winner, Percy

October 11, 1957

Dear Percy:

Many thanks for your cordial little note about the TIME article. I feel that they treated me fairly gently on the whole.

With all best wishes from our house to yours.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Percy Winner
Human Relations Area Files
4501 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington 16, D. C.

mac

Washington 25 II 57

Dear Eli,

It was about time that Time did it. Good luck, and long may you last and thrive.

Giulia joins me in sending warm greetings to Janet and you.

Percy Winner

Winner, Percy

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Cary B. Hutchinson
Director, Washington Branch
4501 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington 16, D.C.

July 5,1957

Dear Ed.

Gisella asks me to suggest that you now do Gomulka;she says that an interview with him would not only be a fine follow-up to Tito but the logical sequel of the events in Moscow.

Incidentally,I plan to bring Gisella to New York for a week or so later this month,to see some shows,eat some decent food,meet some people,etc. Will you be around? I hope so.

Cordially,

Percy Winner

absence

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Director, Washington Branch
4501 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington 16, D. C.

June 11, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I am having sent to you a two-volume survey of the RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATED SOCIALIST REPUBLIC which should be, I think, of interest to you, and also to members of your staff. It is one of a series of similar surveys which this organization has either completed or is preparing on countries in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and the Far East. Each country survey deals with a distinct society and examines in depth its sociological, political, and economic aspects. The main purpose is to define the basic cultural and institutional patterns and to identify dominant values and attitudes. Emphasis is placed on interpretation and on presenting an integrated description of a whole society. The surveys are written by interdisciplinary teams directed by research chairmen. The quality of analysis, interpretation, and presentation is rigorously reviewed.

Sincerely yours,

Percy Winner
Chief of Review

PW/pw

Winner, Percy

May 2, 1957

Dear Percy:

Many thanks for your note.

I am glad to hear that the family is now here with you and that your work goes well.

I have no immediate plans for coming to Washington but the next time I am down I will certainly give you a call.

As ever yours,

Mr. Percy Winner
Human Relations Area Files
4501 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 16, D.C.

fc

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HUMAN RELATIONS AREA FILES
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Director, Washington Branch
4501 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington 16, D. C.

12 April 1957

Dear Ed,

This is just a note to say that Gisella and Christopher arrived from France in the Liberte and are here with me now. It's their first trip to this country. Although Christopher is really eloquent in French and Italian (at three years and ten months)he doesn't yet speak a word of English— to teach him and to get an American passport for his Mother are the basic purpose of the trip. My work on the project for the Special Warfare Branch of the Army is interesting,eminently useful,and goes well;but I hope to take the family back to my beautiful flat in Rome within a few months. If you happen to have the time when you are next down here,do look us up at the Alban Towers Hotel,3700 Massachusetts Avenue,telephone Woodley 6-6400.

As ever,

Percy

Percy Winner

Winner, Percy

Via Bertoloni 1
Palazzina E
Rome, 7 June 1956

Dear Ed,

This is just a note to thank you for having given me the idea of getting in touch with David Lillienthal. You may remember that when I was in New York last winter you tried to arrange a meeting for the three of us and failed because he had not returned from South America.

On learning a few days ago that Lillienthal was here, I sent him a note. He telephoned to me and we spent a half hour together on the sidewalk terrace of a cafe on the Via Veneto-- a short, first talk because he was leaving in the evening for Sardinia. We are to meet again on his return, at the end of the week.

There is a good chance that Lillienthal will undertake a big project in southern Italy. From what he said, I am quite sure that I can be of quite concrete help, and he seemed to agree, asking me whether I might consider being a consultant or adviser to an office they might possibly open here in Rome. Speriamo bene!!

But no matter what may or may not happen, thanks again.

Warm greetings from Gisella and me to Janet and yourself,

Cordially,

Percy Winner

Wirsig, Woodrow

July 6, 1956

Dear Woody:

Thank you for your note.

I am sorry to hear about what happened, and wish very much that I had some useful suggestions to offer.

Unfortunately I don't know of anything at the moment and I am about to take off until the middle of September.

After that, of course, if something opens up, I'll be sure to let you know.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Woodrow Wirsig
682 Ewing Street
Princeton, New Jersey

fc

WOMAN'S HOME

COMPANION

640 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
PLAZA 9-1000

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

June 21, 1956

Dear Ed:

As you may have heard, I've been asked to resign...not to stand upon the order of my going, as it were, but to go at once.

Do you think CBS would be interested in me? I once worked for CBS in shortwave news. Also, I helped formulate NBC-TV's "HOME" and was a consultant for a time on "TODAY," and created a marriage relations radio show for ABC.

I suspect you either have your staffs all ready for your Thomas Jefferson and religious films or aren't ready to start.

But if you do know of something, and it's not too much trouble, I'd appreciate your letting me know. I've a number of ideas I think are workable.

I'm taking my family on a three-week trip to Yellowstone beginning Saturday morning, returning here to my home at 682 Ewing St., Princeton, N.J., July 16.

I hope you'll take a vacation this summer.

Best regards,

Woodrow

Woodrow Wirsig

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Wirsig, Wood

WOMAN'S HOME

COMPANION 640 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
PLAZA 9-1000

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

February 21, 1956

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I understand. I'm sorry, of course, but I do understand why you feel you cannot take the time and energy to do this job for us. I appreciate your letter, too.

We have gone to Scotty Reston and has has agreed to do the article for us.

Someday there may be a subject or an idea that is even more compelling. I hope you won't be offended if I come to you again.

Best regards,

Woodrow

Woodrow Wirsig

Wisconsin Trip

August 26, 1957.

Dear Staber:

I am returning the pictures with altogether inadequate inscriptions. Believe me, Casey and I will be back at the first opportunity, not only for fish but for friendship.

As ever yours,

Mr. Staber W. Reese
Wisconsin Conservation Dept.
Madison, Wisconsin.

August 26, 1957.

Mr. Don Knutsen
Glacier Park Company
East Glacier, Montana.

Dear Don:

We are back in New York, and thinking pretty constantly of places that are high and far away.

In spite of the fact that we had some very good salmon fishing on the West Coast, our stay at Glacier was by all odds the highlight of the trip.

Casey has done a fair amount of traveling for a boy of his age, and I have probably done more than my share; but we both have a great yen to come back.

The other day I heard Casey saying to one of his contemporaries: "You haven't driven anywhere unless you have been on the 'Going to the Sun Highway'".

Don't forget you are to let us know when next you are in New York, although I cannot for the life of me think why any civilized man would want to come to this city of steam, scurry and scamper.

Again our best thanks, and warmest regards to you and your family.

August 26, 1957.

Mr. Arthur MacArthur
Minoqua
Wisconsin.

Dear Arthur:

They say a reporter should avoid cliches, but to both Casey and to me our visit to you and your family and friends is "like a dream". Casey is now delivering lectures to his contemporaries on mink farming, and explaining in elaborate detail how fur buyers from New York react when pellets are flung into a trout pond.

The lads from the Conservation Department were good enough to send along pictures to prove that we were there. Some of the photographic masterpieces of Casey will be reaching you shortly. If they be a little blurred, put it down to the excitement of the youngster who was enjoying his first real fishing trip. He charges me to send special greetings to Bettey, Bob, to Mrs. MacArthur and of course to Bud Knudtsen and Art Oehmcke.

It was Casey's idea that we send the three of you Filson jackets from Seattle, since he had heard me praise their qualities and he thought the best was hardly good enough for his friends in Wisconsin.

After another few weeks there will be duck and pheasant shooting up at the farm, and we hope to see you and Mrs. MacArthur there the next time you come to New York.

As ever yours,

August 26, 1957.

Dear Mr. Voigt:

Thank you very much indeed for the pictures. I, too, am sorry we did not meet in Wisconsin. The visit was for Casey and me altogether delightful. The humans that we met cannot be matched by fish of any kind or breed.

The hospitality, or rather the real friendship of people like MacArthur, Knutsen, Staber, Reese and Art Oehmcke we will always remember.

I grew up with men who knew and loved the outdoors, and it was a source of real satisfaction to spend time with people who seemed like old friends from the very outset. To fish in Wisconsin with such people would be an altogether enjoyable experience, even if one knew in advance that there were no fish there. We both hope to return one day.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. L.P. Voigt
Conservation Director
State of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Trip

STATE OF WISCONSIN
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

July 22, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Would appreciate your autographing the enclosed pix and returning it to me. A shipping label is enclosed.

A complete set of photos is also being sent to you today and should you desire additional prints please advise.

We sincerely hope that the balance of your western trip was enjoyable and that you will come back to Wisconsin with Casey soon again for some more musky fishing!

Sincerely,

Staber

Staber W. Reese
Wisconsin Conservation Dept.
Madison, Wisconsin.

SWR/rs

STATE OF WISCONSIN
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Madison
July 18, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A complete set of enlarged glossy prints taken on your recent muskellunge fishing trip in the Lac du Flambeau area has been mailed to you. If you desire additional prints just let me know.

I am sincerely sorry that work made it impossible for me to meet and visit and even fish with you and your son Casey as I had hoped and planned. Those who were fortunate in meeting you thoroughly enjoyed their unusual opportunity. I trust that you enjoyed your Wisconsin visit and that you will come again.

Very truly yours,

L. P. Voigt
Conservation Director

STATE OF WISCONSIN
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Madison
June 26, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed are a Wisconsin highway map and an enlarged map of the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation.

The state map has been marked suggesting the best routes to follow from Chicago where I assume you will arrive over the turnpikes from the east. Suggested routes are: U. S. 14 from Chicago to Madison, U. S. 51 from Madison to Minocqua and State Trunk Highway 47 from Minocqua to Lac du Flambeau near your destination.

The Lac du Flambeau map has been marked to show Fence Lake and the location of the summer home of Mr. Arthur R. MacArthur, Conservation Commissioner.

Following my long distance telephone conversation with your secretary I tried to reach Commissioner MacArthur but without success. He of course would have called you personally if the contact had been made. Therefore, because the time of your departure is drawing near, I am sending you the map information myself.

When you arrive in Minocqua I suggest the advisability of phoning Mr. MacArthur at either of the following numbers:

9 F 21 (his Minocqua summer home)
24 F 11 (his Minocqua farm)

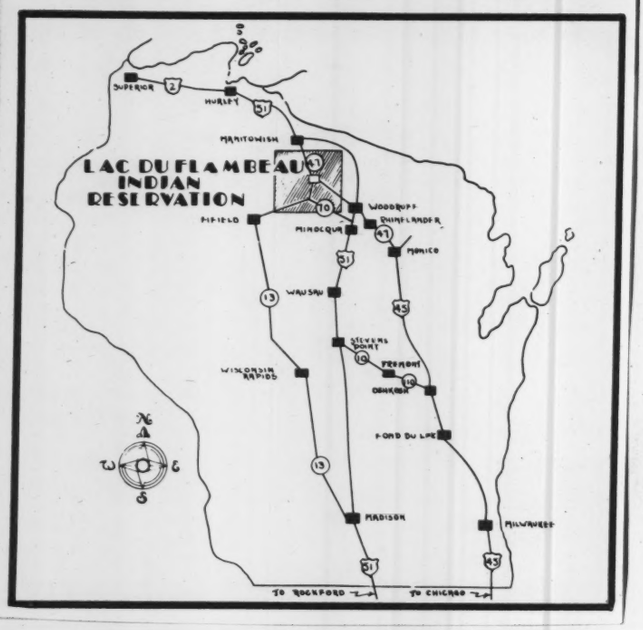
Best wishes for a truly enjoyable vacation in Wisconsin's northland.

Very truly yours,

L. P. Voigt
Conservation Director

Enc.

HOW TO GET THERE



April 30, 1957

Dear Mr. Voigt:

I have your very gracious letter of April 11th, and Dillman's Sand Lake Lodge sounds excellent.

I do not desire to inconvience Mr. MacArthur, but we will probably arrive on July 5th and leave on the morning of July 10th.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. L. P. Voigt
Conservation Director
State of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

rh

APRIL 30, 1957

MR. ODD E. MOE
720 PAYNE AVENUE
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

EXXXXXX

CHEERS, WE CAN MEET YOU IN ST. PAUL EVENING

JULY 12 WHEREVER WHENEVER YOU SAY.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-710-43

Odd E. Moe

720 PAYNE AVENUE • ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

April 23, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The date you have suggested for the fishing trip will work out fine. Tentative arrangements have been made for the party to arrive at Barney's Ball Lake Lodge, Saturday evening, July 13th. Arrangements were made by Mr. Figge, who has previously fished at this camp and found it to be an excellent spot for a variety of good fishing and good accommodations.

If you prefer to drive through Canada, we could arrange to meet you in Kenora, Ontario at noon on July 13th, or in St. Paul the evening of the 12th. If you meet us in St. Paul, we could arrange to fly up to Kenora the first thing Saturday morning. If we meet you in Kenora, we will have a short hop into the camp on Saturday afternoon.

The reservations as they now stand are tentative, and Bill Figge has agreed to make definite reservations by May 1st, at which time he will return from an extended trip.

We'll wait further word from you.

Sincerely yours,

Odd

Odd E. Moe

OEM:cnk

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
405 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

William C. Figge

PRESIDENT · THEO. HAMM BREWING CO. · ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

April 12, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I was delighted to learn from Odd Moe that you and Casey can join us for a fishing trip during the middle of July.

We are in the process of making definite fishing dates to fit your schedule and I am confident that we can give you and Casey some real fishing here in the Land of Sky Blue Waters.

Odd will get in touch with you shortly to set up a schedule.

Sincerely,

Bill

W. C. FIGGE

WCF mm

STATE OF WISCONSIN
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Madison
April 11, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
465 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Yesterday when I showed your welcome letter to Mr. Arthur R. MacArthur, Conservation Commissioner, he expressed special interest because he has a summer home in the Woodruff locality, one of Wisconsin's best muskie fishing areas. He is graciously anxious to host your stay at a good resort nearby, to arrange for guides, to fish with you and to entertain you at his summer home.

The resort he has in mind is Dillman's Sand Lake Lodge in the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation. A descriptive folder of this resort was included in the packet mailed to you yesterday. Both Commissioner MacArthur and I vouch for Dillman's and feel that you will enjoy your stay there, and the atmosphere would be very suitable for your Casey.

You will receive a letter of invitation from Commissioner MacArthur within a few days outlining the plans he has in mind.

Please let me know the dates decided upon for your vacation. As promised in my previous letter, it will be a pleasure to cooperate in every possible way toward making your Wisconsin visit enjoyable.

Very truly yours,

L. P. Voigt
Conservation Director

EARL FOSTER
7636 PEPITA WAY
LAJOLLA, CALIFORNIA

THANKS YOUR LETTER STOP EVERYTHING AGREEABLE STOP AM JUST OFF TO YUGOSLAVIA FOR A WEEK STOP SEE YOU JULY 29th. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

414-43
fc

THE EARL FOSTERS · 7636 PEPITA WAY · LAJOLLA, CALIFORNIA

June 6, 1957

Dear Ed:

Brother Myron reports he has made reservations at "Neah Bay" for room accommodations and a boat to fish for the dates of July 31 and August 1st I figured it would use up the 29th + 30th in getting over to Sequim and have ample time to look over that property. If at all possible I'd try and allow aug. 1st for you and Casey to fish with us, as that time of year Neah Bay should be at its best for big King salmon 55 to 60 lbs.

I also received word from the widow Mrs Talbot who owns the "Sada point" stating she would be there and very glad to show us the property. So guess everything is set other than for us to meet up at the Olympic Hotel on the 29th I am planning to arrive there on the 28th Now dont you and Casey get all fished out before we meet up.

Cordially

Earl.

THE EARL FOSTERS · 7636 PEPITA WAY · LAJOLLA, CALIFORNIA

29, 30-31

May 21, 1957.

Dear Ed:

The owner of the Roda Point property, Mr Talbot passed away last March while here in LaJolla. I talked to the widow before her return to the place and she seemed anxious to dispose of the property, but naturally not in the frame of mind to go into much detail about her future plans.

In your letter of Feb. 6th you stated you had difinate plans to be in the Northwest sometime in July. If you will have some free time it occurred to me we should plan to meet up at Seattle and go over to Roda Point to make an inspection of the place to see what possibilities it has for developement.

It might be, if time permits we could try our luck on a little salmon fishing out at Neah Bay, or some other good and likely spot such as Campbell River B.C. if reports are favorable. I appreciate all of that would depend on your plans.

If you could give me a definate time I would fly up to Seattle to meet you. Would appreciate hearing from you what the possibilities are, so I could arrange my plans accordingly.

THE EARL FOSTERS · 7636 PEPITA WAY · LAJOLLA, CALIFORNIA

I enjoy listening in on your daily Radio news reports and never miss your TV programs if I can help it. Regards

As Ever.

Earl.

Upcoming

May 20, 1957

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your note of May 14th which I found awaiting me on my return to the city.

As to the composition of the fishing party, I think I had best leave it up to you.

Casey is looking forward to the trip with the keenest anticipation and joins me in sending best regards.

Sincerely,

Mr. William C. Figge, President
Theo. Hamm Brewing Company
720 Payne Avenue
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

fc

Property 6 #561

William C. Figge

PRESIDENT · THEO. HAMM BREWING CO. · ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

May 14, 1957

N.C. whatever he says!

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I tried to reach you by telephone earlier this morning but was told that you were not expected in your office until next week.

My purpose in calling was to learn if you prefer to limit the number on our fishing expedition to you, Casey, Odd Moe, and me, or if you would like to have a few of the top men from Campbell-Mithun join us, including Ray Mithun and Art Lund.

If you have a preference please do not hesitate to let me know your wishes.

Sincerely,

Bill

W. C. FIGGE

WCF mm

Eng. Upcoming

April 5, 1957

Dear Mr. Moe:

How would it fit in with your plans if Casey and I arrived in Minneapolis about July 13th for the fishing expedition? Since we will be driving, we could arrange to meet you at the appropriate place in Canada if that would be more convenient. I should think we might devote three or four days to this effort if that should be convenient for you. On second thought, I think it might be better if we met you up north since Casey is going to be navigating this trip and has a fondness for secondary roads and new territory.

As ever yours,

Mr. Odd E. Moe
720 Payne Avenue
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

rh

Odd E. Moe

720 PAYNE AVENUE • ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

March 27, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since we get along so well in business, I am sure we could have a whale of a time on a fishing trip. I have talked with Bill Figge, our president, who is away right now, and we're both very enthusiastic about the idea.

The third week in July might be just a little late for Minnesota fishing, but we have an area just across the border in Canada, which is referred to as the Nipigon territory, which should provide excellent fishing at that time. It is just a day's drive from here.

I realize that it is difficult for you to nail down a schedule this far in advance, but if the chances of your making it are pretty good, I'd like to hear from you further so that we might make reservations. The good accommodations are pretty well spoken for in advance.

I am sure you and Casey would have a great time.

Sincerely yours,

Odd

Odd E. Moe

OEM:cnk

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

upcoming

LEONARD J. SEYBERTH, CHAIRMAN
EAU CLAIRE

GUIDO R. RAHR,
MANITOWOC

DR. A. W. SCHORGER
DEPT. OF WILDLIFE MGT.
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6

STATE OF WISCONSIN
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

ARTHUR R. MACARTHUR, SEC'Y
ROUTE 1
JANESVILLE

CHARLES F. SMITH
THORP FINANCE BLDG.
WAUSAU

R. D. STOUFFER
SHELL LAKE

Pl 22391

May 5, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow;

At the suggestion of Lester Voigt, Director of Conservation, I am writing you with reference to your week in Wisconsin starting July 5.

We are looking forward to having you as our guest for a week and hope that we can furnish some real good muskie fishing for you and your son.

You will no doubt find Northern Wisconsin a very charming place to spend a vacation at that time of the year and it is our wish that you would hope to return each succeeding year.

Mrs. MacArthur and I will be in New York next week and may give you a call to say hello or have lunch with us, at least get acquainted.

Sincerely,

Arthur R. MacArthur

AM/jl

Voigt

VERNON W. THOMSON
GOVERNOR

STATE OF WISCONSIN
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
MADISON

March 18, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have noted with interest your letter of February 26 to Mr. L. P. Voigt, Director, of the State Conservation Department.

Among the many attractions in Wisconsin this summer are the North Championship Rodeo at Spooner, on Saturday, July 13, and a ceremonial pow-wow of the Flambeau Tribe of Lake Superior Chippewas at Lac du Flambeau on Sunday, July 14. It has occurred to me that these two events might make an enjoyable variety for an eleven-year old boy, as well as a commentator! I am sure that our Conservation Department would give you every assist in providing facilities to you and your son for fishing in either area either before or after these events.

I am sure we could make your visit to Wisconsin pleasant and memorable for you and your son.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Vernon W. Thomson

VERNON W. THOMSON
Governor

Voigt, LP

February 26, 1957

Dear Mr. Voigt:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of your letter to Gypsy Rose Lee. I hope we have stimulated a few people to try their hand at catching a musky.

The governor of your great state was good enough to write me to come out, and I hope to propose myself with my eleven year old son sometime in July.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. L. P. Voigt
Conservation Director
State of Wisconsin
Madison 1, Wisconsin

rh

STATE OF WISCONSIN
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Madison 1
February 14, 1957

P to P

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing a letter to Miss Gypsy Rose Lee relative to her appearance on your Person to Person program, Friday, February 8.

We are very proud of Wisconsin's muskie fishing as a sport so we were extremely pleased to hear Miss Lee's most favorable comments on her experiences during her fishing trips to our state.

In order to confirm Miss Lee's enthusiastic recommendation of our fishing we extend to you a most cordial invitation to come to Wisconsin to try your luck at catching a musky.

Kindly accept my sincere best wishes for the continued success of your very excellent Person to Person program.

Very truly yours,

L. P. Voigt
Conservation Director

Enc.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Madison 1
February 14, 1957

Miss Gypsy Rose Lee
153 East 63rd
New York, New York

Dear Miss Lee:

Through the years Wisconsin has been telling people about the wonderful sport of muskie fishing but no one has more convincingly confirmed this idea than you did on the Edward R. Murrow's Person to Person program last Friday night.

It seems everyone here saw, heard and thoroughly enjoyed your TV appearance. To many of us it recalled your fishing trips to Wisconsin. I remember your success on one trip was recorded by a picture of you with a musky on the cover of our monthly publication, the Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin.

Naturally, we were very pleased that with your varied angling experience you so enthusiastically selected muskie fishing as "tops" and confirmed our claim the Wisconsin musky as king of the game fish.

Among the millions of viewers there undoubtedly will be many fishermen who will come to Wisconsin to fish for muskies. We sincerely hope they will enjoy the many thrills this sport offers and for your wholehearted recommendation we are most appreciative.

I am under the impression it is several years since you have fished in Wisconsin. Isn't it about time for a return engagement? Just say the word and I assure you a most cordial welcome is waiting.

Many thanks for your grand tribute to muskie fishing in Wisconsin.

Very truly yours,

L. P. Voigt
Conservation Director

cc: Edward R. Murrow

Upcoming

March 18, 1957

Dear Mr. Voigt:

I can scarcely restrain Casey from starting already to load the station wagon for the trip to Wisconsin. I am hopeful that we will be able to spend most of the second week of July there and I am wondering if it might be imposing on you too much to ask if you would suggest a place or two where we might headquarter.

Sincerely,

Mr. L.P. Voigt,
Conservation Director
State of Wisconsin
Conservation Department
Madison, Wisconsin

fe

STATE OF WISCONSIN
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Madison
March 12, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is most gratifying to learn from your welcome letter that you and your eleven year old son may accept Governor Thomson's invitation to sample Wisconsin's muskie fishing this summer. You may rest assured that you will enjoy the visit yourself, and for your boy it should prove to be a red letter trip in his memory book.

Under separate cover you will receive informative fishing and vacation literature and a state map for convenient reference in planning your trip. Since you are looking forward to a visit during July which is the peak of Wisconsin's summer vacation season, it would be well to finalize your plans early and while suitable accommodations are readily available.

Please keep me informed as your plans mature and I will gladly cooperate in every possible way.

Very truly yours,

L. P. Voigt
Conservation Director

Witmer, Charles

February 6, 1957

Dear Charlie:

I don't know when, if ever, anything could be worked out with Carrier and PERSON TO PERSON. We seem to have a full list of sponsors now, but in this business nobody seems to know what will happen when.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles Witmer
Ross & Witmer, Inc.
Charlotte 6, North Carolina

rh

ROSS & WITMER, INC.
CHARLOTTE 6, N. C.

CHARLES N. WITMER
PRESIDENT

January 22, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

I saw the Inaugural Parade today and heard quite a bit of your comments regarding the Inauguration and take it from me, you and your associates certainly did cover it most completely.

I just had a letter from Cloud Wampler, Chairman of the Board of Carrier Corporation and he intimated in the letter that you and he were trying to get together maybe on your program "Person to Person." Ed, I am deeply interested in this because of my own company's future in this business and also Carrier's and I hope that you'll sincerely try to work something out with Carrier so that they can sponsor this program and have you on our team.

I remember the very nice remarks you made regarding the position Carrier Corporation holds in the air conditioning industry and with your feeling as it is, I know that you can do us an awful lot of good.

I wish you would do me a favor and that is, drop Bill Barnhardt a line sometime real soon and tell him just what you thought of the Knights of the Carrousel Party. He is very conscientious and I know that he will be most appreciative for anything that you have to say regarding the party.

Please let me hear from you if you are coming down this way any time and my best wishes to you as always.

Sincerely,

Charlie

C. N. Witmer

CNW/ab

P.S. Copy of Mr. Wampler's letter attached.

C

O

P

Y

CARRIER CORPORATION
Syracuse, New York

Cloud Wampler
Chairman of
the Board

January 19th
19 57

Mr. C. N. Witmer
c/o Ross & Witmer, Inc.
Charlotte 6, North Carolina

Dear Charlie:

I should have written you long ago about Ed Murrow and Carrier's television plans.

I had lunch with Mr. Murrow and he and I were inclined to agree that Carrier should not use his new program.

Be that as it may, we are not going to purchase "See It Now". But we are thinking a little bit about trying to get in on another Murrow program "Person to Person".

It interested me a lot to know of your friendship with Mr. Murrow. And I assure you I found him to be a very interesting and I think I should say challenging person.

Best regards.

Yours,

/bcp

Cloud

C

O

P

Y

Witmer C.

ROSS & WITMER, INC.
CHARLOTTE 6, N. C.

CHARLES N. WITMER
PRESIDENT

December 12, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

I don't want you to forget the promise you made to me while you were here regarding a picture because I don't know of anyone's picture I would rather have hanging on my wall then yours.

The Sunday paper had an awfully nice write-up about you and yours and I hope they will continue to give you a lot of attention down this way so that you and Mrs. Murrow and Casey will someday plan to come down and live in our fair state.

Incidentially, speaking of Casey, I hope you'll plan to send him down here to one of our Prep Schools and if you decide to come down this way anytime, please let me know because I would like to see you again.

In closing, Ed, I would like to ask you to make some comments regarding our Knights of the Carrousel, because we want to do something to make it bigger and better every year. I know right off the bat, a couple of things, one is the lousy entertainment they had and the other was the food. I also think that we need a big time band such as Lombardo or Lawrence Welk or someone like that.

We sincerely enjoyed having you down here and hope that you'll bring your family and stay a little longer next time.

My best wishes to you as always.

Sincerely, your friend,

Charlie

C. N. Witmer

CNW/ab

P.S. - THE DUCK HUNTING SURE IS GOOD DOWN IN SOUTH CAROLINA. -- WHAT WAS IT YOU WANTED ME TO FIND OUT ABOUT WILD TURKEY'S? C.

O.C. Mr. Ed Murrow

November 23, 1956

Delta Airlines
Selwyn Hotel
Charlotte, North Carolina

Att: Mr. E. R. Porter

Dear Mr. Porter:

I just want to take this opportunity in behalf of Ed Murrow and myself to express to you our sincere appreciation for the courtesies extended us out at the airport the other night when we were trying to get Ed to his broadcast on time. Of course, we missed it, but it wasn't your fault and I'm sure it wasn't the fault of your fine company.

In fact he said that he was sorry that he didn't get a chance to be on the air a few minutes that night so that he could especially thank the Delta Airlines for their aid in trying to get him there on time.

Just thought you would like to have this information for what it is worth.

My best wishes.

Yours very truly,

CNW/ab

C. N. Witmer

Memo from CHARLES WITMER

11/23/54

Witmer

Dear Ed —

I thought you would like to know about these letters. Your Diploma as a Duke is mailed under separate cover.

It was fine having you. Come back real soon

Charlie

cc
Mr. Ed Murrow

November 23, 1956

Mr. Frank N. Littlejohn
Chief of Police
City of Charlotte
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Chief Littlejohn:

I just want to take this opportunity in behalf of Ed Murrow and myself to thank your two fine officers, namely, Mr. T. W. Williams and Mr. J. E. Norton for the fine effort they made in trying to get Mr. Murrow to the WBT Studios in time for his broadcast.

It certainly wasn't any fault of theirs that we didn't make it and I want to say that they were most polite and Mr. Murrow sincerely appreciated it.

I'm sure that you would like to pass this on to them in behalf of Mr. Murrow.

Yours very truly,

CNW/ab

C. N. Witmer

cc to Witmer

Witmer, Charles

ROSS & WITMER, INC.
CHARLOTTE 6, N. C.

CHARLES N. WITMER
PRESIDENT

May 8, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Our plans are now to be in New York Tuesday morning, June 12th, and we will be stopping at the Waldorf Astoria.

We do have tickets to practically all of the shows we wanted to see and I have a golf game Wednesday afternoon with our district manager in New York, Dave Hoppock.

We will be there most of the week and if you can make your plans to fit in, we certainly want to be with you, if possible.

I'm also very happy to know that you are planning to come down for our big affair in the Fall because we really do have a lot of fun and I know you'll enjoy it.

Here's looking forward to seeing you in New York and until then, my best wishes.

Sincerely,

Call

Charlie

C. N. Witmer

CNW/ab

P.S. I received the record on Churchill that you sent Dick Tufts in care of me and I had our man who covers that section of the Carolinas, take it to Mr. Tufts personally yesterday.

C.N.W.

Witmer, Charles

May 1, 1956

Dear Charlie:

Delighted you are coming up around mid-June. Drop me a note when the dates are firmed up.

I hope to accept the invitation for the Carrousel; just don't know where I'll be this far in advance.

Look forward to seeing you in June.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles N. Witmer
President
Ross & Witmer, Inc.
Charlotte 6, North Carolina

rh

ROSS & WITMER, INC.
CHARLOTTE 6, N. C.

CHARLES N. WITMER
PRESIDENT

March 27, 1956

Mr. Ed Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I certainly do appreciate your sending Dick Tufts a Churchill Album and I know that he will greatly appreciate it. Incidentially, he travels quite a bit and since he is president of U.S.G.A. this year, it may be a while before you hear from him since he will be out of town.

Maudie and I plan on coming to New York sometime around the 11th or 12th of June inasmuch as we are going to be up at Washington-Lee University for the graduation of one of our nephews.

Now, I know that you are extremely busy and tied-up and we certainly will understand if it isn't possible to get together. However, if you are in town and can spare a little time, we would certainly like to see you. I particularly would like to get in a round of golf if possible.

I have written one of my good friends there who seems to have a lot of contacts regarding shows so I imagine we will be all fixed up as far as that is concerned.

I'll keep you advised later and I will understand if plans cannot be arranged.

Ed, I know about the letters that have been going between you and Bill Barnhardt regarding The Knights of the Carrousel and I just want to put in my two bits and really express our hopes and sincerest desires that you will make this a definite date on your calendar, and plan to come back down here to your native state. You certainly are thought an awful lot of in this little old town of Charlotte, North Carolina and it's bound to have some effect since you are a native North Carolinian.

My best to you as always.

Sincerely,

Charlie

C. N. Witmer

CNW/ag

WILLIAM H. BARNHARDT
P. O. BOX 748
CHARLOTTE 1, N. C.

PRESIDENT
BARNHARDT BROTHERS COMPANY
SOUTHERN WEBBING MILLS, INC.
TRYON PROCESSING COMPANY
BARNHARDT ELASTIC CORPORATION
AMERICAN TEXTILE CORPORATION
MOSS FOY TEXTILE COMPANY, INC.
COTSWOLD SHOPPING CENTER, INC.
JACKSON ENGINEERING COMPANY
BARNHARDT FOUNDATION, INC.

March 21, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York-22, N. Y.

Re: Fifth Annual Ball of the Royal Society of the Knights of the Carrousel - to be held Nov. 21, 1956 - Ten o'clock p. m. - -

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thanks for your kind letter of March 7. We understand that it is difficult for you to tell now whether or not you can be present with us on November 21. We want very much to have you dubbed a North Carolina "Duke" and would like to suggest that we hold the matter in abeyance until September 15, with the hope that you can let us know, by that time, whether or not your schedule will permit being in Charlotte for the Carrousel Ball.

As we explained to you in our letter of February 18, only one North Carolinian has been honored annually, by being dubbed a "Duke" into the Royal Society. Last year, it was Governor Luther Hodges, and the year before Mr. Gordon Gray, former Secretary of the Army.

In the event you find by September 15 that you cannot be present this year, we would then like to select some other outstanding North Carolinian for this high honor. Kindly advise if the above suggested handling will be satisfactory to you.

Thank you, and with every good wish -

Sincerely,

William H Barnhardt

William H. Barnhardt

WHB:dac

P. S. We shall appreciate it if you will keep this matter in strict confidence. It is customary to hold the identity of the person honored, on this occasion, in great secrecy until the actual ceremony begins.

WHERE ARE YOU HEADED FINANCIALLY?

Age 20 EVERYTHING TO GAIN AND NOTHING TO LOSE. This is the apotheosis period — when the son thinks he knows more than his father. This space represents the son's opinion. AGE OF WILD OATS.

Age 30 The boy is now changing his mind and concludes he doesn't know as much as he imagined. He now considers his father a man of fair judgment.

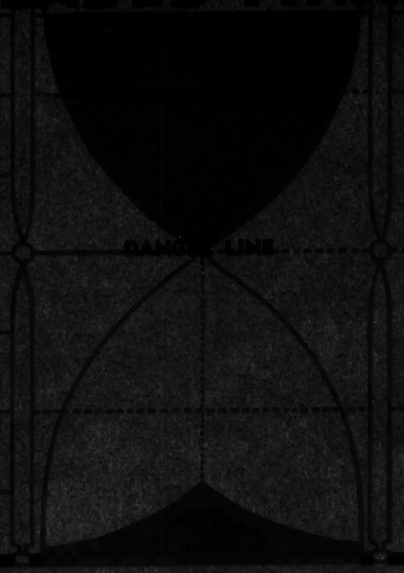
Age 35 The son realizes that life is a reality and he is not as smart as he once thought. The father was a man of master mind.

Age 40 97% of men here meet with reverses and lose their entire accumulations.

Age 45 By this age 97% have lost all.

Age 50 After this age only one in 5,000 can recover his financial footing. This is the age of caution as men must not speculate, for he has all to lose and nothing to gain. He looks for security not high rates of interest.

Age 60 At Sixty 95% of men are dependent upon their daily earnings or on their children for support.



The top of the hourglass represents man's opportunity or accumulating period. Either success or failure is settled. No days of grace are allowed.

BARNHARDT BROTHERS CO. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Witmer, C. N.

March 9, 1956

Dear Charlie:

Many thanks for your nice note.

I am delighted to hear that you are enjoying the Churchill Album. Incidentally, I am sending one to Dick Tufts, and I am only sorry that I didn't think of this before.

Be sure to let me know if you do come to New York in June.

Sincerely,

Mr. C.N. Witmer
Ross & Witmer, Inc.
Charlotte 6, North Carolina

fc

ROSS & WITMER, INC.
CHARLOTTE 6, N. C.

CHARLES N. WITMER
PRESIDENT

February 24, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I just wanted to take this opportunity to sincerely thank you for sending me the album of Churchill's speeches. Not only Maudie and myself, but all of our friends are enjoying these very much.

In fact, I spent the night before last with Dick Tufts, whom as you know, owns Pinehurst, Inc., and while we were sitting talking in the Carolina Hotel, I mentioned the fact that you had sent me this album and he wanted to know if I had it with me. Incidentially, Dick is a grand guy and I know that he was sorry to have missed you on your visit to Pinehurst not long ago.

I will be coming up to New York sometime around the middle of June and I will keep you advised as to when it is because I'd love to see you again.

Take care of yourself and God bless you.

Your friend,

Charlie

C. N. Witmer

CNW/ag

Witmer, Charle

February 1, 1956
(Dictated January 27, 1956)

Dear Charlie:

A hasty note to tell you how much yours of January 9th warmed my heart. One day, if God is good, we will have that golf game; nothing would give me greater pleasure.

I am just off for two weeks in Israel and Egypt.

I am sending you an album of Churchill's speeches we recently finished which I think may interest you and your bride. Great to see you again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles N. Witmer, President
Ross & Witmer, Inc.
Charlotte 6, North Carolina

rh

ROSS & WITMER, INC.
CHARLOTTE 6, N. C.

CHARLES N. WITMER
PRESIDENT

January 19, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

I know that it's needless for me to tell you how glad I was to see you again after nearly twenty-five years and to have the short visit with you. You also, doubtlessly, know how that everyone you had the opportunity to meet here, welcomed you back to your home state with open arms and with the hopes that you will plan to return more often.

I just haven't got time and can't put up with anyone who is a big-shot or rather I should say, who thinks they are a big-shot, and Ed, when I tell you how sincerely thrilled I was to see you and to know you again as I did twenty-five years ago and to definitely realize that you haven't changed one bit, I just don't have words to tell you how happy I am to consider myself as a friend of yours.

I started picking up your broadcast when you were in London and every night that I can I listen to them here in Charlotte. In my simple way let me tell you that I think you're damn good and I want you to take care of yourself, your fine wife, and that 10 year old boy.

Everyone here remarked how good you looked and that the strain just doesn't bother you but it's bound to be telling in some way, so please take care of yourself.

I'm not going to forget your advising me to let your office know ahead of time when I'm coming to New York because I do want to see you and I hope I can make it and that you can make it so that we can get in a game of golf and have a real down-to-earth bull session.

We'll certainly be calling you back to Charlotte and when you do come I want you to spend a day more and play our beautiful golf course, namely, the Charlotte Country Club; we think it's the most beautiful one in the country.

Maude was glad to have the opportunity to meet you and I can tell you for sure that when you get to know her better, you'll find out what a wonderful girl she is.

I've got one thing to tell you, that I'm not sure whether I should or not but it's quite a blow to most of us here in Charlotte and that is the fact that, that guy taking all of those pictures up at that reception at the Charlotte City Club, had his camera focused wrong and they didn't a single one of them turn out any good. Charlie Crutchfield and his crowd advised me that they have a private gallows in the basement of the WBT Building for people like that and that that photographer is now hanging in the lobby of the WBT Studios.

The only thing I know is that you will have to come back so that we can do it all over.

Our best wishes to you, God bless you, and take good care of yourself.

Sincerely,

Charlie

C. N. Witmer

CNW/ag

Wleklinski, J.

April 18, 1956

Dear Mr. Wleklinski:

Many thanks for your very kind letter and for your nice comments on my programs.

My Father is now dead, but I do recall many of the stories he used to tell about his participation in the Spanish-American War, and I believe he did serve with the First North Carolina Regiment in the Company you mention. I believe it was Company K.

Many thanks again for taking the trouble to write to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John B. Wleklinski
630 North Stone Avenue
La Grange Park, Illinois

fc

THE VETERANS POPPY DAY ASSOCIATION
OF CHICAGO

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THOMAS NORTH—AL, JUDGE ADVOCATE
✓ JOHN B. WLEKLINSKI—USWV, TREASURER

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
MAURICE LEPAVSKY, VFW
SECRETARY

OFFICE
CONWAY BUILDING
111 W. WASHINGTON ST.
CHICAGO 2
PHONE: RANDOLPH 1440
83

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R. PATRICK O'REILLY	AL
CHARLES F. FAUNTZ	VFW
SAM M. ARTING	USWV
ARTHUR MOLDENHAUER	AL
JOHN P. FLANAGAN	VFW
O. T. OSWALD	USWV
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DORTHEA THOMPSON	AL
RALPH PENNELL	VFW
CHARLES F. FAUNTZ	VFW
BENJAMIN BOTT	USWV
FRANK W. BLOOM	AL

La Grange, Illinois
March 13 – 1956

KC

Mr. Edward R Murrow.
c/o C.B.S. Television.
New York, City New York.

My Dear Mr Murrow:-

For the past two years I've been saving McCalls Magazine - February and March 1954. Reason for holding onto them - is first of all - I am quite sure that Isabella Tarbell wrote your life story beyond the slightest criticism - The part which relates to your fathers' service in the Spanish American War, is what I am mostly interested in.

Did your Dad serve with the First North Carolina Regiment and was he in the company composed mostly of men from Durham and the many towns including Greensboro. N.C. and it may be interesting for you to know that the First No Carolina was the No. one Regiment. Colonel Armfield being the Senior Colonel - of the Volunteers.

For the past two years I have read the story of the Tarbell lady, time again, not only because it is well written but - it covers so many phases of the Murrow that I think I know watching your Friday evening broadcast. Did your father serve in company "K" of the 1st No Carolina? I'd like to know that - I am past 76 years of age, retired Post Office Inspector and I have quite a number of men or rather young men because I served as 1st Brigade Color Bearer, however trying to

THE VETERANS POPPY DAY ASSOCIATION
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JOHN P. FLANAGAN	VFW
O. T. OSWALD	USWV
HARRY A. SEWELL	AL
EARL SOUTHARD	VFW
JOHN B. WLEKLINSKI	USWV
DORTHEA THOMPSON	AL
RALPH PENNELL	VFW
CHARLES F. FAUNTZ	VFW
BENJAMIN BOTT	USWV
FRANK W. BLOOM	AL

remember names of several thousand men in the 7th army corps. commanded by General Fitzhugh Lee, is almost an impossibility - so - I think that I must have met your Dad - while we were encamped at Jacksonville Florida until the end of September - when we went to Savannah and from there to Havana, Cuba - During the first few weeks of December..

I sincerely trust you will overlook the writing because - I am now at home - and rather than use the typewriter - I have a wife who for the past seven months has gone through a siege of strokes.

Forgive me if I've taken too much time on this scribble but Someday maybe - I'll meet up with you yet in the event of never seeing you in person. I'll never forget the pleasure of seeing and hearing your Person to Person - which in my mind is the BEST - of them all.

May Almighty God keep you alive and that your Broadcasts will remain the BEST. and take good care of yourself —

Very sincerely -
John B Wleklinski
630 No Stone ave
La Grange Park - Illinois

I was born in Poland - which now is Russian and German domination - Please don't hold that against me, I think I have a life almost like you --

Wolf, Yes

RUTHRAUFF & RYAN *Inc.* ADVERTISING
405 LEXINGTON AVENUE · NEW YORK 17

February 10, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would very much appreciate a brief personal meeting at your office relative to a television program proposal.

May I hear from your office at your early convenience regarding an appointment.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely,

George Wolf

George Wolf
Vice President
Director of Radio & Television

GW/j

Yes

March 8 - 3 pm

Cancelled

Wolf, Gus

July 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Wolf:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of June 8th and your kind comments. I am happy to be able to send you the picture you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gus R. Wolf
1317 North 33rd Street
Omaha, Nebraska

mec

GLENDALE 3945

GUS R. WOLF
1317 NORTH 53RD STREET
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

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June 8, 1957

Mr. Ed Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Would you have a picture of yourself that I could put in my office along with a picture of Julie Wilson?

Last Friday, as you know, she was on your program. Julie Wilson is a neighbor and old friend of ours, having been raised in this neighborhood with our children.

While I appreciate that I am a stranger to you, I do feel that I know you as I am a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity, Alpha Psi, Nebraska 1924.

I certainly enjoy your programs and if it is not an imposition, I would appreciate a picture of yourself. Julie is very kindly sending me a picture of herself and I would like to have the two together.

Fraternally,

Gus R Wolf

Gus R. Wolf

grw/ew

Wolf, Thomas

September 27, 1956

Dear Tom:

The only thing I can suggest is that you re-bill Blair. If he doesn't respond, leave me know and I will bludgeon him by way of the telephone.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Thomas H. Wolf
Information Productions, Inc.
5 East 57 Street
New York 22, New York

rh

INFORMATION PRODUCTIONS, INC. 5 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Eldorado 5-1722

September 18, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I hate to bother you with this but am afraid that if it isn't taken care of before election it never will be.

We have never been paid the $1,750.00 you told me to bill Blair directly for the Stevenson shooting in July. Can you suggest a course of action?

Incidentally, we spent the day photographing the Governor yesterday and he looks wonderful.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Tom

Thomas H. Wolf

THW:slc

Wolffenstein, D. A.

December 6, 1956

Dear Mr. Wolffenstein:

Very many thanks for your kind letter of November 9th and your nice comments.

My visit to Israel was, as always, pleasant and most rewarding, and we were able to produce two television programs which were well received here.

I am sorry it wasn't possible for us to meet while I was there, but perhaps we could manage to do it sometime.

Sincerely,

Mr. Daniel A. Wolffenstein
P.O.B. 739
Haifa
Israel

fc

Daniel A.Wolffenstein
P.O.B.739
H a i f a 11.9.56

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
c/o U.S.A.Embassy
T e l - A v i v

Dear Mr.Murrow,

I have just recently returned from the U.S.,where I had the privilege of studying at a university for over five years. During that period I have "made your acquaintance" via the radio and TV. I have often listened to your news analysis and seen some of the television programs you have produced. I was always deeply impressed by your thorough understanding of the world situation and your keen sense of logic and justice in reaching your conclusions. I also admired your - to my mind - fair, honest and all around excellent solutions to various problems, stating them, in many cases, with no little amount of courage, I am sure.

Being an Israeli, I am of course acquainted with the Middle East and its problems much better than with other questions. Your vast knowledge and understanding therefore became particularly evident to me when you dealt with mid-eastern problems. My admiration and appreciation to you and your work thus reached a climax, when you presented the problem of Israel and Egypt on your program "See it Now". It was quite wonderful to see how objectively - or so I thought, at any rate - and thoroughly you presented this important problem to the American people. After having seen it, I was determined to write to you some time, but somehow put it off for reasons of shyness or laziness - call it what you may.

Now, that the situation has erupted explosively again, I thought about you once more, and only yesterday I wrote to my in-laws (my wife hails from St.Louis), how I wondered what Ed Murrow had to say to all this. An hour later my wife reads to me from the paper that you have arrived here for preparing another program. This was too much for me, and I decided that this time, by golly, I s h a l l write. So here I am.

The object of my letter is not to tell you how good a news-analyzer you are; you ought to know that without my telling you. My purpose in writing you these lines is simply to thank you for a grand job. Perhaps when one sits in front of a microphone or a camera, one is not aware of what exactly goes on at the other end. So I wanted to report to you that at my end - and quite a few people have expressed to me similar feelings - the effect is great. I feel that your work is important to a lot of people, and I hope that you continue it for many years to come. My only regret is that I can not hear you at present as I used to do in St.Louis. However, I am sure that your new show will be presented in the movies here; so I shall have that at least.

Besides my thanks, I also wanted to express my wishes that your stay here will be pleasant, that you should feel at home here, and that the new program will be a success - that is to say that you will be able, in your own way, to contribute to the solution of a nasty problem and thus bring peace and prosperity into this part of the world.

Many thanks and the best of luck,

respectfully yours

Daniel A. Wolffenstein

Daniel A.Wolffenstein

Wofford Harris

November 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Wofford:

Thanks for sending me a memorandum on the Civil Rights Commission.

I hope the Commission does something, but I rather doubt that it will.

We may be able to have a try at your proposed television program one day, but not in the immediate future.

We have had a camera crew with Marian Anderson throughout Asia for the last two months, and I am hopeful that the film, when we get it edited, will do something to demonstrate what an available item of export we have in Negro artists.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harris Wofford, Jr.
Covington & Burling
Union Trust Building
Washington 5, D.C.

fe

EDWARD B. BURLING
JOHN LORD O'BRIAN
DEAN G. ACHESON
NEWELL W. ELLISON
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COVINGTON & BURLING

UNION TRUST BUILDING

WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

November 1, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since I have used your name, I hope not in vain, in the enclosed memorandum on the Civil Rights Commission, I think I better send you a copy. It was prepared for some Republican friends who are working with those trying to set up the Commission. You will see your nomination on pages 12 and 13.

Aside from this flight of imagination, it does seem to me that television could play a useful role in helping the South to know itself. If it could bring Negroes and whites to speak out on a medium that also involves watching and listening the present failure of communication between the racial groups might be remedied. I notice that the white editor of the Montgomery Advertiser took the occasion of Martin Agronsky's interview with Martin Luther King to ask King some questions via an open letter to Agronsky. A roundabout way, but I find my Alabama white friends immensely curious about the new Negro in their midst, but unable to start any direct communication.

It is a dozen years since I met with you on student world federalist business, but you and your works of art have been welcome guests in our home. Your See It Now on Poland, by the way, was excellent. I was there with Chester Bowles (on an India-USSR expedition) while Dan Schorr was filming it. Lasota, who was one of the stars of the film and is one of the finest in Poland, was expelled from the Party last week, you no doubt noted.

Sincerely,

Harris Wofford, Jr.

Harris Wofford, Jr.

October 15, 1957

THE COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

President Eisenhower has often said that racial integration is a problem of changing the minds and hearts of people. He has also shown his determination to uphold the Constitution and to enforce the laws.

Yet we seem to be at an impasse. For it is against the law to deprive any citizen of the right to vote by reason of his color. Racial segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional and must be ended with all deliberate speed. But a substantial and dominant part of the public in a number of states is opposed to compliance with these and other applications of the constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the laws.

The question then is what can be done to change the opinions, prejudices and habits of people while enforcing the law, and particularly what role Federal laws and policies can play in such a process of persuasion.

This question is properly before the Commission on Civil Rights. For it is the Commission's assignment (1) to investigate allegations that citizens are being deprived of their right to vote, (2) to "study and collect information concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of

the laws under the Constitution," and (3) to "appraise the laws and policies of the Federal Government with respect to equal protection of the laws under the Constitution."

The investigation of violations of the right to vote will have to be coordinated with enforcement actions of the new Assistant Attorney General under other sections of the bill. While the investigations and hearings the Commission may conduct in this connection may be important in establishing the right to vote for all citizens, the latter two functions of the Commission - which look to the larger problem - may ultimately prove more significant in breaking the present impasse. By their terms they invite inventive statesmanship.

Of course, enforcement of the law is itself a form of persuasion. The law is a teacher. People learn to drive on the right side of the street by driving on that side. The citizens of the thirteen original states came to consider themselves citizens of the United States of America because the Constitution of the United States was ratified, established and enforced. Without the working of the Constitution no amount of talk would have convinced Americans to abandon their parochial loyalties for a higher allegiance.

Today compliance with the Constitution is still the best instruction in our constitutional duties. Negroes voting

will do more to change the habits and opinions of those who oppose such voting than any amount of talk. Children of all races going to school with each other will do more than anything else to persuade young people and their parents that integration can work. Thus enforcing the law is part of the problem of changing the minds and hearts of people.

But it is only a part. The law needs help. The courts and the Department of Justice and Federal policing powers appear to be insufficient to overcome the popular emotional and psychological obstacles to school integration in some of the states. The law cannot act as teacher where the conditions necessary for the educational process do not exist. Where opposition to the law is violent and widespread the law may not be obeyed at all, or may be obeyed only in form while the spirit is submerged in a wave of irrationality.

Little Rock may be the exceptional case where straight enforcement will suffice. The crisis there occurred under relatively favorable circumstances for law enforcement. The local school board had decided to comply with the Supreme Court, it had devised a gradual plan for integration that had substantial support in the community, and the city authorities were themselves willing to enforce it. A spark of demagoguery enflamed the situation, but there is reason to hope that Federal authority plus

local common sense will put out the fire and give the plan for integration a chance to succeed. The example of Little Rock may help prevent other such outbreaks in areas where the Negro population is small and integration not in fact a very big problem, such as Northern Virginia.

However, in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina and perhaps one or more other states where "black belt" counties with a majority of disfranchised Negroes play an important political role, the situation does not offer such hope. Local school boards in many cases will refuse to adopt even the most gradual integration plan, and if pressed by litigation the public school system may itself be abandoned. Or the public schools in these black belt counties may be preserved for Negro children, with the whites establishing private schools. Will the state legislatures appropriate funds for integrated schools or for nominally integrated but de facto all-Negro schools? The courts can hardly compel appropriations. Perhaps the Negroes will move very slowly to forestall such a showdown, picking only border situations where with Federal enforcement there is a chance of successful, if at first token, integration. But the original Supreme Court cases in Clarendon County, South Carolina, and Prince Edward County, Virginia, are clouds bigger than a man's hand, threatening an impending storm.

Ways must be found to break up the concentration of emotions on this one issue, to disperse the hatred, violence and irrationality gathered around public school integration, to take the initiative out of the hands of racial demagogues, to release the forces of moderation, of law and order, of ethics and sanity and Christianity.

It should be the aim of the Commission on Civil Rights to discover how to do this.

For this the Commission must look beyond the problem of enforcing the laws concerning school integration and voting rights. It should try to shift its focus - and the country's focus - from the part of the problem that is now jammed by hysteria to the whole of the problem. And the whole is the demoralization of important sections of the American community - the human depression in which most of the Negroes and many of the whites in the South find themselves, and in which the Negroes and other minorities find themselves in the urban slums of the North. Equal protection of the laws is denied or rendered meaningless to some people in all regions of the country, although the crisis is deepest and most acute in the South.

The South is suffering a skin disease with deep psychological and economic causes. Its very concentration on its sores makes their treatment more difficult. Somehow its eyes must be taken off its skin troubles and its mind shaken out of its present

rut. Somehow the pattern of its irrationality must be jolted and a new and more promising pattern offered.

One way to do this might be to take hold of the main line of the segregationist argument and, in adopting it, turn it upside down. That line is a simple one: the Negro has lower standards of health, education and morality than the white; to mix the two would be detrimental to the white. To the white parent living in a black belt county or a city with a substantial Negro population this is persuasive. The Negroes he knows for the most part live in slums, have a much higher incidence of venereal and other diseases, and have a lower level of intellectual and cultural achievement, presumably the legacy of slavery, discrimination, and years of separate but inferior schools, jobs, homes. The white does not want to inflict upon his children the price of remedying the sins of omission and commission of many generations. On this one solid reason a tower of irrationality has been built.

Instead of dodging this argument through reiteration of the case for law and order, why not meet it head-on and take it away from the segregationist? The very demoralization of the Southern Negro can be used as a reason for doing something about the problem, and for doing it on a broad and big scale.

Even without school integration the standards of health, education and morality of the Southern Negro are pulling down or slowing down the South. Disease spreads across racial lines, lack of skills holds back the economic development of the whole South, and the habits of irresponsibility and sloth instilled by slavery and continued by white supremacy violate the minimum standards necessary for our new world of science and technology. Moreover, the growing distrust and bitterness between the races is infecting and demoralizing the whites as well as the Negroes. The very relationship of inequality is corrupting both races.

The constitutional necessity of establishing equal protection of the laws throughout the United States could be used as an opportunity to end the demoralization which is making the South sick. Desegregation should be seen as the occasion for a generation-long program to lift up the whole of the South - and to rehabilitate the urban centers of demoralization throughout the country.

Even if the South were willing to comply with the Supreme Court's mandate, integration of the schools, at least in black belt areas, would require a massive program to improve the living standards of the Negroes. The present massive resistance of the Southern white to integration cannot be met in most cases by bayonets on school steps. It must be flanked and surrounded by

a general attack on the demoralization of which inferior Negro schools is only a part.

In some measure this approach is already underway in the Negro community itself, particularly in Montgomery under Martin Luther King. The Montgomery Improvement Association insisted throughout its boycott that its aim was the improvement of all of Montgomery, and that it not only wanted Negroes to be able to sit next to whites but that it wanted those Negroes to be stronger and better persons. King and other Southern Negro ministers are now organizing voters' clinics where Negroes will study the Constitution not only in order to pass registration tests but also to be better voters when they win their rights. This is in line with Gandhi's advice to the Indians of South Africa around the turn of this century: to list all the complaints which the South African whites had against the Indians, to decide which of these were legitimate, and then to meet them with remedial action - while at the same time fighting for their legal rights.

But the Southern white hears little of this constructive work, and the Negro movement itself, largely led by lawyers, has focused on litigation.

If the Civil Rights Commission could widen the focus to the whole problem of uplifting a demoralized community, it

might help break the hypnotic grip school integration now has on the South. If the Commission undertook a thorough survey of the economic, health and other social dimensions of the problem of integration the school issue might be seen in more manageable proportions. Then a community's plan of desegregating its schools could be geared into a far-reaching program of community improvement, and the school could itself be a radiating center for raising the standards of living and of public health.

In doing this the Commission would want to call for testimony from many of the respected leaders of both the white and Negro communities in the South. It would want to hear how such Southerners view the problem and what they think should now be done. Its questions to them would be framed not in terms of for or against school integration, but in terms of what needs to be done and what constructive steps can be suggested. Its attitude would not be recriminatory and its emphasis would not be on enforcement. It would probably want to hear much of this testimony in public and in all regions, including some of the main cities of the South.

This would serve the other function of helping the South to know itself. At present there is almost no medium of communication open between the Southern whites and Negroes. The hearings of the Commission on Civil Rights could be forums at which

leaders of both communities would meet and listen to each other. If handled well the proceedings might be followed rather widely in the South, with beneficial results. The Southern white might realize that there is a new Negro in his midst, not sent from the North, not primarily stirred up by outside agitators but by the Constitution and the Christian Church. And the Negro might see that there are other, wiser Southern voices than the jeers and catcalls of racist mobs and the ranting or slipperiness of political demagogues.

To further this process of communities coming to know themselves the Commission might well utilize the provision in the Civil Rights bill authorizing it to "constitute such advisory committees within states composed of citizens of that state" (Section 105(c)). If the Commission could establish advisory committees in all or most of the states, with members representing whites and Negroes (or other minorities suffering discrimination such as Puerto Ricans in New York), and including religious leaders, educators, doctors, lawyers, business executives and officers of women's and other civic organizations, the resulting discussions might be illuminating. At least in communities where almost no communication exists between the separate racial groups discussion is a necessary preliminary to any new understanding.

While the need for such committees may be greater in the South it would be important to stress - by operating in all regions - that this is not solely a Southern question, just as the terms of the committees would stress the larger question of equal protection rather than only school integration.

The Report which such a Commission might produce in two years, appraising the laws and policies of the Federal government with respect to equal protection of the laws, might provide a platform for new constructive action by Congress and the Executive Branch. Such Federal action would, of course, seek to encourage and support state and local action; the Report might itself form a basis for a new initiative by the states and local communities. And the Report and the process which produced it might help bring into action the moderate forces in the South who could support some if not all of such a program, and further encourage the Negro movement to undertake more ambitious efforts of self-help.

* * *

To do any of these things the Commission should from the beginning be considered as a big venture. The Commission, in a sense, must take the country by surprise. It must be composed

of persons of high public stature who have the vision and practical wisdom to take a fresh, good look at the problem. They must be prepared to put in the time necessary for a thorough investigation. They must be able to command the confidence of the moderate South, of the Negroes, of the President, and of the great majority of the country.

To find such people will be, to say the least, difficult. They probably should not be red flags to either side: either vehement segregationists or front-liners of the NAACP. They should include several Southerners and at least one Negro, probably someone out of the immediate battle of school integration. Martin Luther King's exceptionally constructive new approach qualifies him despite his participation in the Montgomery boycott; he has not been involved in school litigation. He is the best spokesman of the new Southern Negro, especially of the Southern Negro clergy whose leadership is essential if there is to be peaceful progress. Ralph Bunche might be drafted by the President for this assignment, although he will not evoke the same response from the Negro community. Other persons who come to mind, as possibilities to explore, are Adlai Stevenson, General MacArthur, Clare Luce, Billy Graham, Brooks Hays, Ralph McGill, Nelson Rockefeller, John J. McCloy, Eric Jonston, Archbishop Lucey of Texas, Thomas K. Finletter, Thomas E. Dewey, Charles E. Wilson, Edward R. Murrow. Outstanding religious leaders would be particularly valuable.

Similarly the staff director must be of extraordinary competence and imagination. Among lawyers who come to mind are Oren Root, Jr., now head of the National Mental Health Association, and Ben Shute of the Cravath firm. Since television will presumably play an important part in making the hearings effective, and since in part the Commission's job is that of preparing a report to the nation, Ed Murrow might be the best one to direct it. Or an associate of his like Howard K. Smith, a Southerner, might give it the new touch required. Perhaps a film would actually be included in - or be - the Commission's final report.

Carmichael of Louisville, the superintendent of schools who succeeded so well in one community, might play a valuable role in such a staff.

To persuade such persons to serve the President must convince them that there is no more important assignment. The crisis of civil rights has already called for the unprecedented intervention of Federal troops in one Southern city, a thing the President said he could not imagine being required. The Commission on Civil Rights is an occasion for the President to put his full powers behind an imaginative new approach to this problem, however unprecedented such an experiment in persuasion may be.

Harris Wofford, Jr.
1226 Rebecca Drive
Alexandria, Virginia

Woollhead, A.

May 31, 1956

Dear Mr. Woollhead:

Many thanks for your two letters.

It was a great pleasure to hear from you again and I want you to know that I still have joyous memories of "that" party. As a matter of fact, I saw Leslie Hayes here in New York a couple of weeks before you wrote me, and we had discussed that very event.

I am sorry that your nephew was unable to visit us on his way to Memphis, and certainly hope that he will call me the next time he is in New York.

My greetings and best regards to you and all the other SCRE's.

As ever yours,

Mr. A. Woollhead
BBC
Broadcasting House
London W1, England

fc

B.B.C.
Broadcasting House
London W1

Dear Mr Ed. Marrows.

Reference my request that that your secretary may kindly forward two letters of introduction that my nephew - Dr J B Baldrey had sent to him from your London Office. I regret my nephew did not have an opportunity to take advantage of them as he found on his arrival in New York that a reservation for almost immediate flight to Memphis had been made for him.

He would like to express his appreciation of the opportunity, and hopes he may yet have an opportunity at some later date.

Yours faithfully
A E Coalhead

Wright, Birney

September 27, 1956

Dear Birney:

What a warm feeling it gave me to see your gracious note of September 23rd. It seems to me that I have had good fortune rather than ability, but it is nice that we have established contact again.

Saw Dewey in Spokane for a few hours after the Republican Convention. As you may know, he is a contractor out there, has two daughters both married, and is several times a grandfather.

Do let me know if you are going to be in New York anytime in the future; it would be great fun to meet again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Birney Wright
1409 Glenwood Avenue
Flint 3, Michigan

rh

1409 Glenwood Ave.,
Flint 3, Michigan,
Sept. 23, 1956.

Dear Eglert:

I don't know if this letter would do any good, but I want to take the opportunity to congratulate you for your wonderful work you have done, not only in your business, but for your humanity in standing up for the common man.

Your success really surprises me since you did not show promise of being great. It is a long time since you were an awkward kid, (remember the time you, Dewey and I went to the dike for a swim when the tide came in?) and you have made progress you can be real proud of. I am rooting for you to keep a going.

May you enjoy life as much as you do your work.

Sincerely yours,
Birney Wright

Wright, David

Telephone:
Ken. 0794

63, Albert Hall Mansions,
Kensington Gore,
S.W.7.

13, Rutgers Place,
Scarsdale. N.Y.

20th Nov.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I hesitated to write to you without a formal introduction, but I have telephoned your Secretary, telling her a little about myself and she suggested that a letter would be the most appropriate way to introduce myself.

I wonder if you could possibly find a few minutes for me to see you during the next week? I came over from England (my home is in London) about 2 months ago and have been travelling round the States during this time.

I am 28 years old, a product of the english public schools, an honours graduate of Cambridge University, where I got a first in Constitutional Law in the Law Tripos, served from 1944-48 in H.M. Armed forces as a subaltern in the Royal Engineers in Egypt, Palestine and Kenya.

I am a scholar of the Inner Temple (Philip Teichman Prizeman 1950, Yarborough-Anderson Scholar 1951) and practised in the Chambers of Sir Edward Pearce and H. Heathcote Williams Q.C. for four

years.

It is my desire to remain here in the United States at least for a year or two, and with a knowledge of english constitutional law, parliamentary practice and political feeling in the British Isles today, I feel I could be of real assistance to some of the people who work with you. This sounds a little presumptuous of me but I am sure you will understand what I mean.

If you should feel that you would like some references to my character the following people will speak on my behalf:-

In England: 1. The Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.
2. H. Heathcote Williams K.C., The Temple, London E.C.4
3. Sir John Moskyns, The Temple, London E.C.4

In the U.S. 1. George Rew, Falmouth Foreside, Portland, Me.
2. James Wells, Hardwick, Massachusetts.

I am so sorry this letter has turned out to be rather larger than I intended,

Yours faithfully,

David M. Wright.

12/1 - 3 45

Personal Corr - 1957 W
Wright, Loyd

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 12, 1957

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is with great regret that I accept your declination of February 6 to act on the Citizens' Advisory Committee of the Commission on Government Security.

In choosing people invited to assist us, we had attempted to have representation of all segments of industry, and of the citizenry of the nation. I felt it was highly desirable that prominent members of the media of disseminating information be represented.

It will of course be necessary that such Top Secret matters and information that we use in our report be declassified for the purposes of the report, and frankly I had thought that perhaps your objectivity would be increased, were you able to sit in and see the whole picture as it has been developed in our work.

You may understand, then, my reluctance in writing my acceptance of your inability to act. Believe me, Mr. Murrow, it was because we felt you had a real contribution to make to us and through us to the public welfare that we sought your assistance.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Most sincerely,

Loyd Wright

Loyd Wright
Chairman

Conf. W.

February 6, 1957

Dear Mr. Wright:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Commission on Government Security. You will appreciate, I am sure, that I am most reluctant to decline to serve such a distinguished committee dealing with a matter of such vital interest to all citizens. However, your invitation confronts me with a real dilemma. When the Commission Report is published I shall undoubtedly feel obliged to do what can be done by both radio and television to give the widest possible circulation to the committee's findings and recommendations. Such being the case, it seems to me inappropriate that I should have access to confidential and top-secret matters which would, by their very nature, necessarily influence the nature of the treatment given to this important subject.

I beg you not to regard this as any reluctance to serve your committee or any indifference to the basic issues involved. It is my feeling that I can better serve the public welfare by doing what I can to make known the findings of the Commission, and I trust that you will agree with this position.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Loyd Wright
Chairman
Commission on Government Security
Washington 25, D.C.

rh

TO: Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

January 31, 1957

Paley's office sent this back for safe-keeping since Mr. Paley is out of the country and will not return until Feb. 11.

TO Mr. Paley

FROM Mr. Murrow 1/30/57

I would appreciate your counsel as to what should be done about this.

E.R.M.

There will be no announcement of individual appointments prior to the completion of field investigations. It is essential that this letter be treated as confidential until appointments have been made official.

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JAN 24 1957

LOYD WRIGHT
CHAIRMAN

JOHN STENNIS
VICE CHAIRMAN

MEMBERS:
CARTER L. BURGESS
NORRIS COTTON
WILLIAM M. MCCULLOCH
JAMES P. MCGRANERY
EDWIN L. MECHEM
FRANKLIN D. MURPHY
JAMES L. NOEL, JR.
SUSAN B. RILEY
LOUIS S. ROTHSCHILD
FRANCIS E. WALTER

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you know, the 84th Congress by Public Law 304 created the Commission on Government Security. I have the honor of being Chairman of that Commission.

The Commission has been laboring for over a year under the mandate laid down by the law, and we are approaching that point in our labors when it is desirable and imperative that we have Civilian Task Forces to review certain phases of our work prior to the submission of our final report. I have the honor, on behalf of the Commission, respectfully to request you to serve as one of our fellow American citizens to lend your aid.

This is a most important undertaking. The Commission is charged with the responsibility of studying and investigating the entire Government security program and of making recommendations for procedures which will result in a factual enforcement of effective and realistic security laws and regulations and, at the same time, will preserve basic American rights.

In this troubled world, with prevailing conflicts of ideological concepts, the Congress has declared that it is vital to the welfare and safety of the United States that there be adequate protection of the national security and, so far as consistent therewith, the preservation of basic American rights. If we are to preserve our Constitutional form of Government and, indeed, our very existence as free people against the ideologies bent on destroying our form of Government by law, we must all act affirmatively. It is a

delicate matter to determine that which will protect the national security and at the same time preserve to the greatest extent possible the basic American rights of the individual citizen.

I am writing you at this time notwithstanding the fact you will not be called until May, or the latter part of April, for the reason that we will be dealing with Secret, Confidential and Top Secret matters and, consequently, under the Act we must have a full field investigation.

In order that you may be fully advised of the law and that you can appraise the terrific responsibility that is ours and therefore more fully appraise your willingness as a citizen to participate therein and help us to a sound conclusion, I am enclosing herewith a copy of Public Law 304.

The courtesy of a reply at your early convenience is respectfully solicited.

With kind personal regards, I am

Respectfully and sincerely,

Loyd Wright

Loyd Wright
Chairman

Enclosure:

Public Law 304, 84th Congress,
with amendment thereto (P.L. 786).

P.S. You will be given ample notice of the meeting and appropriate travel orders will be forwarded. We will be happy to make hotel reservations for you if you request us.

Public Law 304 - 84th Congress
Chapter 664 - 1st Session
H. J. Res. 157

JOINT RESOLUTION

All 69 Stat. 595.

To establish a Commission on Government Security.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Commission on Government Security.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. It is vital to the welfare and safety of the United States that there be adequate protection of the national security, including the safeguarding of all national defense secrets and public and private defense installations, against loss or compromise arising from espionage, sabotage, disloyalty, subversive activities, or unauthorized disclosures.

It is, therefore, the policy of the Congress that there shall exist a sound Government program—

(a) establishing procedures for security investigation, evaluation, and, where necessary, adjudication of Government employees, and also appropriate security requirements with respect to persons privately employed or occupied on work requiring access to national defense secrets or work affording significant opportunity for injury to the national security;

(b) for vigorous enforcement of effective and realistic security laws and regulations; and

(c) for a careful, consistent, and efficient administration of this policy in a manner which will protect the national security and preserve basic American rights.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

SEC. 2. (a) For the purpose of carrying out the policy set forth in the first section of this joint resolution, there is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on Government Security (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of twelve members as follows:

(1) Four appointed by the President of the United States, two from the executive branch of the Government and two from private life;

(2) Four appointed by the President of the Senate, two from the Senate and two from private life; and

(3) Four appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, two from the House of Representatives and two from private life.

(c) Of the members appointed to the Commission not more than two shall be appointed by the President of the United States, or the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the same political party.

(d) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(e) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission or employment of an individual by the Commission as an attorney or expert in any business or professional field, on a part-time or full-time basis, with or without compensation, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of section 281, 283, 284, 434, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99).

62 Stat. 697.

(f) The Commission shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members.

(g) Seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum. Each subcommittee of the Commission shall consist of at least three members of the Commission.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 3. (a) Members of the Congress who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Members of Congress; but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(b) The members of the Commission who are in the executive branch of the Government shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services in the executive branch, but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(c) The members of the Commission from private life shall each receive $50 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 4. (a) (1) The Commission shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the departments by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 810), but at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals.

(b) All employees of the Commission shall be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as to character, associations, and loyalty and a report of each such investigation shall be furnished to the Commission.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 6. The Commission shall study and investigate the entire Government security program, including the various statutes, Presidential orders, and administrative regulations and directives under which the Government seeks to protect the national security, national defense secrets, and public and private defense installations, against loss or injury arising from espionage, disloyalty, subversive activity, sabotage, or unauthorized disclosures, together with the actual manner in which such statutes, Presidential orders, administrative regulations, and directives have been and are being administered and implemented, with a view to determining whether existing requirements, practices,

and procedures are in accordance with the policies set forth in the first section of this joint resolution, and to recommending such changes as it may determine are necessary or desirable. The Commission shall also consider and submit reports and recommendations on the adequacy or deficiencies of existing statutes, Presidential orders, administrative regulations, and directives, and the administration of such statutes, orders, regulations, and directives, from the standpoints of internal consistency of the overall security program and effective protection and maintenance of the national security.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 7. (a) The Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, administer such oaths, and require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as the Commission or such subcommittee may deem advisable. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the Chairman of the Commission, or the Chairman of any subcommittee with the approval of a majority of the members of such subcommittee and may be served by any person designated by such Chairman. The provisions of sections 102 to 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 2, secs. 192–194), shall apply in the case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section.

(b) The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purposes of this joint resolution, and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman or Vice Chairman.

INTERFERENCE WITH CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS AND INVESTIGATIVE AND INTELLIGENCE FUNCTIONS

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in this joint resolution shall be construed to require any agency of the United States to release any information possessed by it when, in the opinion of the President, the disclosure of such information would jeopardize or interfere with a pending or prospective criminal prosecution, or with the carrying out of the intelligence or investigative responsibilities of such agency, or would jeopardize or interfere with the interests of national security.

REPORTS

SEC. 9. The Commission may submit interim reports to the Congress and the President at such time or times as it deems advisable, and shall submit its final report to the Congress and the President not later than December 31, 1956. The final report of the Commission may propose such legislative enactments and administrative actions as in

Termination. its judgment are necessary to carry out its recommendations. The Commission shall cease to exist ninety days after submission of its final report.

Approved August 9, 1955.

Public Law 786 - 84th Congress
Chapter 715 - 2d Session
S. J. Res. 182

JOINT RESOLUTION

All 70 Stat. 634.

To extend the time for filing the final report of the Commission on Government Security to June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4 (a) (2) of the joint resolution, approved August 9, 1955, entitled "Joint Resolution To Establish a Commission on Government Security" (69 Stat. 595–597), is hereby amended to read as follows:

Commission on Government Security.

50 USC 781 note.

"(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the departments by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 810), but at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals, and such services may be procured for any period of time during the existence of the Commission."

63 Stat. 954.
5 USC 1071 note.
5 USC 55a.

That section 9 of such joint resolution is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. The Commission may submit interim reports to the Congress and the President at such time or times as it deems advisable, and shall submit its final report to the Congress and the President not later than June 30, 1957. The final report of the Commission may propose such legislative enactments and administrative actions as in its judgment are necessary to carry out its recommendations. The Commission shall cease to exist ninety days after submission of its final report."

Reports to Congress.

Termination.

Approved July 25, 1956.

Taking time out from my research and literary work, I wrote in 1956 the poem "YOUR FATHER" as a dedication to Father's Day and to the memory of all fathers. I am sending you enclosed copy of this fine poem, which you will enjoy reading. There is no price for the poem, but if you feel inclined to chip in on my support of a Boys' Club in this area, your pertaining donation will be appreciated.

With kindest regards:

Gustave Wurslin

Gustave Wurslin
Route 3. Lake Villa, Illinois
near Chicago

Wurslin, Gustave

, Gustave

YOUR FATHER
****

by
Gustave Wurslin

I. In ancient times,when Humans lived in caves and jungles,
it always was the Men,who ventured forth to fight,protecting
well their Brood.
With peace restored at last,there was no time for bungles,
it had to be the Men,who carried arms,to stay on guard or
hunt for food.
As Time went on with light of wisdom,clearer thinking,
the human Breed gave up the haunts of wilderness,to cultivate
the soil.
Again it was the Men,with courage never sinking,
who built the houses,sheds and barns,so also made the tools,
to till and toil.

2. And rising from the lowly soil- as Divine Mission -
Civilisation came to us,beholding farms,the towns and
cities now.
This blessed work,in many years of eager Vision,
has been accomplished by those Men,your ancestors,for us
to thank and bow.
Remember well,the spirit,courage and endurance,
inspiring pioneers,is still within the Men and in your
Father too.
And with a prayer to the Lord and His Assurance,
respect their memory - and so your Dad for everything,
that he will do.

3. Wherever you might live to-day,it does not matter,
in any rich man's house,a modest home or humble shack,
between some walls,
if Father is there with you,keeping you together,
it is your Home,protecting you against bad luck,ill winds,
adverse pitfalls.
Your Father,teaching you respect of Law and Order,
provides and thinks in true American Way of Life as symbol
of the State,
and called to arms,will fight to guard the country's border.
Let this inspire you - for Father's sake and to the end,
as Heaven's Gate.

U.S.Copyright 1956--Gustave Wurslin,route 3. Lake Villa,Illinois
near Chicago

Gustave Wurslin

Ignore

Copy of a Statement,
released to my publicity agent.
****

Lake Villa, June I2th
I959.

Never since the Fall of the Roman Empire in the 5th Century, has the Truth of a historian's report struck home more dramatically than the outline of world events, given in my book "OUR DESTINY", U.S. Copyright I95I, which book was kept from shelves in libraries and book stores, but has been read in every part of the Globe. In said book, defining the causes, which led to both Worldwars, and describing the historic background of Continental Europe, I chastised the lack of political foresight and deplorable absence of human wisdom, revealed by the agreements of England, France, Russia and the United States at Yalta and Potsdam in I945. These agreements gave Russia the administrative control of the Baltic Provinces, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Albania and Romania, thereby setting up the ominous Iron Curtain in Europe and the subsequent Cold War situation. Considering the latter to be the seeds of another Worldwar, I stressed in my book the necessity to abolish the mentioned agreements, which after all were signed without the consent of the respective houses of representatives at home and were in contrast to our prewar promise of political selfdetermination for every country after the war. Furthermore, I suggested the immediate creation of a Unied States of Europe, which formation should include all countries of that Continent and even the European part of Russia, as a practical and doubtless successful example of co-existence in at least one part of the Globe and as the only road to Worldpeace.

Not satisfied with uncounted letters of approval, which came to me pertaining to the contents of my book from every corner of the English speaking World, I mailed my suggestions on the same subject in I952 direct to the Governments of England, France, Russia and the United States. The answers from these 4 Governments were polite but evasive, and so subsequently I sent an appeal for the mentioned cause also to the United Nations' Assembly, asking the latter additionally to have the people of every nation, being a member of said organisation, --abolish by a popular vote the use of nuclear weapons in times of war. As could be expected, I did not obtain any pertaining attention and my proposition in all details provoked only a whispering discussion of my case in the corridors of the Assembly Hall.

Strangely enough but deliberately, the remainders of the once mighty German Empire- West Germany and East Germany -were made the scapegoats and political pawns in the present Geneva debate on disarmament and termination of the Cold War, which increasingly on both sides of the Iron Curtai has become a war of mutual attrition- morally and economically. If a sincere desire for Worldpeace is guiding all pertaining deliberations, then West Germany and East Germany should be given the choice to work out their future together, without any outside interference-- unless in the background of said deliberations a sinister thought remains dominant, to sustain the Cold War situation as an indispensable part of the Economy in each country concerned- on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

Gustave Wurslin
Route 3.
Lake Villa, Illinois
near Chicago

Author of:

The Wurslin Review of Atomic Energy.....U.S.Copyright I946
The Wurslin Review of History.....U.S.Copyright I946
The Wurslin Review of Democracy.....U.S.Copyright I947
The Wurslin Review of the Global Blackout.U.S.Copyright I948
The Wurslin Review of Atomic Folly.....U.S.Copyright I956

Wurster, 20 ~~22~~ 7

JAN. ~~22~~ 20, 1956

DELROY F. WURSTER
JOHNSTOWN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
JOHNSTOWN, PENNA.

GREATLY REGRET AM UNABLE ACCEPT YOUR VERY KIND INVITATION TO DINNER THURSDAY JANUARY 26TH AT 6:30 SINCE WILL BE BUSY WORKING ON SCRIPT FOR 7:45 PM RADIO SHOW. REGARDS,

ED MURROW

414-710-43
fc

Wyckoff, Cecelia

October 31, 1957

Dear Miss Wyckoff:

Many thanks for your very nice letter and for enclosing an editorial by Charles Benedict.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness and will read it as soon as I get a free moment.

Thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Cecelia Wyckoff
Office of the Publisher
Magazine Wall Street
90 Broad Street
New York 4, New York

mcc

1907 - BUSINESS FINANCIAL AND INVESTMENT COUNSELORS - 1957
OVER FORTY - NINE YEARS OF SERVICE

The MAGAZINE of WALL STREET
and BUSINESS ANALYST

OFFICE OF THE PUBLISHER

DIGBY 4-2581

90 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4

Int

October 29, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to call your attention to the enclosed editorial by Charles Benedict from our current issue which I believe will interest you.

It struck me as presenting a point of view that would give us the edge and turn Soviet propaganda against them.

We have a real opportunity, and I believe we ought to do it. What do you think?

Sincerely yours,

Cecelia G. Wyckoff

Publisher

CGW:ic
Enclosure

THERE ARE AT LEAST 100,000 READERS FOR EACH ISSUE
OF THE MAGAZINE OF WALL STREET

C.G. Wyckoff

NOTE: This article is appearing in the October 26, 1957 issue of the Magazine of Wall Street, and is sent to you for immediate release. The Magazine of Wall Street, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

As I See It!

By CHARLES BENEDICT

THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD ASK FOR BREAD — AND RUSSIA OFFERS THEM A TRIP TO THE MOON

In the excitement of the moment we were thrilled with the adventure into the unknown when Russia announced the launching of the first world satellite.

But only for an instant. When we got back to earth we remembered that this accomplishment had been achieved at the expense of — and without consideration for the needs and wants of her own people. Nor did she offer anything of substance to the other economically backward peoples of the world. First things should come first.

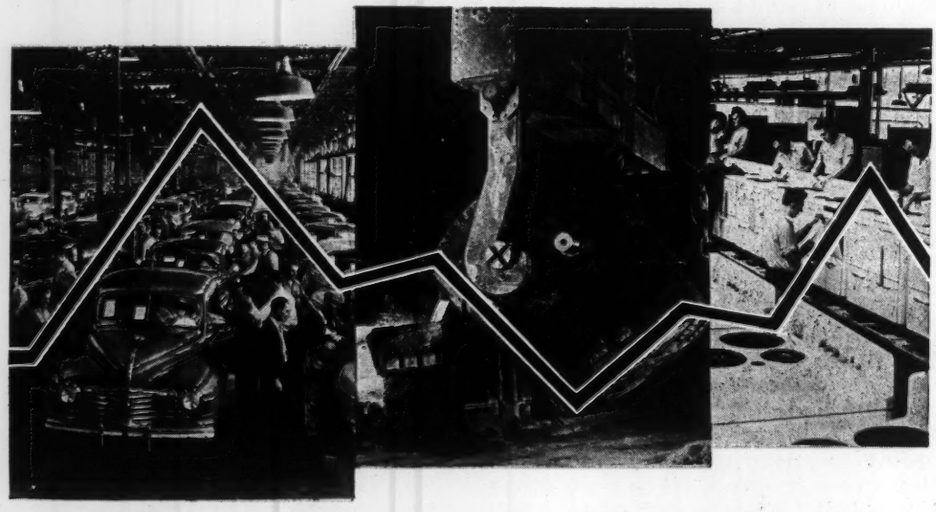
"Sputnik", which in a rough translation means "fellow-traveler", was a costly flash in the pan — a plaything of science. And we should have exploited the situation then — and still can — by calling attention to the American way — which concentrates first on the well-being of human beings, and spends only a portion of our wealth on scientific research and adventure. And of first importance is the fact that our research is coordinated with a vast program to uncover elements and forces that will continue to produce the necessities of life for our own people and the rest of the world. Our goals are those of a peace-loving nation, while the clique in Russia is thinking in terms of world conquest.

After the first flush of excitement, I wonder how the news was received by the Russian people, whose supply of food is at a meager level — who live in cramped quarters which they share with two or three other families due to lack of proper housing — who wear drab, shoddy clothing and are short of necessary products for decent living because of the lack of consumer goods.

As one who has traveled in Russia, I can almost hear their small talk and their flashes of sardonic humor as they discuss "Sputnik". For the Russians are a practical people, and it must have been rather heartbreaking for them to learn that the ruling clique at the head of their government was not thinking of their needs and wants, but instead was spending their money on adventures into space that pose a threat of destruction to the people of the world, including the Russians themselves.

The Kremlin's pretensions have always been slanted so as to make humanity believe that the Soviet system, called Communism, is designed to uplift and raise the standard of living for the millions of human beings existing on a subsistence level.

In launching the "Sputnik", the Soviet propa-



gandists overreached themselves and have clearly shown that all they want to accomplish is to exploit the people of the world to further their grandiose ambitions for world control – if necessary at the expense of the destruction of the rest of the world.

Even the man in the street can recognize this truth if we present this evidence to people everywhere. And it should be done now, to spike the Kremlin's use of "Sputnik" diplomacy to threaten destructive war unless her demands are met. Just now she is concentrating her efforts on the Middle East, and hopes by this means to succeed in securing a joint frontier with Syria through the elimination of Turkey. By this power-play she intends in one fell swoop to gain domination of the Middle East and to play a cat and mouse game with the Western oil interests in that area; hoping to wring from them concession after concession – politically – financially – territorially – economically!

Khrushchev is pursuing the Molotov technique. But Molotov is now somewhere in outer Mongolia, and Khrushchev is no Molotov – as was recently demonstrated in his ill-conceived appeal to the socialists of the various European countries, who turned him down flat. If we are to take this refusal to be a contemptuous reaction to Khrushchev's crude "Sputnik diplomacy", then he might well be in for a lot of trouble. (And with that thought in mind, the possibilities of "Sputnik" grow on one, when you play with the idea that it could have been inadvertently created for the purpose of establishing a more remote spot to which "comrades" who-had-fallen-from-grace could be sent.)

But, seriously, despite the shrill, strident bombast, the prospect of war with the Soviet Union does not seem to be imminent, even though, to quote an anonymous punster, "Mr. Dulles is a confirmed 'brinker' and Khrushchev a heavy drinker"–the former caught in the cold sea of indecision, and the latter propelled by a zealot's fire for survival.

Fact is, what we are experiencing is a new bombardment of the psychological warfare in which the Soviets are so expert. That is all – although I should add that logical reasoning is not a sound premise for dealing with the abnormal thinking of frustrated and violent dictators.

But one thing is clear. In any aerial war Khrushchev, et al, have definitely in mind that the chances of destruction are just as great for the Soviet Union as they are for the United States.

Moreover, they have other things to worry about. The problems of securing the borders of their vast territory – and the knowledge too that their calculations must reckon on sabotage from the enslaved people under their domination.

But we cannot, and will not ignore the Russian threat, and are going to spend plenty of money to speed up our outer-space program, if for no other reason than that "Sputnik" has aroused us to a full realization of the Kremlin's implacable hate. And we should be able to accomplish our purpose, without the economic disaster that the Russians are hoping to maneuver us into–and still continue our scientific research in the service of mankind.

Muscle man

And this is important – because during the coming year millions of people in Red China and India will face the danger of starvation, and there are other millions around the world living below a subsistence standard who urgently need all the help we can give them to survive.

The people in our own country have not been neglected – on the contrary, they have been spoiled. Our standard of living is so high that it has reached the "gadget age"– something we can well do without. We are in a position, therefore, to spend our money for more useful purposes without any real sacrifice. Already science has increased the span of life in the United States to 68 years for men and 70 years for women, while in other countries life is so difficult that the span of existence is limited to 36 years and even less. It will be hard for Americans to realize that despite the great advances in this modern age, women in India are old at 30.

Looking ahead, the rapidly multiplying population poses a serious question – so that unless science concentrates on the task of producing food and the necessities of life for our own people – for all the people – prospects for survival are dismal indeed.

There is so much to be done to insure the future of mankind. Of immediate urgency, in our own country, is the need for solving the water problem, which has already reached a critical stage – and we must find ways and means for saving large sections of our land where the draining of water and oil from underground areas, as in California, is causing the earth to sag badly. A recent report tells of $100,000,000 damage in the Los Angeles area done by the sagging of the earth surface.

It seems to me that we must set to work seriously to prevent our world from leaving us. After that – a trip to the moon might be fun.

Wynn, Earl

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF
RADIO, TELEVISION AND MOTION PICTURES
COMMUNICATION CENTER
CHAPEL HILL

August 17, 1956

Dr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

John Ehle, who teaches writing in our Department, will be in New York August 29, 30, and 31. In addition to his duties as teacher, John wrote our AMERICAN ADVENTURE series carried last year by NBC and has recently completed producing a new series entitled, LISTEN AMERICA. In the hope that CBS may be interested in carrying LISTEN AMERICA I have written to Dr. Stanton requesting an appointment with Mr. Ehle. I would also like him to drop by to see you. If an appointment can be arranged I would appreciate a brief note.

Enclosed are leaflets describing the AMERICAN ADVENTURE and LISTEN AMERICA series.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Earl Wynn

Earl Wynn
Chairman

EW/jlh
encs

THE COMMUNICATION CENTER
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

presents a new series of half-hour radio programs

LISTEN AMERICA

these are the writers:

Carl Sandburg
Arthur Miller
Paul Green
Robert Frost
Randall Jarrell
Archibald MacLeish
Norman Corwin
Pearl Buck
Noel Houston
Conrad Richter
John Gunther
Betty Smith
William Saroyan

We asked thirteen top authors if there was something they would like to say at this time through radio to the American people. They could, we said, choose any theme and develop it in any style pleasing to them. There were no restrictions imposed by the University of North Carolina.

Recordings available for use in schools through the National Repository of Tapes, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, or from the producers.

LISTEN AMERICA is produced by John Ehle and directed by John Clayton for the University of North Carolina Communication Center, Earl Wynn, Director.

The series is produced on a grant-in-aid from the National Association of Educational Broadcasters, made possible by the Educational Television and Radio Center.

THE COMMUNICATION CENTER

of the

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

CHAPEL HILL

Now Makes Available to Schools

AMERICAN ADVENTURE

A study of man in the New World: his values and his characteristics, who he is, what he believes, what he lives by. Twenty-six half-hour dramas about the American people.

Broadcast by the National Association
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Written by JOHN M. EHLE

Directed by JOHN S. CLAYTON

THIRTY-MINUTE RECORDINGS

1. KING WITH CROWN. A study of dignity and self-sacrifice. The story of a slave boy on a slave ship, and the man who helps him.

2. HEARTHFIRE. A study of home and family. The story of a Tennessee family forced to leave the family homestead when the TVA constructs Norris Dam.

3. BUILDERS ON THE RIVER. A study of the artisan in our society. The story of a carpenter in the depression years who built himself a house.

4. STORY OF A POET. A study of an artist in our society. The story of Edgar Allan Poe.

5. GRANDFATHER JEFFERSON. A study of a grandfather's love for his grandchildren. The story of the latter days of Jefferson.

6. GRENADE. A study of an aspect of basic patriotism. The story of a Negro soldier in the first World War who has no stock reasons for fighting.

7. THE ECCENTRIC. A study of the eccentric in our society. The story of an outspoken philosophy professor.

8. THE RAT ON LINCOLN AVENUE. A study of some attitudes toward authority. The story of the death of an outlaw.

9. APPOINTMENT AT FORDS. A study of a man's attitude toward his destiny. The story of the latter days of Lincoln.

10. DIAL EMERGENCY. A study of neighborliness. The story of a young lady who must find her brother "somewhere in Maryland," and the people who help her.

11. JOHNNY APPLESEED. A study of an individualist. The story of the pioneer, Johnny Chapman.

12. THE BATTLE. A study of war. The story of a family and the Battle of New Orleans.

13. THE YANKEE LOVES A LADY. A study of love and duty. The story of a northern general who falls in love with a southern girl just after the Civil War.

TWENTY-FIVE-MINUT

14. THE FEDERAL LION. A stud
toward politics. The story of a male lion,
the Emperor of Morocco to President Ar
ing tempest in a teapot.

15. THE ORCHID. A study of stren
of early days in the life of George Wash

16. THE ZENGER TRAIL. A study
The story of an historic incident in the st
freedom of the press.

17. AN UNFOUND DOOR. A study
story of novelist Thomas Wolfe when a
security at the price of his dream.

18. THE RESOLUTE. A study of pers
failure. The story of Cyrus Field, who
Atlantic Cable.

19. PAINT THE BIG CANVAS. A
The story of L'Enfant, designer of Wash

20. THE FREE MAN. A study of a cit
pressures. The story of Joseph Palmer, wh
a beard.

21. RUNAWAY JUSTICE. A study
science. The story of a southern plantati
away slaves.

22. THE DEMAGOGUE. A study of
The story of a man who has to win at any

23. PIONEER CALL. A study of the
The story of a son who never can be sat

24. MAN OF IRON. A study of cou
and the first submarine mission.

Please order by name o

NUTE RECORDINGS

A study of some popular attitudes
le lion, Memoun Bashaw, a gift from
ent Andrew Jackson, and the result-

of strength and humility. The story
ge Washington Carver.

study of faith in the common man.
n the struggle between authority and

A study of the dedicated spirit. The
when as a young man he is offered
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of persistence in the face of repeated
, who on his fifth attempt lays the

AS. A study of visionary planning.
f Washington, D. C.

of a citizen who stands against social
ner, who insists on his right to wear

study of loyalty to state and con-
plantation owner who aids two run-

udy of a warped political campaign.
n at any cost.

of the challenge of new frontiers.
be satisfied.

of courage. The story of Erza Lee

name of program

The theme of American Adventure is that man under God has dignity and deserves freedom. The programs reflect the basic values which underlie and are a part of man's dignity. From the beginning in American Adventure it has been our hope to contribute to the understanding and love of these values which, when remembered, remind us of what man may sometime be and what we today should strive to become.

EARL WYNN, *Director*
Communication Center

Tape recordings of any program in this series can now be obtained for in-school use* by mailing $4.00 (or a seven-inch reel of blank recording tape and $1.00) to the

Bureau of Audio-Visual Education
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

or to the

National Repository of Tapes
Kent State University
Kent, Ohio

Tape recordings will be 7½ inches-per-second, single track.

Recordings on twelve-inch LP disks are available for $5.00 each from the Bureau of Audio-Visual Education only.

*IMPORTANT—all other rights reserved.

Wynne, Kenneth

April 24, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing you at the suggestion of Chet Bowles, who is a good friend of mine, and for whom I worked as an aide during his tenure as Governor of Connecticut. I would like very much to drop down to New York at your convenience and talk with you for a half hour or so. I know you are a busy man and that you have a demanding schedule, but I have a few ideas that I would like to kick around with you. Chet Bowles thought you would like to hear them.

If you can fit in an appointment, I will be most grateful.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Wynne, Jr.

week 2 —

Kenneth Wynne, Jr.
Production Manager.

P.S. Last night's SEE IT NOW was an outstanding accomplishment.

KWJR:RL.

THE ELM CITY BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Yeager

Mr. Murrow-

1956 has been a wo
year and much of it

SEASON'S GREETING

to your interest and h
most sincere apprec
and greetings this hole
to you and your fami

Murray

wonderful
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INGS
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mily.
ay Yaeger

Polar Bear, Drawing
by Isamu Noguchi
Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University

5-674

Yaeger, Murray

December 13, 1956

Dear Murray:

Thanks for your letter of December 6th.

Mr. Murrow is about to leave for a brief visit to Burma and asked me to tell you by all means to go ahead and write the articles. He will be writing you himself after his return.

I would like to be able to tell you that I read your dissertation, but the fact is, when Mr. Murrow was through with it, he gave it to Fred Friendly and I have not yet been able to get it back from him.

Be sure to drop in and say hello to us when you are in New York during the holidays.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Murray R. Yaeger,
Assistant Professor, Television
Boston University
84 Exeter Street
Boston 16, Massachusetts

fc

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

School of Public Relations and Communications • 84 Exeter Street • Boston 16 Massachusetts

December 6, 1956

Miss Kay Campbell
Columbia Broadcasting System
17th Floor
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Kay:

It has been some time since I was in New York to see Mr. Murrow about the dissertation. During our conversation he indicated he would let me know his reaction to it and the possibility of my doing anything with it as far as articles or publications are concerned. Almost immediately upon the heels of our conversation the Suez crisis began, and I realize how tied up he has been since. However, I am being somewhat pressured by my school to do an article or two from the dissertation. If anything can be done with it through CBS or with a publisher, with revision or rewriting, I should like to know. If not, do I have Mr. Murrow's permission to do articles? In any case, I should like to hear Mr. Murrow's reaction if he has a moment to spare.

I shall be in New York between Christmas and New Years, and if anyone will be around, I'll drop in to say hello. In the meantime, will you find out about this matter for me from Mr. Murrow? I am very appreciative of your help. Hope all is well.

Sincerely,

Murray

Dr. Murray R. Yaeger
Assistant Professor
Television

MRY:mad

Yaeger, Murray

October 9, 1956

Dear Murray:

Thanks for your letter of October 3rd, and congratulations on the Doctorate.

I gave your note to Mr. Murrow and he will be delighted to see you sometime on Friday. Since we do not know what time you are arriving, perhaps you will call us when you get here and we can tell you what time Mr. Murrow will be in the office.

We are all looking forward to seeing you again.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Dr. Murray Yaeger
Boston University
School of Public Relations and Communications
84 Exeter Street
Boston 16, Massachusetts

fc

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

School of Public Relations and Communications • 84 Exeter Street • Boston 16 Massachusetts

3 October 1956

Dear Kay:

This is a note I have intended to write for the past month. In fact, I had planned on getting into New York over the Labor Day weekend; however, because of my mother's illness and a lack of finances, I've had to delay that pleasure until this Columbus Day holiday weekend. Consequently, I enclose a note to Mr. Murrow requesting a few minutes of his time on either the 12th or 13th of October. I've a copy (his copy) of my dissertation on "See It Now" which I should like to give him personally. I should very much appreciate your seeing if I can be worked in for a few minutes. I realize how busy he is with the new series and "Person-to-Person" on Friday, but please let me know what can be done.

I hope all is well with you and the staff. My life has been more than a little hectic this first month in Boston. I've been teaching for three weeks and haven't had a moment's breathing time since I got here.

Looking forward to hearing from you and seeing you on my visit. If Mr. Murrow can't arrange anything, I'll just leave the thesis with you.

Thanks for adding this note to his pile of "will see" correspondence.

Sincerely,

Murray

Murray Yaeger

Yeager, Murray

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
School of Public Relations and Communications
84 Exeter Street • Boston 16 Massachusetts

3 October 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since last August when I graduated from Iowa, I have been carrying around your copy of my dissertation. I had hoped to be able to stop in New York after Labor Day on my way here, but time prevented my doing this. Now finances limit my trips to the City, but I do plan to get there the Columbus Day weekend.

Would it be possible at all for me to see you a few minutes on either the 12th or 13th of this month at any time convenient for you? If not, I shall leave the thesis with Kay.

Thanks again for your help and interest. I'm not sure that teaching television is what I'm cut out for, but in the meantime, life is very full at Boston U. I look forward to your new "See It Now" series.

Sincerely,

Murray

Murray R. Yaeger

Yeager, Murray

August 8, 1956

Dear Murray Yaeger:

Thanks for your gracious note. I shall look forward to seeing you when you pass through on your way to Boston. I find myself really interested to discover what you made of your study of SEE IT NOW.

As ever yours,

Mr. Murray Yaeger
1218 E. College
Iowa City, Iowa

rh

1218 E. College
Iowa City, Iowa
29 July 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a note to express my thanks for your help in making this possible.

I have a copy of my dissertation for you which I shall try to bring you in the fall on my way to Boston University where I shall teach

this fall.

I am looking forward to seeing you again. Once more my sincere thanks and regards to your staff.

Sincerely,
Murray Yaeger

Yeager, Murray

MAY 29, 1956

REGISTRAR
WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

YOU HAVE MY PERMISSION TO SEND TO MR.

MURRAY YEAGER A TRANSCRIPT OF MY GRADES

WHILE ATTENDING COLLEGE.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-43

Yaeger, Murray

May 3, 1956

Dear Murray:

Very many thanks for your birthday greetings. It was most kind of you to think of my on this occasion.

I am glad you enjoyed your visit with us here in New York and that you feel it was of some value to you.

For our part, we very much enjoyed meeting and talking with you, and anytime you would like to come back to see us, you will be assured of a warm welcome.

Sincerely,

Mr. Murray R. Yaeger
Television Center
State University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

fc

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

TELEVISION CENTER

22 April 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As involved as I have been with your life for the past two years while working on my dissertation, I cannot help but feel an interest when your birthday comes. It is as clearly marked in my mind as any of my close friends whom I always try to remember with a word.

I hope the day and those which follow will bring you all the success, happiness and contentment you might seek within and beyond your ninety-day horizon.

May I again thank you for your generous help during my New York visit.

Sincerely,

Murray Yaeger

Murray R. Yaeger

Yeager, Murray

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH
AND DRAMATIC ART

February 20, 1956.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You will recall Mr. Murray Yaeger, one of our graduate students, is working on See it Now for his doctoral dissertation.

Mr. Yaeger has now completed his preliminary work on See It Now and wishes to come to New York City during March for a three week period.

Mr. Yaeger is hopeful that you can designate a period during which he can watch the final editing of a See It Now show and, at least, talk with some members of your staff about a forthcoming one. Murray will also wish, as I suggested in my letter of October 26, to talk with you.

If you can shortly designate a three week period for Mr. Yaeger's visit we will appreciate it. Mr. Yaeger understands that you are very busy and have little extra time.

It would be very helpful if you could designate someone in your office whom Murray should contact on arrival.

Most sincerely,

H. Clay Harshbarger

HCH:mw

yee

Yeager, Murray

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

TELEVISION CENTER

November 15, 1955

Sm

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for the answers to my questions in my letter of October 26.

Will it be possible for your secretary to send a partial list of "See It Now" programs for the years 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, and indicate which programs are available on either kinescope or film? If so, we would greatly appreciate receiving the list.

Naturally we are delighted the study can go forward.

Most sincerely,

H. Clay Harshbarger

H. Clay Harshbarger

HCH:jm

Yaeger, Murray

November 3, 1955

Dear Mr. Harshbarger:

Thank you for your letter of October 26th. The answers to your questions are as follows:

(1) There is only a partial list available of the SEE IT NOW shows for the years 1952-53, 1953-54, and 1954-55.

(2) There are a number of kinescopes available and we could arrange to send selected ones to Iowa City for two or three weeks for analysis.

(3) Very few off-the-air scripts are available, and they would not mean much to anyone since only cues are in them.

(4) We shall be glad to have Mr. Yaeger come to New York for a two or three week period after February 1, 1956 to sit in on the preparation of one of this year's programs.

(5) I shall be happy to talk with Mr. Yaeger as extensively as my somewhat crowded schedule permits.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. H. Clay Harshbarger
State University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

fe

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

SEE IT NOW office says:

Question 1. No, there is only a partial list available

2. Possibly Tom Ryan has the kines.

3. No, the only off-the-air scripts that are available wouldn't mean much to anyone since only cues are in it.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

TELEVISION CENTER

October 26, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I hope you will recall Mr. Walter Pierson introduced me to you after your Person to Person broadcast on the Friday before last Easter.

We discussed the possibility of one of our capable graduate students doing a Ph.D. dissertation on See It Now. If I understood you correctly you said it was a definite possibility provided it did not take too much of your time.

Mr. Murray Haeger, who will do the study, has now a fairly exact notion of his study. His principal goal will be an analysis of See It Now.

Mr. Yaeger and I have tried to think through the maximum or near maximum demands of his study on you. These can best be stated in the following questions:

1. Is a complete list of the See It Now shows for the years 1952-53, 1953-54, and 1954-55 with titles and dates of broadcast available?

2. Of each of the above are (a) kinescopes or films available? If so, could selected ones be sent to Iowa City for two or three weeks for analysis?

3. Are off-the-air scripts of each show available? If so, might Mr. Yaeger have copies of the shows he wishes to study? Could these scripts be re-produced either in whole or in part in his final study?

4. Could Mr. Yaeger come to New York for a two or three week period after February 1, 1956 to sit in as one of this year's shows is put together? OK

5. Could Mr. Yaeger hope to talk with you for two to three hours, the total time being divided into two interviews? yes

I wish to emphasize that Murray Yaeger is very bright. I am confident, and others here concur, that he would do a competant job.

I have stressed the point with Mr. Yaeger that he must respect your privacy in doing the study. I am sure he understands.

Most sincerely,

H. Clay Harshbarger

HCH:jm

cc: Walter Pierson

Yaffe, Simon

March 22, 1956

Dear Mr. Yaffe:

This is just a note to thank you for your letter of March 9th and for your suggestion of a program on flood insurance.

We appreciate your suggestion and should we decide to do such a program, we will be happy to let you know.

Sincerely,

Mr. Simon M. Yaffe
86 Haynes Road
West Hartford, Connecticut

fc

SIMON M. YAFFE
86 HAYNES ROAD
WEST HARTFORD, CONN.
TELEPHONE: JA 3-5001

252 ASYLUM STREET
HARTFORD, CONN.
TELEPHONE: CH 6-7466

MICHIGAN MILLERS MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., LANSING, MICHIGAN ORG. IN 1881

March 9, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I sent on March 9th to Mr. Frank J. Meistrell, deputy administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. It is unfortunate that the news coverages on the whole matter of flood insurance have been so limited. Newspapers, even those here in New England, with few exceptions carried little or nothing about the recent hearings in Washington. I did not even see a mention of these hearings in either the New York or Washington papers. I cannot believe that the millions of people who were directly affected by the floods in the last year have forgotten them or are no longer concerned about what may happen in the future.

What do you think of a program, non political (I am not a politician and not registered with either Party), which would bring the facts concerning the two principle flood insurance Bills before the public?

Very truly yours,

Simon M. Yaffe

Simon M. Yaffe

SMY:R
encl.

Insurance Expert Asked to Testify

A Hartford insurance man has been invited to testify before the U. S. Senate Banking and Currency subcommittee in Washington on two pending disaster insurance bills.

Simon M. Yaffe of 86 Haynes Rd., West Hartford, plans to appear before the subcommittee on Feb. 21 and 23 to present his views on an Administration-sponsored bill and a bill introduced by Senator Herbert Lehman of New York. The administration bill was introduced by Senator Prescott Bush of Connecticut.

Mr. Yaffe has been in constant contact with Senator Lehman's office since Nov. 14, 1955 when the subcommittee held hearings in Hartford on proposals for disaster insurance. The Lehman-Kennedy Bill, as it is called, incorporates the principal points of a formula presented by Mr. Yaffe at that hearing.

When the local insurance man completed his presentation, Senator Bush, who was among the presiding Senators, praised Mr. Yaffe's plan as "the most constructive testimony to be presented to the committee up to that date."

Mr. Yaffe is a graduate in economics from Yale. His views were presented as a private citizen to the subcommittee after the disastrous floods last year. The invitation to appear in Washington was extended by

The Hartford Times.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1956 TWENTY-FIVE

Administration Insurance Flood Bill Criticized

By WILLIAM A. GARRETT
From The Times Bureau

Washington — A West Hartford insurance agent told the Senate Flood Insurance Subcommittee today that the administration's flood insurance bill would "open the back door for the entrance of federal regulation of insurance companies."

Simon M. Yaffee, who also is a Yale-trained economist, declared that the bill would not work.

The bill was introduced by Senator Prescott Bush (R) of Greenwich.

Yaffe said he likes the flood insurance bill offered by Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.), subcommittee chairman, and Senator John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

* * *

THIS WOULD NOT be a cure-all, Yaffe stressed, but "here is a plan in true American form. The government takes part only to the extent necessary. The rest is left to private enterprise with no encroachments or interference from government. Changes will be necessary in the future, in the light of experience, but this plan starts on a sound basis and goes in the right direction."

Yaffe, invited by Lehman to testify, appeared before the subcommittee at its Hartford hearing last November, after the two disastrous Connecticut floods. Bush complimented him on his presentation.

Under the administration program the federal government would be in partnerhip with private insurance companies and safeguards would be necessary, Yaffe said, warning:

"Any plan involving the handling of flood insurance by private companies in partnership with government will bring this (regulation) about."

* * *

YAFFE AGREED with most of the criticism of the administration bill expressed by William F. McKenna, formerly of Meriden, who analyzed the measure as counsel of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

The bill calls for equal federal and state contributions of 20 per cent, and McKenna pointed out that it might take years for state legislatures to make covering appropriations. Yaffe noted that this provision would give each state "veto power" over the plan.

"The bill would be unsound because the premises on which it is based are unsound," Yaffe contended. "The insurance companies have all the facts they need, and because of this they show no interest in the program."

Yaffe, who spoke only for himself, saluted the insurance companies. He said they "stand at the head of the list in the service they have given their country without cost."

* * *

THE LEHMAN - KENNEDY bill, Yaffe said, sets low coverage limits and encourages insurers to underwrite protection above these limits, resulting in millions of dollars in profitable new business for the companies on a "truly experience basis." It also, he added, provides for fully voluntary participation.

Yaffe pointed to last year's flood damage in the Hartford area, where there were no total losses. Under the Lehman-Kennedy bill, he said, insurers would have had to pay out very little there in damages. Under the other, however, the companies would have been swamped with claims, thus making it impossible for them to offer coverage at low rates.

In addition, Yaffe said, the administration plan would give its administrator the right to accept or reject risks or cancel coverage, leaving the "real selection" to insurance companies, "which in order to keep losses down would screen applicants and eliminate those who need insurance the most."

SIMON M. YAFFE
86 HAYNES ROAD
WEST HARTFORD, CONN.
TELEPHONE: JA 3-5001

252 ASYLUM STREET
HARTFORD, CONN.
TELEPHONE: CH 6-7466

MICHIGAN MILLERS MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., LANSING, MICHIGAN ORG. IN 1881

Copy

March 9, 1956

Mr. Frank J. Meistrell
Deputy Administrator
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

A special dispatch to the Hartford Times of March 8th tells of your appearance before the New York State Insurance Brokers Association and of your discussion of flood insurance before them. While the item could obviously tell only the tiniest fragment of what you must have told the Association, it did mention that you, in your capacity as deputy administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, approved the Administration Bill as introduced by Senator Bush. It made no mention of the fact that your Agency drew up this Bill.

I appeared before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee at its recent hearings in Washington. At that time I criticized in detail the provisions of the Bill you prepared for Senator Bush and pointed out the superiority of Senator Lehmen's Bill. Since this latter Bill was developed around a formula presented by me at a previous hearing of the Committee, it would indicate that you and I are perhaps best fitted to go into a critical analysis of the merits of the two Bills. Perhaps you might even agree to meet with me in public debate on the subject. I make this suggestion with the idea in mind that such a debate might clarify public thinking in the subject, since the news coverages have been very sparse and in many instances have given inaccurate descriptions of both Bills.

I would appreciate hearing from you about this.

Very truly yours,

Simon M. Yaffe

Yates, Sid

May 3, 1956

Dear Mr. Yates:

Very many thanks for sending me the copy of the Congressional Record with your remarks entitled THE GOLDEN YEARS CAN BE GLORIOUS YEARS.

It is refreshing to find such serious study given to so important an issue and have the findings expressed in such a succinct and powerful fashion.

My colleagues and I have given consideration to attempting a television program in this general area. We shall not be able to do anything about it before the winter, but when and if we do, we would value an opportunity of consulting you about it.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
The House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

fc

SIDNEY R. YATES
NINTH DISTRICT ILLINOIS

COMMITTEE ON
APPROPRIATIONS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
SMALL BUSINESS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

March 23, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought you might be interested in my remarks entitled THE GOLDEN YEARS CAN BE GLORIOUS YEARS, which appear on page 4254 of the enclosed Congressional Record for March 15.

I would appreciate any comments you would care to make.

Sincerely yours,

Sid Yates

SIDNEY R. YATES
Member of Congress

Dennis Hardy - Summit + Parkfield - Thy Hand at T.V. Prin

Yeh, George

February 27, 1957

Dear George:

Am just back from London and fear that I shall miss you since you are off to Washington.

We have not yet been able to make firm plans for a television visit to Taipei, but when and if we do I shall make you a signal immediately.

It gave me the greatest possible pleasure to renew our acquaintance again, and I do hope that I will have the opportunity of visiting you in Taipei.

As ever yours,

Mr. George K. C. Yeh
Permanent Mission of the Republic
of China to the United Nations
350 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

rh

中華民國駐聯合國代表團

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

PERSONAL

February 22, 1957

Dear Ed -,

I returned from Europe the day before yesterday and as my schedule now stands, I expect to remain in New York until the end of this month, when I shall leave for Washington, D. C., enroute to Taipei.

I recall that at our luncheon the other day you mentioned the possibility of your making a trip to Taiwan to do a television show. I am wondering how your time is shaping up as I should very much like to be there when you visit so as to welcome you and extend what hospitality and assistance I can.

It was indeed good to see you again after so many years of our having lost physical contact, though you may rest assured that I always follow your activities with great personal interest and admiration.

With cordial regards,

Yours sincerely,

George

George K. C. Yeh

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Yelle, Cliff

January 23, 1957

Dear Cliff:

Very many thanks for your nice note and kind comments on my programs.

I don't think it would be true to say of anyone in this profession that he gets tired of fan letters. Imagine how hurt we would be if our efforts evoked no response of any kind.

Thanks again for taking the time and trouble to write.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Cliff Yelle
State Auditor
State of Washington
Olympia, Washington

fc

State of Washington

Olympia

CLIFF YELLE
STATE AUDITOR

December 31, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Colubmia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Maybe you are tired of fan letters, maybe not. At any rate, I have enjoyed for many years your programs and their class. If more T.V. programs were near the same quality the viewers would be more happy I'm sure. It is high time I let you know.

Your brother Lacey is a great friend of mine so I feel rather close to you and your activities.

The best of LUCK TO YOU and a Happy 1957 to you and yours.

Very sincerely,

Cliff Yelle

State Auditor

CY:jk

It's me, Dilly!

ALFRED JAMES
MEL CASSON

Dilly

Fel

FB
Wants to reconsider?
I don't care

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS - TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow -

We were surprised and disappointed today when Bob Young, our representative, told us he had been refused permission for us to use you in the page "It's Me, Dilly!" which we submitted to you.

We have not yet seen your letter, so we do not know if you offer any reason for the refusal. We feel the page is a fine promotion for "Person to Person" and does not in any way serve other than a good purpose.

Perhaps since "Dilly" is a new strip you are not familiar with it. It started on September 30th with one of the largest lists of newspapers (over 150) ever to buy a new feature. This represents a readership of over twenty five million.

Dilly herself is supposedly one of the top models in the business, and in the course of her short career such people as Marilyn Monroe, Marlon Brando, Jinx McCrary, Perry Como and Richard Avedon have appeared in the strip with her.

The creators of "Dilly" each produce, independently, another comic strip feature, Mr. James, under his real name of Andriola, doing "Kerry Drake" and Mr. Casson doing "Angel". We both have used many people in these features during the years, a partial list including Fred Waring, Bing Crosby, Ben Hogan, Arthur Godfrey and Bob Trout.

To come to the point as quickly as possible, in all the years of associating real people in a comic strip, your refusal is the first that either of us ever has encountered.

There must always be a first, but it is disappointing that it should come from you. We felt that you were a friend of comic strips, since quite a number of their creators have appeared on "Person to Person".

Of course the page itself represents a great deal of time, effort and thought from the original idea to the finished product - but we felt we wanted you to see the finished product r ather than send you a sketchy idea. Naturally we regret seeing all this talent and effort now go to naught, but that is not either of concern to you or of major consideration to us.

We are more concerned with doing a job that is at all times acceptable, and we wonder if you will reconsider your decision.

We have put the page aside and quickly substituted another, and will await your further consideration. If you would like to call or write us, we would be happy to hear from you.

Cordially,

Alfred James
Mel Casson

A/C:P

Special Delivery
Reg. Ret. Rec.

121 Waverly Place
New York 11, N.Y.

GRamercy 3-2723

Young, Bob

November 13, 1957

Dear Mr. Young:

I have your letter of November 7th and regret to have to tell you that I would very much prefer that the suggested cartoon not be run. My decision has nothing to do with good taste, but rather with precedent.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bob Young
200 East 66th Street
New York 21, New York

mcc
Enc.

Robert Young

200 EAST 66TH STREET, (1902E) NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

No 1

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Room 1701
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My clients Mr. Alfred James and Mr. Mel Casson would like very much to include you in their comic strip which will appear on February 12, 1958. I have included with my letter their layout and and a short history of the strip.

I trust that you will find the layout to be in good taste and of interest to you.

Dilly is syndicated by the Hall Syndicate and is directed to the teen-age and young married groups. Thus far Dilly has met Perry Como, Tex and Jimx, Miss Monroe but, most of all she looks forward to having you visit with her.

If you could give us your decision at once it would be of great help because of the deadlines envolved,

Thank you for letting Dilly visit with you and your kindness in answering our request.

Sincerely,

Bob Young

Bob Young
Templeton 8-3675

rjy. November 7, 1957

Dear Bob, Glad you like it. What's ex 20th? He feels the key-sa

Young, Sir George

October 3, 1956

Dear Sir George:

Here is the provisional and tentative list of questions.

We will call you about the time and location as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Sir George Young
British Delegation to the United Nations
Room 2222
Waldorf-Astoria
New York, New York

fc

Young Republican National Federation

1625 Eye Street, Northwest, Washington 6, D. C.

NATIONAL 8-6800

CHARLES K. McWHORTER
CHAIRMAN

JOYCE I. BOVIK
CO-CHAIRMAN

August 24, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of the National Federation of Young Republicans may I thank you and your associates for your splendid cooperation in the excellent coverage our Young Republican activities received at the national convention here in San Francisco. All of my publicity staff mentioned several times the courteous manner in which we were treated by your group.

We whope that our Young Republican activities added some news value and color to the convention proceedings. I wish to mention again how we enjoyed working with all of your people in CBS.

With kind regards,

John

John H. Rousselot
Director of Publicity
Nat'l. Federation of
Young Republicans

Zachary, Beulah

March 9, 1956

Dear Miss Beulah:

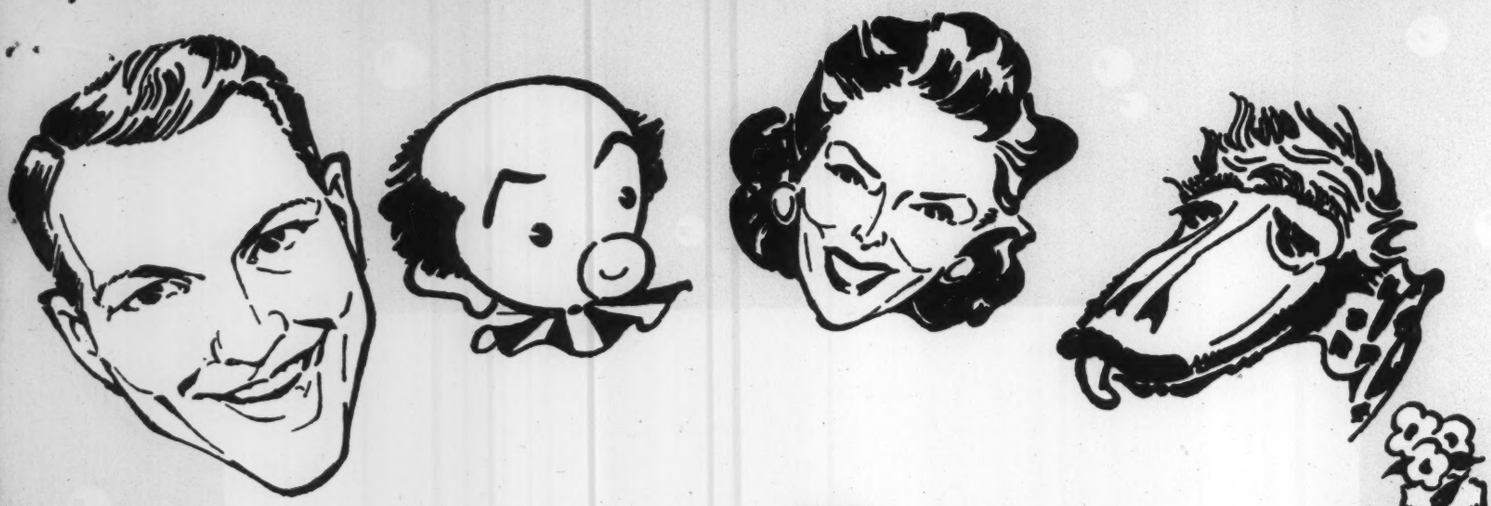
Very many thanks for your nice note and for sending me the air check of the show that Kukla and Ollie did for Brotherhood Week.

It was most thoughtful of you.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Beulah Zachary
WBKB
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois

fc



WBKB
20 N. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois
February 23, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Under separate cover we are sending you an air check of the show that Kukla and Ollie did for Brotherhood Week. Since you were so interested in that part of the PERSON TO PERSON interview, we thought you might enjoy hearing this.

Cordially,

Beulah Zachary
Producer of
KUKLA, FRAN & OLLIE

BZ:en

Ziebarth, E.W.

March 23, 1956

Dear Easy:

Very many thanks for your letter of March 19th.

I, too, am sorry that we missed meeting on my last trip to Minneapolis.

I am delighted that you liked the Middle East program. It was certainly about the toughest we have ever done and we worked hard on it. However, we feel suitably rewarded since the reaction has been overwhelmingly satisfactory.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. E.W. Ziebarth
WCCO
625 Second Avenue South
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

fc

WCCO

Radio and Television

RADIO DIVISION

CBS

NETWORK

625 SECOND AVE. SO., MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA • MAIN 1202

March 19, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I'm sorry that I was in Washington when you were last in Minneapolis, but I hope Jim Borman passed on my warm regards.

Perhaps because of my assignments in the Middle East and my special interest in that area, I was especially impressed with your magnificent job on the delicate and highly inflammatory issue of Arab-Israeli relations. This, in my opinion, was the best documentary on a current issue of such importance and complexity that I have ever seen or heard. You may be interested to know that some of my graduate research seminar students whom I had asked to watch the program did an informal study of reaction, and found what your mail may already have reflected; that is, that the viewer who identified himself emotionally with the Israeli point of view, tended to feel that too much emphasis had been placed on the Arab position, while the viewer who shares the Arab point of view had precisely the opposite reaction: the total impact appeared to have almost exactly the kind of balance for which I know you were striving. I suppose that the very fact that you are much better known and have a more loyal and substantial following than Howard K. Smith would, in itself, make some people feel that the

Israeli point of view had had the better of it, since you were the one who had done the job on that side of the strip. (Incidentally, Howard did an exceptionally good job.)

In any case, I was enormously impressed with what I consider to be a really great job on an issue of almost incomprehensible complexity.

Most cordially

E. W. Zieparth
Executive Consultant

EWZ:rg

Zeitlin, D. I.

March 9, 1956

Dear Mr. Zeitlin:

Thank you for your letter of February 10th.

I am sorry to have to disappoint you, but I cannot send you the photograph you request for the very simple reason that photography is not one of my hobbies.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. David I. Zeitlin
LIFE
9606 Santa Monica Blvd.
Beverly Hills, California

fc

LIFE
9606 SANTA MONICA BLVD.
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.
EDITORIAL OFFICES

KC

No

February 10, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am in the process of gathering material for a unique picture book - one composed exclusively of photographs actually taken by famous people. I have already collected pictures by several distinguished Americans and even hope to add one of President Eisenhower's shots.

I would like very much to include one of your pictures in this book. At your convenience, would you please select your favorite picture and send it to me at the above address. If available, please include the negative so that the finest possible print can be made. I assure you I will take good care of your material and will return it as soon as possible.

Please be assured that this book will be a dignified presentation and that only distinguished persons will be represented.

I shall need one other thing, the answers to the following: Why did you choose this particular picture? Where and when did you make it? Who are the people in it (if any)? What camera did you use? And the technical data (by no means essential).

I hope you do not think it is presumptuous of me to make this request. But I am emboldened by the sincere belief that this unique assemblage of pictures will make a wonderfully interesting document. I would indeed like you to be part of it.

With sincerest thanks and best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

David I. Zeitlin

David I. Zeitlin
LIFE Magazine Correspondent

P.S. This is not a LIFE project.
It is my own personal endeavor.

Zimmerman, Hazel

Ignore

"In My Opinion" **Hazel Zimmerman**

632 South Westmoreland Avenue, Los Angeles 5, California, Dunkirk 5-2331

Dear Mr. Murrow:—
The following are business references as to my abilities, business reputation and market news-letter "In my opinion" — These are long-time friends —

Woodford Matlock
Pres. Broad Street Sales -
65 Broadway - New York —

Jack Carter, Senior - 90 Vance Sanders -
Pac. Coast Distributors - 210 W. 7th
Mass. Inv. Trust -
Mr. Norman Sanders — La Frieres —
Calvin Dall. Vice Pres.
Adams & Peck - Securities - 63 Wall St. - NYC
(N.Y.S.E. Exch. member)
Jonathan Sonkee - Pres.
Inv. Co. of America
American Mutual Fund - 900 Wilshire Blv.
Intl Resources Fund Los Angeles

Zweig, Leonard

March 9, 1956

Dear Mr. Zweig:

Many thanks for your letter of February 28th and for your invitation to appear on YOUTH WANTS TO KNOW.

Unfortunately I cannot accept since I find that my own schedule of radio and television programs takes up all my time, and I have therefore had to decide not to undertake additional appearances.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leonard Zweig,
Associate Producer
YOUTH WANTS TO KNOW
National Broadcasting Company
1627 K Street N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

fc

YOUTH WANTS TO KNOW
National Broadcasting Company

THEODORE GRANIK
DIRECTOR

1627 K ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
NATIONAL 8-4600

February 28, 1956

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A combination of circumstances and interests has brought me to write this brief letter to you.

About four months ago I became Associate Producer of "Youth Wants To Know". At periodic meetings with varying groups of high school students in Washington, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles your name has frequently been mentioned as one of the people the teen-agers would most like to meet and speak to on "Youth Wants To Know".

Considering your recent programs with General David Sarnoff and Pat Weaver of NBC, I would like to discuss with you the possibility of your appearing as our guest on "Youth Wants To Know".

Television, in and of itself, is a subject worthy of discussion on any public affairs program seeking to inform and entertain its viewers. Your major contributions to television programming, and the prestige and influence your programs have given the television industry, make you a qualified spokesman for many of the things that are best in our field.

I'd much appreciate hearing from you concerning your reaction to this invitation before I pursue the matter any further in our own program planning with NBC.

Sincerely,

Leonard Zweig

Leonard Zweig
Associate Producer

LZ/mmc

Zubrow, S. E.

March 23, 1956

Dear Mr. Zubrow:

Thank you for your cordial letter of March 20th.

If time permits when next I am in Philadelphia, I shall certainly give you a call as you suggest.

Sincerely,

Mr. S.E. Zubrow
1420 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

fc

S. E. ZUBROW CO.

1420 WALNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA 2, PA. • KINGSLEY 6-4710

ADVERTISING AND MARKETING

March 20, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is just a note to let you know how happy we are to be able to sponsor your daily newscast in behalf of our client -- INSTANT FELS-NAPTHA Soap Granules. I have long been an admirer of your own brand of reporting and editorializing, and am confident that your kind of audience will respond to the appeal of our product.

Actually, the INSTANT FELS-NAPTHA story is a remarkable one in light of today's highly competitive soap and detergent industry. In our own quiet way we have had relatively astounding sales successes in the face of the tremendous competitive pressures from the "Big 3" in the field.

We attribute the consistent growth in sales during the last three years to two factors: (1) real product superiority with a distinctive product in the household laundry field; (2) judicious use of advertising funds, broadcasting a totally credible message with supporting "reason why" copy.

The fact of the matter is that INSTANT FELS-NAPTHA Soap Granules will give the average housewife a cleaner and softer wash because of the unique combination of naptha and natural golden soap. Independent tests run at Fels laboratories and by outside sources, such as Good Housekeeping (not for publication), indicate that our product is one of the best performers in the field today for automatic as well as wringer type washers.

I believe that the whole story of the revitalization of Fels & Company, and the wonderful people who comprise the management team of this largest "independent" in the soap industry, would be of real interest to you. I also am optimistic that this first co-sponsorship of your Pacific Coast network radio program will mark the beginning of a long and fruitful association between you and Fels & Company.

Would it be possible for you to visit us here in Philadelphia so that you can meet the people who are sponsoring your show and have a better understanding of our product, its personality and our basic philosophy?

Sincerely yours,

Sol E. Zubrow

SEZ:EW

Abbey, T. Stanton

T. STANTON ABBEY
974 So. Gramercy Place
Los Angeles 19, California

February 10th,1959.

7

Ignore

Mr.Ed.Murrow,
% Columbia Broadcast Co.,
485-Madison Avenue,
New York 22,N.Y.

Personal-Please.

Dear Ed;

Of necessity this will have to be a lengthy letter. Also of necessity it will have to be terse.

You do not know me.I know you-via:"hearing":"seeing". Through the media of T/V I know you the better.I do attend seriously-to ALL your 'works' in this area-In each of your departments of presentation.To me they do rate HIGH-'very HIGH.

I have requested that EVEN this letter will NOT be 'screened'- by ANY member of your staff.The subject matter it'self will tell you why.

It seems needful that I give you a very brief 'back-ground'. This will be most terse-as I am,because of physical conditions, forbidden the use of doing my typing.Yet,I have 'chosen you'.To you will be given what will appear as a most fantastic YARN. I shall give it to you to the best of my ability.I assure you that: IT is TRUE,IT IS 'Atomic'(therefore timely)-The subject matter is of enormous worth to ALL Nations on Earth.

For my 'back-ground': I am 64 years of age.Married. Two previous marriages.Wife No.1.,A noted Silent Screen Actress:Number Two-A widow,three daughters-(all married-seldom contacted.)Number THREE,my present wife,A magnificient Soul,my dearly beloved. My father Sired 23 sons and daughter's.I am the 17th and the Seventh. Reared in a strict Orthodox Christain Church.Paternal Ancestry from England.(first arrival in America-1621.)Maternal-French,via.Ireland (about same date in America.) Born in S.E.Missourl,a small mining town. Came alone,to California in 1911. Was Salesman,(Department Store):Buyer-hardware,paint-household appliances:Assistant Manager for Apartment house-Hotel.(King C. Gillet)--Enlisted in Calif., National Guards in 1916. In 1917,entered Army at once,upon Declor-ation of War.Served as Private,Corporal,Sergeant and Officer.- Was assigned as,""American Represenative Aboard" one of the troop ships,from Britain.(perhaps? accredited-with the finding of the West Coast General Headquarters for German Sabotage- and AN illigitamate Son of the Kaiser;

After W.W.#1 I was a Newspaper Reporter;Custodian of Funds for a large Power and Light Co.,Assistant-and later Manager- of a very large Copra Company.(a British procterate of two islands in the South Seas.TRIED to create a 'language' as these people had no ~~language~~ alphabet.Learned their language,became a "BLOOD-BROTHER"-(they were ex-Canabals.)Assistant Manager of a world Famous Hotel,(THE MOANA at Honolulu,T.H.-in 1926 this WAS THE hotel.Then independant Oil

Volunteer works
Operator and Geologist.Promotor.~~Volunteer works~~ throughout W.W.#1 and No.2 in O.N.I.-Life long student of: "WHO" and "WHAT" am I.This was: Astrology,Astronomy,Numerology,Phylosophy,(even Hindu).I consistantly turned down 'Doctorates'-I have NO Degrees, am a graduate of NO institution of Learning.(for which I am now grateful).

In 1949 I was run down by a drunken auto driver.It was said I could not possibly survive. - my Right leg was amputated.

On the morning of January 22nd,1956 I had a "SOUL EXPERIENCE". Truly the most transcendental experience that can ever come to man. All phases of this have been made of record.Written,spoken and tape recorded.

To a Dean of one of our better accredited Institutions of learning,(whom I knew),I shared this experience.I gave IT in it's totality.His summation,at conclusion was: "Your Soul,in it's mortal mind-(limited) state of consciousness,ENTERED into the UNLIMITED State of it's Divinity."--Days later,being 'pressed' for a condensation as to JUST what did happen,I wrote:"--

"My Soul stirred in darkness,IT moved from the limited consciousness of the Son of man,to the unlimited consciousness of the Son of God.--HE who comprehends shall receive TRUE illumination."

Strangely,my own life took on a "B.C." AND an A.D."-AND,this January 22nd,1956 WAS exactly that!

At once I begun A dedicated work.

In 1919 I had been CHOSEN from hundreds of BOTH European and American 'friends' of A son of our American Ambassador to Austria, to be taught a Knowledge of Sacred Science of Numbers.This was very strictly a "PERSON TO PERSON"-It's COSMIC-Esoteric teachings could only be--"TEACHER AND PUPIL" (and or 'student'.) ALL had to be 'BY WORD of mouth.'.I 'lived THIS LIFE for 37 years-(the Esoteric truth of the '37' is enormous: in addition,I have NOW had THREE years IN THIS NEW LIFE. -This,"A" 'forty'- is the ALL that the '40' implies that is given in the CREED of THE CHRISTAIN-(wilderness, fasting- etc etc etc.)

MY NEW light showed-(and without doubt) THAT: The Knowledge of Sacred Science of Numbers-- AND THE 'Soul illumination'-(as of Jan., 22,1956 HAD TO BE CORRELATED--"IF" TRUTH was to be had.It came AS a defenite Challenge of:' Science vs. Religion'.Constantly it does remain JUST THAT.--

In 'the trice' of the illumination-I became :"aware of awareness" Conscious of consciousness.To me was given:The Cosmic-Esoteric (MOSAIC) DIVINE PLAN,OF the CREATOR of ALL CREATION-FOR THE SOUL IN IT'S DUAL PHASES AND ASPECTS-WHILE EMBODIED IN A MORTAL FORM-(called man)-AND from this,IS "the Creator's PATTERN" for Soul.⊕ I KNEW, (for the FIRST time- THAT-- THE CREATOR-- WAS- IS-- THE CREATOR OF GOD!(Imagine this SHOCK to 'Cannon Law-The Theologians-ALL FOUR of Earth's LEADING Religions on Earth!)--Yet,as of NOW,I can truly FACE -the 'Pope' of Rome-:Arch-Duke of Canterberry-AND Mohammad's "Allah"-on Earth.--I MUST hasten to say: THIS,that I make of record-with my ALL- must be accepted as completely VOID of 'Human Ego' AND 'Bigotry'--NO man-regardless-- will receive TRUTH until he has silenced the above two mentioned.THESE.ARE TWO of man's greatest enemies.THEY are THE Robber's--

⊕ SOUL is "Light".

In MY B.C.(1/22/1956) I had "seen" the birth of the 'Atom' bomb. In the Esoteric,THIS Scientific work of the 'breaking of the atom' WAS-IS- BOTH-"destructive" and "Constructive".I watched it's unfoldments.The 'status quo' of "EARTH" did necessitate that IT enter on the "destructive ray".

My 'work',immediately following my B.C. took me DIRECT to THE SAINT JAMES VERSION OF HOLY WRIT*- (1611)---Here begun my 'alpha' of this my NOW dedicated work.--Here was:CORRELATION of: 37 years in consecrated profound work as a Student-(or pupil)-- I now know that-I had,via,this Soul experience,a 'promotion' from Pupil--to teacher.(there existed even tangible physical records of this.) During the 37 years I never taught this Science-However, records show that,in THAT period,I did 'feel' that I was:'in tune with the Infinite.'.In THIS era I did amass a very great deal of 'fantastic':'experiences.Here among many,my gardener-turned out to be a No.1 Admiral of Japan-(preparing for world War No.2.)Meeting conditions not standard with normal relationship.

POWER of prophesy was mine,is mine. I 'saw' the 'birth' of Alaska's Statehood-years before it was born.With this was,IS the BIRTH of those that will follow. Who they are-what they are was shown me.

In correlation I entered "the Bible".The King James:(the first FIVE books-as 'Moses) THE entire pattern revealed.I took the names-- the nouns-the proper nouns--BACK into the language of their origin. Transmuted these into their attributes.

I shall give you NO PREACHMENTS-(God know's we ARE in A FOG with these)--

In THIS communication I shall speak to you as MY BROTHER. therefore you will be just that. I shall say:"Ed"--My revealments SHOW me that: There is but ONE BROTHER.- (I NOW know who HE is.-- BUT--in the physical we are obliged to deal with--'blood brother'-- AND 'brother'.--(the latter-'brother of mankind')- With you,AS OF NOW -It is my desire that MY heart will do the talking. Because- LOVE-(a motivating power) sustains these my efforts.

Ed,when I went to the 'Bible'-immediately after the January 22 nd,experience-I was there WITH that Soul experience that WAS,IS the most transcendental that can ever come to mortal man-Instantly THE every word OF 'preface' to Genesis,CHAPTER ONE: VERSE ONE. As stated above,WERE ALIVE.With Sacred knowledge of NUMBERS and THIS new illumination,I did "graphs":I took 'geneology'-(with this "LIGHT") all the way to the advent of Noah.USING revelations,(as a pattern) THE Adam-Eve-(their three SONS -I had amazement beyond words.-- Followed through was: Noah;HIS three sons. I had 'seen' 'Earth'- (as a planet-Her husband,HER NINE other brothers and sisters.Her name of Gaea-(from Greece----and OTHER names-- AND "TELLUS" from Rome- Opened-correlated SOULS EVOLVEMENTS".

AS I continued in my work FROM 'holy Writ'-VIZ: "THE SAINT JAMES version -THE MOSAIC Pattern-(for Soul in it's Mortal mind realm-kingdom-with it's SO.N. a 5- and FIVE being the gamut of that realm,each 'book' clearly gave the 'blue print' for "That mansion-not built by hands-the eternal home."

Ed,three days have passed since I begun this my communication with you.Too much pain.I shall now try and continue.

I have just read that that I have written.Do please forgive ALL errors of spelling-construction-and composition.--

I have just asked myself why I chose you to share in this truly stupendeous revelation.Also,I said: "WILL ED RESPOND?"- My Soul assures me that you not only will respond,BUT 'that I have chosen well'.Also that I should give you my telephone Number- and THAT through your advise-council-cooperation-THE PEOPLE of Earth by thousands,will become'heirs' to truth.

Ed,(incidentally,Ed.was my father's name.) As mentioned,I do possess many notes-memos-mms.and tape recordings.Also much data, via: TWO souls who should 'tape record' their respective ACTUAL AND FACTUAL experiences in this embodyment,THAT truly would be priceless. (without ego- I believe I am the only person that can acquire this data.This specific subject matter is truly MOST TIMELY for "segregation.".The media of the press is NOW giving out:"BLACK vs/White. (Ed.Your Creator-MY Creator- created FIVE COLORS OF PEOPLE OR Souls in physical embodyment.THESE are: RED:YELLOW:BROWN:BLACK AND WHITE. Today,in this so called 'cold war'-IT IS THE ANTI-CHRIST that is waging this war.—Bluntly Ed."Russia vs.AMERICA." Britain,(as 'Mother') lost A son.THAT son became THESE UNITED States.—

I wish you could but SEE the absolute proof I have acquired THAT,AS "the wayshowing Nation of the earth--Gaea-Tellus- that is now mine!

I have explained that my physical body is a shamble.I am alone. my office?-truthfully-the davenport in my single apartment.Because I am alone,an amputee,THAT OFFICE is a masterpiece of ingenuity.I have my reference books,the Bible,Webster,Enc.at finger tip.I have red-green-blue and black fountain pens,pads,notebooks. I write,I "flop down"-I repeat this day after day.The 'phone I can reach. calls that come are from Soul's in distress,asking metaphysical work.I have NO DIPLOMA,I cannot-never did-ask for money for treatment.The Doctors-the Hospitals GOT my money.I cannot bring myself to where I BEG -or ask alms.

Recently an Attorney came to me.HE 'heard' my 'story'.At once he DESIRED to "found" a NEW RELIGION!!!! I only reminded him that we have 267 'registered Creeds' in the U.S.A. AND THAT NOT ONE of these WAS carrying out the edicts of the founder of Christianity AFTER 2000 years-YET- EACH proclaiming themselves to be "THE WAY FOR THE REDEMPTION OF SOUL".-Ed,PEOPLE do not know that "SOUL" is- (in THE COSMIC-Essoteric LAW-) LIGHT. SOUL IS LIGHT. PERIOD. ergo: DAY and NIGHT: LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

Possibly the crux of WHY I chose YOU is: I have said: " I will NOT continue in 24 hour pain,I will not DEPEND on pills and Medicants to ease my pain;I will not continue VOID of funds,I will NOT go on with my beloved carrying ALL the burden of sustaining my Soul in this embodyment.I SHALL NOT destroy this body-So, Ed.here I am a cripple,a shut-in-YET-I DO KNOW That,after 37 years of sincere and devoted 'work' in the Sacred Science of Numbers AS A PUPIL- THAT,on the morning of January 22nd,1956 when,in a trice,I did enter the unlimited consciousness-THAT moment-I became a 'teacher'.

Here existed the answer to: "I am the Seeker and the Sought": I am "The Teacher AND the taught". NEVER-THE-LESS- IN truth, I have NO STUDENT-(to teach the Sacred WORD OF MOUTH Knowledge of Science of Numbers!)-herein exists 'lamentations FOR the SOUL OF SOUL,in 'the Son of man.- POSSIBLY,in these glorious unfoldments of modern Science-WITH mortal aid OF A BROTHER-THAT BROTHER-there could be a MEANS wherein-with that brother-'the electronic brain machine'-A carefully chosen staff-THEN-I,"Stan." could direct-could leave to posterity-THIS Esoteric Truth that is mine.

I do stress,in the matter of "Wayshowing Nation" the data that I have acquired,should be given into hands that will direct it's speedy release.

To that end I am going to make a new 'Last Will and testament.' In this instrument I do desire to NAME some person place-or thing-to give my tangible and intangibles.I had thought of: "the FORD Foundation",the Rockefeller Foundation etal.

In addition to the mentioned notes,memos,mms,tapes (Scientific and Religious)-M.I.T. and U.C.L.A -AND Synods of ALL leading FOUR Faith's should have this-and at once.

My own physical status is truly very alarming.There exists, through me,yet another avenue for acquiring considerable funds. This can only materalize through the CHOSEN in my Last Will and Testament.

Frankly Ed,I truly anticipate immediate response from you. So deeply do I feel this that I am NOW giving you my telephone Number.With it,my permission to call me AT ANY HOUR. Should this manifest,YOU shall share ALL that is within my heart-and as A. BROTHER-Yea,THE BROTHER. "It's YOURS."

Regardless,If I can serve you,in any capacity,PLEASE do call on me.

Perchance my having met the Prime Minister of Great Britain in 1918 can be of worth.

Meanwhile,accept the Blessings of Our Creator in ALL that you do.Your 'works' truly are great-they are of the best.We do salute you and all that you do.

Very Sincerely,

I am,

Phone:
REPUBLIC 5-9163

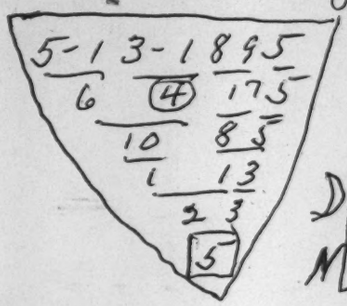
T. Stanton Abbey
T.Stanton Abbey.

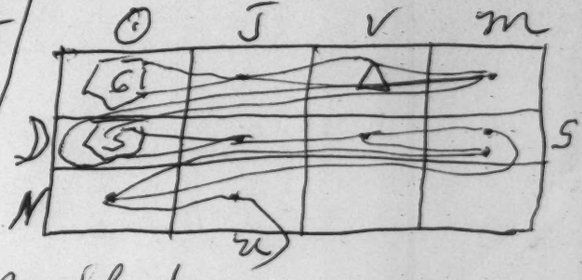
P.S.

I do have some notes of my father who was Leison Officer between General Grant and Abraham Lincoln-that may be of some Historical value.My Grandfather,a physician and Surgeon-also organized the 27th Missourian Regiment for Civil War. Killed in ACTION'

T.S.A.

..A SOUL'S GRAPH :: May 13-1895





PATH of Life, Cradle to grave. =

P.S. If you wish, Send my your Natal Date.

STAN.

The Abrams

Abrams, Rose

918 Santiago Street

Coral Gables, Florida

Rec'd in our office 3/12/59.

February 22nd
1 9 5 9

Mr. Edward Murrow
Kenilworth Hotel
Miami Beach, Florida

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Upon learning of your presence in our fair city the desire to shake your hand and have a ten-minute audience with you was evoked.

Tho I can well understand that "seeing people" is undoubtedly something you came here to get away from it will be greatly appreciated indeed if you can see your way clear to grant me this privilege,--purely as personal gratification,--nothing in the line of solicitation or the like! Would this coming Thursday, February 26th, be agreeable,--some time in the afternoon?

Thank you kindly for your early reply. My phone number is HIghland 8-5013.

Respectfully yours,

(Mrs.) Rose G. Abrams

Acheson, David

September 17, 1958

Mr. David Acheson
Center for Information on America
Washington, Connecticut.

Dear Mr. Acheson:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to thank you very much indeed for your thought in sending him the leaflet on VITAL ISSUES.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Center for Information on America
Washington, Connecticut

TOWNSEND SCUDDER *President*

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Former President of the American Studies Association

September 16, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I take pleasure in enclosing a newly prepared leaflet describing VITAL ISSUES in which we have taken the liberty of quoting you. We hope you will think well of the leaflet and are grateful for your good opinion.

Sincerely yours,

David Acheson

David Acheson

DA:DVR
Encl.

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If YOU Are

a doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief,
parent, teacher, or . . . . in brief—

If You Are An AMERICAN CITIZEN

perhaps you know about . . . . . .

[redacted]

If You VALUE Your American Citizenship

you will want
to know *more* about . . . . . .

[redacted]

If You Think American Citizenship Is IMPORTANT

you will want
others to know about . . . . . .

[redacted]

[redacted]

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. . . to discuss objectively and impartially the problems selected by the Center's Editorial Advisory Committee (see box below) as matters of vital national concern, ten times a year, September through June,

. . . in the belief that one should often underestimate a person's knowledge but never his intelligence,

. . . and with the conviction that the future of freedom will largely depend on the existence of an informed, and a thinking, citizenry.

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Please use the enclosed form to place your order for [redacted]

Ackerman, Mr.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Ackerman

January 19, 1959

Many thanks for your note. It is much appreciated.

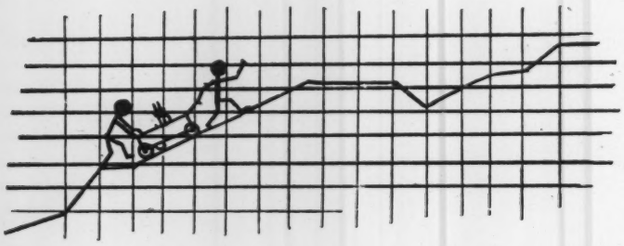
I feel sure the date for the interviews will be March 7, and I am glad this suits for you. If you can hold it on your calendar, I will confirm it just as soon as it can be made definite.

WA

Ackerman, P.

PHILIP ACKERMAN

and Associates



Consultant

2149 GLENVIEW STREET PHILADELPHIA 49, PA.

DEvonshire 3-0103

June 24, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS Television Station
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please excuse me if I avoid formalities as far as a business or social letter is concerned, but I must emphasize a vital mistake you already admitted you made, (unknowingly, naturally, in an article published in The Phila. Sunday Bulletin, June 21, 1959) and intend to do even further damage to one of your greatest successes--your son Casey.

In our busy world, we watch industry, financiers, farmers, flowers, etc. grow and we marvel at their success and talk about their failure. Yet you and I never really stopped and marveled at what a tremendous success we have created--your son Charles Casey, and mine, Mark Brad.

I say this with all modesty. I was fortunate and lucky enough to get the right answers before you did. My son taught me and showed me there is something more important than money! Health, contentment, and happiness are his basic foundation for a good and full life.

Before you make your second big mistake (and I do hope I'm wrong) let's talk about Casey. You intend to send him to schools in India and Switzerland and then have him work in a kibbutz in Isreael for a month. If you intend having your son live or work in Europe in the future, then by all means send him there as soon as possible. As far as eduction, some of our greatest teachers are here in the United States and other great educators are trying to get into this country. As far as showing him that not everyone in the world has chromium plated autos or lives in air-conditioned houses, you can take him to any slum area in the United States, and I'm certain he will see what you are trying to convey to him. Most important of all, give him a chance to learn, live, get hurt, be happy, get lonely, be frighten at his home base--the United States. When he feels he is ready, and he decides an education abroad is essential, then I would help him.

I hope I helped Casey in some way,

Respectfully,

Philip Ackerman

Mr. Philip Ackerman

Adair, Lincoln V.

March 14, 1958

Dear Mr. Adair:

Thank you for sending me the material on the SKIPPER's "Gallant Voyage."

If I find some way to utilize it on my program, I shall let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lincoln V. Adair
Adair Associates
550 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, New York

mcc

public relations - publicity - promotions

ADAIR ASSOCIATES

550 fifth avenue - new york 36, new york - telephone circle 5-0946

March 4th. 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
Room 1701
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Sonino has asked me to enclose for you our current material on the SKIPPER's "Gallant Voyage" as he calls it, and we are both hoping very much that you may be sufficiently interested to include it some way in one or more of your various activities.

On the personal side I thought, too, that you would be interested to know that Mr. Sonino's wife is Ruth Gillmore (her father, Frank Gillmore who founded Equity) who teaches your son at the Buckley School. It is also of passing interest, although I am sure you would not remember, that my first job between high school and college was with the Insitute Of International Education where I was always running out of the mail room to get a peek at you as an example of the kind of thing I wanted to do myself.

Mr. Sonino says that he will call you within a day or two and discuss with you the possibilities I have mentioned. Many thanks for your interest so far.

Sincerely,

Lincoln Adair

Lincoln V. Adair

THE NEWARK STAR-LEDGER, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1958

Trailer-boat to cross Atlantic

175 NEWSPAPERS

By MARY PRIME

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP) —A former theater producer plans to cross the Atlantic Ocean in his summer cottage.

The "cottage," which belongs to Max Sonino, is a new amphibious trailer, called the "Skipper 26." By land, it's a regular trailer which hitches to a car. By sea, it's a flat-bottomed houseboat.

This summer, Sonino, who is married to former actress Ruth Gillmore, plans to take the trailer-boat from Bar Harbor, Me., to Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Europe. Two other men will go with him. They will display the craft at the Brussels World's Fair.

Sonino, who once produced plays, now is retired from the theater and sells boats full time.

"We'll be informal ambassadors, showing the world part of American life," said the Italian-born Sonino, the first person to own the trailer-boat.

He has sailed for most of his 50 years, owned yachts and directed government expeditions, but crossing the Atlantic will be a new adventure.

"Worried? Not at all. It's crazy to take chances, but I'm not taking any. The skipper is like a barge—splashes and splashes but doesn't roll or capsize," he said.

Sonino will double as captain and chef on the voyage.

"Food is my hobby," he said. He has planned 25 fancy menus, which include champagne, caviar, pate de fois gras, truffle paste (his own invention,) lobsters boilded in ocean water ("The only way to eat them",) macaroni-lobster pie (another Sonino concoction,) and crepes suzette.

He'll dish up these delicacies on a butane range and oven.

"I even can charcoal broil food on the sun deck," he said.

The deck, on top of the craft, is large enough for "tables, chairs, and six persons." The boat also has a large after-deck, picture window in the bow, two couches which open into two doubledecker bunks, a sink, refrigerator, bathroom and insulation.

The interior is mahogany plywood, the cabin aluminum, and the hull, steel.

Sonino has sailed the craft about 3,000 miles on inland waters in Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, and in the Atlantic along the New Jersey coast. He also plans to take the "Skipper" on a 5,000-mile landlubbing cruise from Ft. Worth, Tex., to Florida this spring before going to Europe.

"It's so safe that even my wife like it and isn't afraid," said Sonino. "It's unsinkable. I know, because I found out fast.

"I had invited seven persons aboard for her first voyage. I was so excited I forgot to close the sea cocks. Water poured in, the hull filled, and I was scared stiff. But nothing happened. We just took her back, let out the water and started again."

TELEPHONE HANOVER 2-9115

CABLE ADDRESS-HARKOB

FREDERIC R. HARRIS, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
27 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

MARINA DIVISION
C. A. CHANEY & ASSOCIATES

3 February 1958

Sonino Amphibious House Cruisers
453 West 21st Street
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Max:

I have been much interested in your plan to demonstrate the touring and cruising capabilities of the SKIPPER during your scheduled continental tour, trans-Atlantic crossing, and tour of Europe.

This will show the people now interested, and gain the interest of a host of others as to what this unique amphibious craft can do.

Having known you for many years and having sailed with you in other crafts you have operated, I am sure you will pilot the SKIPPER with the skill that you have acquired, and make a great success of the venture.

The public relations aspects of this undertaking are tremendous. The SKIPPER can become an ambassador of goodwill wherever she visits, particularly in the European countries she traverses.

Every good Wish, and Happy Sailing.

A. R. Mack
A. R. Mack
Rear Admiral U.S.N.(ret)

(NEWS foto by Tom Baffer)

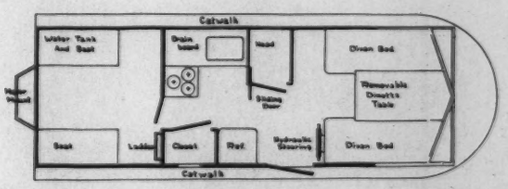
Max Sonino's the man behind the shovel at 21st St. and Ninth Ave. Behind Sonino, a promoter of international good-will, is "Skipper", a 26-foot amphibious trailer which Sonino expects to sail to Europe to be exhibited at Brussels World Trades Fair. But first, he's got to get it out of the snow.

NBC-MONITOR, MOVIETONE NEWS, AP, UP, INP, AND SEVERAL NATIONAL MAGAZINES ARE COVERING THE VOYAGE OF THE GALLANT "SKIPPER".

The "SKIPPER" has 3 keels to keep her on a straight course in winds and currents.

The center of gravity is only a few inches from the lower floor, thus making it impossible to capsize even in severe storms.

The weight is a little under 5000 lbs.



public relations - publicity - promotions

ADAIR ASSOCIATES

550 fifth avenue - new york 36, new york - telephone circle 5-0946

NEW YORK, N.Y., Feb. 18th. - A NOVEL EXHIBIT, TO BE SHOWN AT THE BRUSSELS WORLD TRADE FAIR IN AUGUST, AND FEATURING MANY AMERICAN PRODUCTS, WAS SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME TO THE PRESS TODAY AT THE PLAZA HOTEL, AND PLANS WERE REVEALED FOR AN EXTENSIVE ADVANCE PROMOTION IN THIS COUNTRY.

"Skipper", a unique 26' amphibious trailer, will be launched in New York City for a trans-Atlantic crossing and tour of the European continent. However, prior to the New York send-off, this unusual amphibious trailer will make a 3,000 mile road tour of the eastern United States during the initial phase of this land-sea junket.

The "Skipper" will start by land in Fort Worth, Texas, in April, 1958, proceeding on a town-to-town, city-to-city tour of regional shopping centers, via Florida and the Atlantic coast, until it reaches New York City in early June. There it will be launched and will tour by water routes the coastal cities on New England, arriving in Bar Harbor, Maine, in early July. When weather conditions permit, the "Skipper" will then proceed to Yarmouth and Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. Johns, Newfoundland and Galway Bay, Ireland.

It is anticipated that the "Skipper" will leave St. Johns, Newfoundland, approximately July 4th and travel Atlantic route "E", arriving in Galway Bay, Ireland, seven days later. From there, the "Skipper" will go to Dublin, across the Irish Sea to Liverpool, Manchester, Derby, Glouchester, Oxford, London, Dover and across the English Channel to Calais, France.

After a few days stop at Brussels, Belgium for the World Trade Fair, the "Skipper" will return to France and tour Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Cannes, Nice and Monaco. The cities to be visited in Italy are Genoa, Pisa, Rome and Naples.

The "Skipper" is the most unusual development in low cost luxurious living in many years. It combines the benefits of land trailer, or mobile home comfort and mobility, with the desirable advantages of a small cabin cruiser or houseboat accommodations.

The gentleman who outlined this remarkable journey, Mr. Max Sonino of New York City, has been active in promoting international goodwill for the past 25 years. Mr. Sonino has supported and encouraged many unique programs during this period, many of which were undertaken at his own personal expense.

The land-sea junket of the "Skipper" through the United States, across the Atlantic and in Europe is a well calculated and planned venture to demonstrate to the people of the world that good, inexpensive American products are available to the majority of people. The "Skipper", through Mr. Sonino's far-sighted ideas and thinking, will do much to prove the value of this unusual vehicle which combines all the features of motoring, camping in luxurious style, boating and good outdoor living.

For further information: Call Lincoln Adair ... CI 5-0946

The "Skipper" will visit ...

City	Date	Population
Ft. Worth, Texas	April 2, 1958	279,000
Dallas	3 and 4	434,500
Houston (Port Arthur and Galveston)	5, 6,7,8	596,200
New Orleans, La.	11 and 12	570,500
Mobile, Ala.	14	174,000
Pensacola, Fla.	16	51,000
Tallahassee, Fla.	17	38,000
Tampa, Fla.	18,19,20	125,000
Sprasota	22	19,000
Ft. Myers (Everglades - Special Promotion)	24	13,200
Miami, Fla.	25,26,27	310,000
Ft. Lauderdale	28,29,30	63,000
West Palm Beach	May 1 and 2	51,000
Orlando (Cape Canarverol)	3,4,5	52,400
St. Augustine and Jacksonville	6,7,8	218,100
Savanna, Ga.	9,10,11	120,000
Charleston, S.C.	12 and 13	70,000
Florence, S.C. (Special Promotion - Florence, Italy)	14	22,600
Charlotte, N.C.	15,16,17	134,100
Norfolk, Va. (Portsmouth - See England & New Hampshire)	19,20,21	213,600
Richmond, Va.	22 and 23	230,350
Washington, D.C.	24 and 25	802,000
Baltimore, Md.	26,27,28	945,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	30,31,June 1	2,100,000
Newark, N.J. (Trenton)	June 2 and 3	439,000
New York, N.Y. (Long Island or Westchester Co.)	4,5,6,7	8,000,000
Bridgeport, Conn. (Special Promotion on Stratford)	8 and 9	159,000
New Haven, Conn.	10 and 11	164,500
New London (Hartford)	12	31,000
Providence, R.I.	14	249,000
Boston, Mass.	15,16,17	801,500
Gloucester, Mass. (Lobsters - for Gloucester, Eng.)	18	25,200
Portsmouth, N.H. (See Va. & Eng.)	20	18,900
Portland, Me.	22	77,700
Bath, Me. (Special Promotion - Bath, Eng.)	23	10,700
Bar Harbor, Me.	26	14,000

This is a closely approximate schedule of the "Skipper's" land and water tour along the Eastern seaboard. However, it can be adjusted within reason to fit specific needs. From Bar Harbour, Maine to Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. John's, Newfoundland; Ireland, England, France, Belgium and Italy. European schedule available upon request.

Adams, Arthur S.

March 20, 1958

Dear Mr. Adams:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter of February 24th.

I write now to tell you, with regret, that it is not possible for me to prepare the statement you requested for inclusion in the spring issue of International Exchange News. The fact is, that my radio and television schedule occupies me so fully that I am unable to engage in other activities.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Arthur S. Adams
American Council on Education
1785 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington 6, D. C.

mcc

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to invite you to prepare a statement for inclusion in the Spring issue of International Exchange News, a quarterly newsletter published by the Washington International Center for distribution abroad to "alumni" of the Center's program.

The Washington International Center, operated by the American Council on Education under contract with the U. S. Department of State, provides an orientation program for foreign visitors brought to this country under the auspices of the Department of State and other governmental departments. This program includes a series of lectures and discussions, tours, invitations for our guests to visit typical homes in the Washington metropolitan area, and arrangements for visitor participation in community, social, civic, and cultural activities. The Center was established in 1950, and has since provided services for approximately 20,000 visitors. In January, a total of 513 foreign guests participated in the Center's program.

The International Center publishes two quarterly newsletters, one for distribution to persons and organizations in the United States that try to make the visits of foreign guests in their communities more meaningful and rewarding, the other for distribution abroad to all foreign visitors who have been here at the Center. The most recent issue of the domestic newsletter, which included a statement from Chester Bowles, is enclosed. The three most recent issues of the "overseas" edition, featuring messages from Lewis L. Strauss, Wilbur A. Dexheimer, and Ralph J. Bunche, are also enclosed.

The Spring issue of the newsletter addressed to former foreign visitors will focus especially on those of the Center alumni who are active in journalism and the other mass communications media. A statement from you at this time would be most appropriate and would reach an interested audience.

I know it would be appreciated by all of our readers. I hope very much that it will be possible for you to accept this invitation. Our deadline is March 24, with publication scheduled for April 15. I look forward to hearing from you at your early convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur S. Adams

Arthur S. Adams

International Exchange News

U.S. EDITION

FOR COMMUNITIES OFFERING HOSPITALITY TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE PARTICIPANTS

VOL. II DECEMBER, 1957 NO. 2

EXPONENT OF UNDERSTANDING SENDS MESSAGE TO VOLUNTEERS

Chester Bowles, former Ambassador to India, and his wife and family recently were presented a citation for their contribution to understanding between nations on a people-to-people level by The Experiment in International Living on its 25th anniversary. The Bowles family participated fully in Indian life during their stay in that country, making an outstanding contribution to better relations. It is peculiarly fitting that at this Christmas season of peace and good will to all men, it is Chester Bowles who offers the following message to all the workers and volunteers serving our overseas visitors in communities across our land:

"The 40,000 foreign students who are now studying in America have paid us the supreme compliment of coming here to obtain their education, so that they may return to participate more effectively in the building of their own countries.

"In this case, as in others, learning can be a two-way street. The presence of these young Asians, Africans, Europeans and Latin Americans in hundreds of American cities, towns and communities also offers us an opportunity to learn from them.

"If we are to work constructively with modern Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as with Europe, we need to know more about the old and significant history of such civilizations as India and China and such religions as Mohammedanism, Hinduism and Buddhism. We also need to know more about the exciting events that are now taking place in these distant continents.

--Wash. Post Photo

The Bowles Receive Citation

"Therefore, let us invite these young foreign students not only into our homes but into our schools, churches, service club luncheons, union meetings, and other community gatherings. Let us seek to understand their cultures, their objectives in life, and their views on world affairs. We will all be the better for this international give and take.

"The democratic concepts of economic progress with justice and freedom, which

(continued on page 10)

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE NEWS
U. S. Edition

for Communities Offering Hospitality
to Foreign Exchange Participants

Edited and Published Quarterly
by the
WASHINGTON INTERNATIONAL CENTER
of the American Council on Education
1720 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Phillip Roger Hughes, Editor
Miriam T. Murtha, Assistant

Vol. II December, 1957 No. 2

THE PHILADELPHIA STORY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. -- All phases of the "new profession of international hospitality" were studied and discussed at the Hospitality Conference held in Philadelphia on October 6-8, with the middle Atlantic states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, New York, New Jersey and the District of Columbia invited.

Nearly 100 persons participated at one time or another in this first eastern conference for groups and individuals working in this field of community services, particularly on the volunteer level. Mrs. Marjorie Schauffler, Executive Director of the Philadelphia Council for International Visitors, was the brilliant hostess, running an extremely intensive program with smooth efficiency. Miss Elizabeth Laws, Executive Secretary for the Council, and Miss Dolores Garner, Administrative Assistant, backed up Mrs. Schauffler. Mr. Daniel Mitchie, Council Chairman, and many devoted CIV Volunteers, gave invaluable aid.

Various government and private sponsoring agencies -- the State Department, the International Cooperation Administration, the Department of Labor, the American Council on Education, the Governmental Affairs Institute, and the Institute for International Education -- were represented by officials who took full part in the work of the conference. The program included a series of study groups, panel discussions and reports on every aspect of hospitality services.

Morning and afternoon "coffee breaks" and buffet luncheons provided additional opportunities for the conference participants to get acquainted with each other and to discuss various problems relating to their work and experiences in serving overseas visitors. The three dinners, at one of which the City of Philadelphia was host, and the three ensuing evening sessions completed the full program.

Enthusiastically agreed on the value and stimulation of this conference, participants spent the final afternoon session discussing the advisability and the possibility of some kind of national association of community groups and individuals engaged in services for short-term international visitors. It was the consensus that everyone working in this field should have similar opportunities for exchange of ideas and information as well as stimulation. The result was a unanimous vote for a resolution endorsing the concept of such an organization.

Philadelphia Conferees

It was pointed out that at the February Workshop in Washington last winter, a committee had been named to explore the subject of some kind of national association. Three members of the committee were at the Philadelphia conference: Dr. Harry Wann (since retired), Washington International Center; Miss Florence Cassidy, Secretary of the Committee on Foreign Students and Foreign Visitors of Detroit; and Mrs. Schauffler. Others on the committee include: Dr. James Davis, Director of the University of Michigan's International Center at Ann Arbor; Miss Elizabeth Blanc of the Rocky Mountain office, Institute for International Education, Denver; Mr. Willard T. Daetsch,

(continued on page 9)

NEW ENGLAND AREA CONFERS

HARTFORD, Conn. --Delegates from six New England states representing government, industry, private organizations and colleges and universities gathered here October 21-22 for the New England Regional Conference on Community Services to Foreign Leaders and Specialists. The meeting, which was sponsored by the Service Bureau for Women's Organizations, an educational project supported by the Beatrice Fox Auerbach Foundation, was a stimulating one.

Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, onetime Congresswoman from Connecticut, is Director of the Service Bureau, and was in charge of plans for the Conference.

At the first session, a panel representing IES, ICA and the participating agencies which administer the Leaders and Specialists Program for the U.S. Department of State gave a comprehensive yet concise description of the purposes and procedures of their respective activities. The presentations were followed by an interesting discussion which brought out aspects of the exchange of persons program not included in the prepared statements.

The panel discussions for the other sessions were conducted by persons in the field and educed many helpful suggestions. Panel topics included: "The Foreign Visitors in the Plant", and "The Foreign Visitor in Our Homes". In regard to the latter, the discussion made it clear that most visitors want to observe American homelife, and more effort should be made to provide such opportunities. But no uniform procedure is possible since the type and extent of home hospitality desired varies with the personal interests of the visitor as well as with the purposes of his trip here.

A luncheon discussion of the subject, "Should a national organization for community services be organized?" was held the first day of the Conference. Unfortunately, there was not time to discuss the question in enough detail to arrive at a consensus. It was agreed that the question should be referred to the committee that had been appointed at the meeting in Washington last February. It was also agreed that the discussions on this subject at Hartford should be reported to the committee for its consideration.

Former United States Senator William Benton was the featured speaker at the convention banquet. He gave an excellent and dynamic analysis of conditions in the USSR, emphasizing the importance to U. S. foreign policy of the East-West leader exchange program. Following the dinner, delegates were guests at a reception in Mrs. Auerbach's lovely home.

Dr. Alan Burr Overstreet, professor of government at Smith College, spoke at a luncheon meeting on "What is America?" It was a stimulating presentation of the aspects of American culture which potentially have their significant impact on the visitor from other countries.

All the delegates felt that the conference had been most valuable. Helpful information had been presented; the discussions elicited valuable suggestions on procedures; and persons who had previously known each other only by letter or telephone had an opportunity to enjoy personal acquaintance over coffee cups and at meals.

SUGGESTION BOX

As a code of behavior for Americans toward his country, Mr. Jose Cristol, Defense Under-Secretary of the Philippines and former school teacher, suggests:

To tourists: Don't call us Asiatics, call us Asians. Don't call us "natives" because we are Filipinos.

To historians: Don't say Magellan "discovered" us, say he "visited" us.

To Congressmen: Don't "give" aid, "offer" it.

To Americans in general: Don't talk to us about the "strength" of the U. S., talk to us about its "heart".

---Communique, Newsletter published by the Minneapolis Center for Foreign Students and Visitors.

CENTER COMES OF AGE

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. -- "The International Hospitality Center felt that it had really become of age when it was invited to be one of the participating groups in each of two important conferences held in San Francisco this fall -- one an international conference, the other a national one," writes Mrs. Allyn G. Smith, Executive Director.

The International Industrial Development Conference, sponsored by TIME-LIFE International and the Stanford Research Institute, was attended by 500 business leaders representing 70 organizations in 60 countries, here for the purpose of exchanging ideas. IHC was assigned the responsibility of entertaining the wives of the delegates on the first day of the convention. Center volunteers took them on sightseeing tours and to lunch in the various unique eating spots in the San Francisco Bay area.

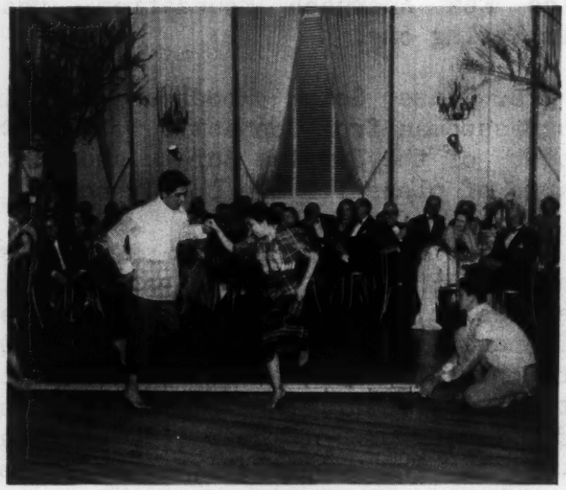
The Sixth National Conference of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO was held here in November. The Center was asked to organize and host a civic reception for the 1000 delegates attending the meeting and to participate in the work group on "Improving Asian-American Communication Through Personal Contact."

During July, August and September -- vacation time for many volunteers -- the Center provided services for 912 foreign visitors representing 67 countries!

With vacations out of the way, IHC's working committees are moving into high gear. There are 12 of them with over 200 committee members not including 400 drivers and hostesses. Mrs. Smith says, "The scope of Center activities makes it possible to find a job for almost every volunteer who comes into the Center to be interviewed."

There is, for example, a Research Committee which is not only gathering material for information sheets on various countries, but also is attempting to include some material on political and other developments in various countries and wherever possible list specific ICA projects and IES programs.

The Membership Committee is inviting the wives of the San Francisco Consular Corps to hold coffee parties in their homes to which prospective IHC members will be invited. Following a social half hour, an IHC person will describe the activities of the Center and the part which volunteers and members play in the program. The wife of the Consul in whose home the party is held -- or her representative -- will then give an informal talk on the culture of her country.



S. F. International Ball

Wives of the Consular Corps already cooperate in another Center program. At the bi-monthly informal receptions which IHC holds, three consuls from different countries, with their wives, act as co-hosts with Center members in welcoming the foreign visitors then in the city.

A new committee now being organized is the Young Peoples Group, of younger businessmen and women many of whom are IHC members and weekend drivers. Their purpose will be to meet and entertain a particular group of visitors who remain in San Francisco over longer periods of time. These include the foreign officer students at the U. S. Naval Station, the interns in San Francisco hospitals, and the trainees getting work experience in banks, oil companies and other business. firms. The new committee plans to hold monthly parties, as well as to offer individual home hospitality.

The IHC Finance Committee is composed of Bay Area businessmen. Their job is to seek corporate memberships. They be-

gin by sending letters to a selected list of firms and corporations, either over the name of the IHC President or a name known to the individual firm. Included is a brochure or some special information appealing to that firm. It is pointed out that in addition to the importance of the Center's work in the international relations field, the Center also stands ready to assist firms in entertaining their foreign visitors. Personal calls from a committee member follow the letters.

Other IHC committees include Public Relations; a Christmas Committee which prepares a two-week holiday program for area foreign students; the International Ball Committee for the Center's annual fund-raising social affair;Committee for the Institute of Hostesses; Speakers' Bureau; Bi-Monthly Receptions; Drivers; Office Workers; Hostesses; Administrative, and three geographical area committees.

MINNEAPOLIS CENTER GROWS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. --Communique, the bimonthly news bulletin from the International Center for Foreign Students and Visitors here, reports that "activities really began to increase after Labor Day." A committee of 135 Minneapolis woman was kept busy at the beginning of the school year, meeting students from abroad who were arriving to study at the University of Minnesota as well as other Twin City campuses. Another committee planned the"Welcome to the American Family" Sunday, September 29th.

The Center's annual membership drive was conducted this fall. The Center has kept its membership fee low, at $3, so that everyone who wishes to do so can become a member. Although the Center is proud of its already doubled membership, it must still seek large contributions, in order to carry on a continually expanding program. Dues alone do not even cover office expenses, comments the Center President, Mrs. Wright Brooks.

Mrs. Brooks also writes that "...Concern for the wives of students and visitors has prompted the Center to name a special Committee, headed by Mrs. Clark Johnson, to call on these women to find out what services the Center can offer them. Many overseas wives are confined close to home because of small children or because of a general reluctance to get out and mix with others. The Center hopes to bring a real service to them."

RELATIONSHIP FLOURISHES

HAGERSTOWN, Md. -- This city will soon begin its fourth year as the adopted sister-city of Wesel, Germany, a program which began early in 1954 after several exchange visitors from Wesel had visited the Maryland community and sparked the idea of a mutual exchange of citizens. This year Miss Rachel Sheetz is serving as an exchange teacher, for 12th grade English classes, in Wesel. Next year, Wesel expects in its turn to send one of its teachers to Hagerstown.

This spring romance cast a glow over the sister cities when the daughter of Hagerstown's mayor, Miss Sally Jane Burhans, announced her engagement to Herr Karl-Heinz Buschmann, son of a judge in Wesel, after Sally Jane had spent a year in Germany as an exchange student.

Hagerstown is always ready to offer community hospitality to exchange visitors through the good offices of the county Board of Education. The Superintendent of Schools is a warm supporter of international understanding, reports Miss Catherine Beachley who, as supervisor of Guidance, Research and International Relations for the county school system, acts as hostess to overseas visitors.

Municipal officers and civic leaders in a growing number of cities and towns are cooperating in programs for promoting international understanding through affiliation with towns of similar size, type or name in another country. The American non-profit organization which assists in initiating such programs and serves as a clearing house for them, is Operation Town Affiliations, Inc., with offices at 104 East 40th Street in New York City. Inquiries may be addressed there. Many American communities, both large and small, are cooperating in this program.

FRIENDLY PRESCRIPTION

ALBANY, N.Y. -- A problem area for overseas visitors which has only recently begun to be tackled by community groups is that encountered by those who remain in a community for a year or more, frequently accompanied by their wives, with no means of making contact with Americans. This is particularly true for the resident physicians of whom there are thousands interning in U. S. hospitals. Albany is one of several communities now working on developing solutions.

Although still on an experimental basis, a plan devised by Mr. and Mrs. John Hall Blackburn of Albany's International Center offers real possibilities. This is a plan particularly good for smaller communities. They are concentrating on building up a social group for married couples, and featuring a series of potluck suppers. They try to match age levels and interests of the American volunteers to those of the overseas visitors.

First, Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn get the lists of new arrivals from the Albany hospitals. Then the American wives issue the invitations to the foreign wives and make sure the visitors understand not only that they are invited to come to a supper but that they are invited also to bring a dish of their national origin. Mrs. Blackburn reports that key to the success of this undertaking is the personalizing of invitations, plus giving the guests an opportunity to have a share in providing the supper.

Mrs. Blackburn adds that they are enlisting new volunteers for this project all the time, so that it will not become in any sense a burden on the American hosts. Their hope is that continued associations and friendships will develop. In this connection, some affairs will be given in the American homes rather than just at the Center. Shared interests in hobbies, in music, bridge and other card games are fostered. Discussions on topics helpful to the overseas visitors are encouraged, including assisting them to find suitable places in which to live, inexpensive American vacations, where and how to shop, places of interest in the community to see, and so on.

DENVER MOVES AHEAD

DENVER, Colo. -- The Rocky Mountain office of the Institute of International Education is inaugurating a series of informal parties in its new lounge this fall, reports Miss Elizabeth Blanc, of that staff. The first party, held early in October, included international engineers who are training in Colorado. Invited to meet them were Denver residents with similar interests.

Later in October, twelve physicians from abroad who are studying here were asked to meet some local medical people and their wives who have helped sponsor the Rocky Mountain IIE program. It is hoped that these and future gatherings will provide the beginnings of wider acquaintance for foreign doctors. These activities serve the dual purpose of offering the IIE an opportunity to familiarize more people with its headquarters and with the work carried on there.

Because the Bureau of Reclamation in the past has frequently called upon IIE to help arrange programs for wives of international engineers training at the Bureau, a Wives Club has been organized, headed by a local volunteer. It will meet regularly from now on. It should be a great help, because many of the international wives living in the area are leading rather lonely lives in a strange country, coping with a different language and often finding it difficult to market or to shop. By meeting Denver women, it is hoped that many of their problems which have seemed so baffling will be overcome, and they will be able to make friends.

VOLUNTEER IDEA AMAZES

CINCINNATI, Ohio -- The Council on World Affairs here prepares itineraries, business appointments and sightseeing schedules for international guests, but their workers report that the most typical reaction is "the heart of visiting in this country is home hospitality -- we are strangers, but you invite us into your homes."

"What amazes them more is that we are volunteers -- an idea which they want to

take back to their countries," write two Council workers, Mrs. William A. Johnson and Mrs. Roy E. Dickerson.

Ryukyu Visitors' First View
Of An Amusement Park

Representative of many responses of foreign visitors is this comment written by Mr. Pedro G. Javier of the Philippines: "...This is my third visit to the United States (my first to Cincinnati), and surprisingly so, my first time to be invited and received into the heart of an American home. A charming couple received me royally in their beautiful residence. 'A king I came and a king I left' ... it is truly impossible to see all of the U. S., more so to meet all of her people, but I take stock of the sincerity and warmth of heart of the American people through you as I have felt and seen in your homes..."

HOSPITALITY SUGGESTIONS

HARTFORD, Conn. --The Service Bureau for Women's Organizations here has developed an annual program which while simple in design may merit consideration by other groups.

Each fall, the Bureau asks women in the member organizations if they "would like to have an interesting foreign student for a weekend guest?" The program is called the "Foreign Student Welcome Weekend," an "adventure in international understanding." It is reported to have become "almost an international fiesta," in many communities. Students come from at least 60 different countries.

CHICAGO YULE GAY

CHICAGO, Ill. -- The Hospitality Center of Greater Chicago for Foreign Students and Visitors has announced plans for the traditional ten-day "Christmas Holiday Center for International Students and Visitors" to be held daily, December 20 to 31, on the 4th floor of the YWCA, at 59 East Monroe Street.

"The "Holiday Center" is planned to provide a home for foreign students and visitors who are in Chicago during the Christmas holidays. The program begins at 10 a.m. on December 20, with the afternoon tea to which all the foreign consuls in the city have been invited scheduled as the day's highlight. The Center will be open each day through December 31 from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. except on Christmas Day when hospitality will be provided in American homes.

This is Chicago's Sixth Annual Holiday Center, sponsored by 28 organizations. Their concern is "to reciprocate the good will and fellowship which international students and visitors bring to this country." There are no fees.

Since the Holiday Center's program is designed to meet individual needs, it can be "either a quiet one or a whirl!" Available will be festive parties, open houses, tickets to radio and television shows,movie and theater parties, dances, visits in American homes. Also provided are guided tours to points of interest as well as information about other spots of particular interest. A relaxed social time over tea or coffee every afternoon is available, and a lounge where guests can rest, read, write letters, listen to music or play games.

"If you know of any foreign visitors coming to Chicago during the holidays, we will be happy to include them in our annual program." writes Mrs. Howard R. Peterson, Center President. Katherine Wright is the new Executive Secretary.

Further information and suggestions for local accommodations may be obtained by writing to: The Hospitality Center of Greater Chicago, 116 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3.

HOSPITALITY WORKSHOP HELD

NEW YORK CITY -- An all-day workshop was conducted here November 7th by Mrs. Dorothy S. Bauman of the Womens Groups Committee of the President's People to People Program. The subject was "Hospitality to Foreign Visitors in the U. S."

More than 100 representatives of national women's organizations were welcomed by Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Chairman of the Women's Groups Committee. Mrs. Parsons reported that the 11 national organizations whose representatives constitute the Steering Committee of the WGC launched their program by undertaking a survey to reassess the entire foreign visitor program in light of community reactions and resources. The Workshop, she added, was for the purpose of considering this report. The program thus was built around various elements of it. Mrs. Bauman, who made the survey, was warmly commended for her work.

The Workshop Panel, moderated by Mrs. Bauman, covered different phases of the hospitality program. Mrs. Ruth Purkaple, Program Executive of the Committee on Friendly Relations among Foreign Students, spoke of the U. S. impact on the foreign visitor. She pointed out that it is in the local community that the visitor becomes a complete personality, satisfying the many facets of his interests.

Miss Margaret O'Donoghue of the Washington International Center, discussed the impact of the visitor on the community. The hospitality program, she said, is an educational tool for the hosts as well as for the visitors. She stressed the need for a single channel in the local community, both to receive information from the various government agencies and to coordinate activities.

Work of the National Council of Women's International Hospitality Committee to meet the problem in New York City was reviewed by Mrs. DeWitt Stetten, Chairman. Some 31 organizations are affiliated with this committee, which has coordinated efforts and pioneered to find new ways to remove roadblocks to international understanding. Possibilities of establishing a hospitality center in New York are being explored, she said.

A new phase of the exchange program was presented by Mrs. Pearl Purcell of the IIE. She spoke of the challenge in the proposed exchange with USSR and the Eastern European visitors, and problems which organizations should be prepared to meet. She pointed out that progress in efforts to bring about such exchanges has been made since there was agreement at the summit conference in Geneva that they are desirable. She said that there were 52 types of exchanges proposed, for the most part in technical fields and in graduate work for specialized training.

Mrs. Purcell declared that such exchanges will take place and that communities should be prepared for participation in this new program. She said that "in some places more education will be required on the value of such exchanges. It will be necessary to select hostesses carefully and to find astute people who are aware of the social and political implications of such exchange."

Mrs. Bauman gave the highlights of the report which outlined not only what is being done in various sections of the country but emphasized the needs which she found after her extensive checking. She described the various plans now under consideration for forming some type of national organization which would tie together all of the community groups who are concerned with making the exchange of persons program more effective.

SMALL CITY ORGANIZES

BOZEMAN, Mont. -- International hospitality for all foreign students and visitors in this college town is the goal of the United Council of Church Women, led by Mrs. Polly Renne, wife of President Renne of Montana State University. Working with Professor Paul Grieder, the college foreign student adviser, the women have written a booklet entitled, "How to Entertain Foreign Visitors in Your Home," designed to encourage and enlarge the present nucleus of hostesses. Various activities are being tried and efforts continue to enlist still more local people in the program.

PHILADELPHIA STORY (con't. from p. 2)

Executive Director of the Buffalo (N.Y.) Council on World Affairs, and Mrs. Allyn G. Smith, Executive Director, International Hospitality Center of San Francisco. It was hoped that the committee, with some additions, will proceed immediately with explorations concerning the possible national association.

The committee, augmented by representatives from other areas, is scheduled to meet in late February. It will then consider recommendations already made and being sought from several regional conferences to be held this winter. On the basis of these recommendations, proposals will be prepared for the consideration of representatives of hospitality services all over the country who, it is hoped, will meet at the NAFSA annual conference in Ann Arbor in April, 1958.

The resolution as passed in Philadelphia declared:

THAT it is the consensus of community representatives assembled today that an independent national association of community organizations and individuals engaged in developing programs for short-term international visitors is greatly needed, and

THAT the steering committee, appointed in February to work on a plan of organization for such a national independent association, be asked to draw up a tentative plan of organization, after consultation with representatives of the various sections of the country and to transmit this plan to a national conference of persons interested in the short-term visitors' programs.

After intensive discussion of what functions such an association might be expected to develop, conferees tentatively proposed some such as these:

1. Facilitate regional and national conferences on problems and specific issues.
2. Provide means for evaluation and distribution of materials and helpful publications, such as the development of uniform information sheets on the various countries for volunteer workers.
3. Publish a newsletter, for distribution of information on how communities are organized, how volunteers are recruited and their work planned, etc.
4. Counsel with government agencies on policies, especially in relation to local communities -- where to push the government programs and where not!
5. Aid in the development of professional attitudes and concepts in this field.
6. Provide technical aid and consultative services to existing community organizations and those planning to develop services, through visits from qualified staff personnel and through correspondence.
7. Assist in identifying individuals who can participate in conferences and who can assist their nearby communities.
8. Aid in facilitating public relations as to the importance and value of the exchange program.
9. Aid local communities in seeking funds through the very fact of their affiliation with a national organization.

SET MOUNTAIN MEETING

DENVER, Col. -- A regional conference on the exchange program will be held here January 9-10, 1958, reports Miss Elizabeth Blanc, Associate, Rocky Mountain office of the Institute of International Education.

Representatives of volunteer committees in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, as well as several interested government officials, have been invited to attend.

CANADA HELPS CENTER

OTTAWA, Can. -- The Canadian government has decided to provide rent-free premises for the Overseas Friendship Society of Ottawa for "one year, possibly three" writes Miss Evelyn Edgeller of that organization. "Our lease at the present residence runs out at the end of this month and we are naturally very happy to be looking forward to moving to bigger and better quarters. This augurs very well for the future as it is our hope to be able to put on a fund-raising drive."

A TOWN MEETS THE WORLD

WORTHINGTON, Minn. -- This typical midwestern town (pop. 9000) celebrated the tenth anniversary of its "adoption" of Crailsheim, Germany this fall, marking a decade which has seen friendship born in the smoking ruins of war develop into a firm bond of mutual respect and understanding, involving a whole community in international hospitality.

As a direct result of this affiliation, many of the original Marshall Plan German technicians asked to visit Worthington. The town, thus involved early in providing hospitality to foreign visitors, has continued to entertain guests from all over the world. Visitors include people from England, India, Thailand, France, Austria, Belgium, Greece, Korea, Indonesia, Taiwan, Mexico, Colombia, Australia, Rumania and even Russia, as well as Germany. Refugees from Hungary and from Lithuania are now Worthington residents.

A principal dynamo for all this activity is Mrs. Charles Cashel, a Worthington housewife and chairman of their "Crailsheim Committee," who recently was awarded the Officer's Order of Merit by the German Government for her work in the field of international hospitality. Mrs. Cashel accepted the award on behalf of her committee and the community at a public ceremony. She is also a contact for U. S. Government agencies routing foreign visitors through the midwest.

Mrs. Cashel writes that it is difficult to assess the worth of the hospitality experience to the community on a statistical basis but there is, however, "an interest and initiative, a responsibility and responsiveness to international problems that is building up and growing each year... There are reflected benefits to our own communities. In having to evaluate and assess our own agencies and institutions we arrive at a new appreciation of our own national problems and deficiencies. There is the additional factor of having to relate our own values in terms of other accepted but foreign values. It all adds up to increased moral stamina and virtue for our people."

CHESTER BOWLES (cont. from p. 1)

have been such a powerful force in our own development, are universal concepts which are now awakening people in the crowded slums of Tokyo, Lagos, Bangkok, Cairo, Rio de Janeiro, Athens and Calcutta, and in thousands of remote villages, as well as in universities and in government offices. Indeed, it is these very concepts which every year bring thousands of young foreigners to study in the land of Jefferson, Lincoln and Wilson.

"If America's influence on the people of faraway continents is to grow we must reaffirm our own faith in these historic principles and learn to speak more persuasively to others who are now struggling to escape from the bondage of the past.

"In order to strengthen our own Voice of America, let us listen then to these young Voices to America who are now visiting among us. They have much to teach us, while we are teaching them."

LEADERS VISIT MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, Mich. -- Mr. James M. Davis, Director of the University of Michigan's International Center, reports brisk activity around his shop this fall. Some 42 leaders from 14 countries have been entertained at the Center in the period between September 5 and October 19.

WIC ACTING HEAD NAMED

Mr. Howard R. Boozer has been named acting director of the Washington International Center. He has been a staff associate at the American Council on Education since June, 1954.

Mr. Boozer succeeds Dr. Harry A. Wann who had successfully guided the Center throughout its formative years until his recent retirement. The Center was begun as a pilot project by the American Council on Education in 1950. It provides orientation to American life for leaders and specialists as well as technicians, brought to this country from the world over by various U. S. government agencies for experience and training.

International Exchange News

WASHINGTON INTERNATIONAL CENTER
OF THE
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Vol. 2 Summer, 1957 No. 1

The International Atom For Peace

LEWIS L. STRAUSS
Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission

This issue of your newsletter is dedicated to those scientists in many corners of the globe who are using their knowledge to harness the miracle of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of all mankind. Many of these dedicated men and women have passed through the portals of the Washington International Center prior to pursuing their studies in this country. It is with enormous pride that we recount some of their many accomplishments on these pages because we feel certain that they herald a better and more peaceful world for generations to come. We are happy, too, to be able to present this message from Chairman Strauss of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

The United States program of Atoms for Peace, which stirred the hearts and hopes of people everywhere when it was launched by President Eisenhower on December 8, 1953, is dedicated to spreading the benefits of the atom throughout the world.

It was cooperation among scientists from many lands that made possible controlled nuclear fission fifteen years ago. Today, largely through the activities of the U. S. Atoms for Peace program, many nations are sharing in the fruits of this discovery.

The United States presently is cooperating in this field with 40 nations and the number is growing steadily. These friendly countries now have access to our large store of nuclear technology, assistance in utilizing atomic energy for the advancement of medicine, agriculture, industry and, of course, basic research. By direction of President Eisenhower we now have available 100,000 kilograms of uranium 235, to be used as fuel for research and power-producing nuclear reactors in our country and abroad.

Scientists of the Atomic Energy Commission and from American universities and industry have traveled all over the world to spread the message of the peaceful atom. They consult scientists and administrators abroad to plan national programs and discuss how the atom can best serve the individual needs of each country. Similarly, many hundreds of foreign scientists have visited installations in this country to observe the beneficent atom at work.

—continued on page 2

International Exchange News

A quarterly newsletter for all international visitors who have participated in the program of the Washington International Center. Edited, published and distributed free by the

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HARRY A. WANN, *Director*

We have opened the doors of our national laboratories to students from many lands. Working side by side with American scientists, these students and scientists learn skills and exchange ideas and techniques in all aspects of the peaceful applications of atomic energy. The International School of Nuclear Science and Engineering at the Atomic Energy Commission's Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago has trained over two hundred foreign students from 41 nations. At the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, foreign students make up 30 per cent of the total enrollment in courses dealing with the techniques of using radioisotopes in research. Students trained in these schools and the scientists who have gained experience at other Commission facilities in the United States return to their homelands better prepared to help their people reap the benefits of nuclear energy in government programs, in universities, in medicine, agriculture and industry.

The United States initially proposed the creation of the new International Atomic Energy Agency, which is now coming into being. Scientists from many countries, at work on projects under the sponsorship of the Agency, will exchange knowledge and ideas on both the promises and the problems of the nuclear age. This fertilization of knowledge will bear new discovery and development much more quickly than would be possible if such a community of effort did not exist.

Knowledge of the atom is truly international, and only by international effort can its bright promise be fulfilled.

—LEWIS L. STRAUSS, *Chairman*
United States Atomic Energy Commission

HELP WANTED

The warm reception given to the *International Exchange News* around the world is very encouraging, but too many are coming back to us marked "undeliverable", "inconnu", "moved with no address given", etc. How can we reach our one-time visitors when we don't know where they are today? If you move, please give us your new address. If you know anyone who should be receiving the *News*, but isn't, do send us that person's name and address. Typed or printed, please!

Atoms for Peace

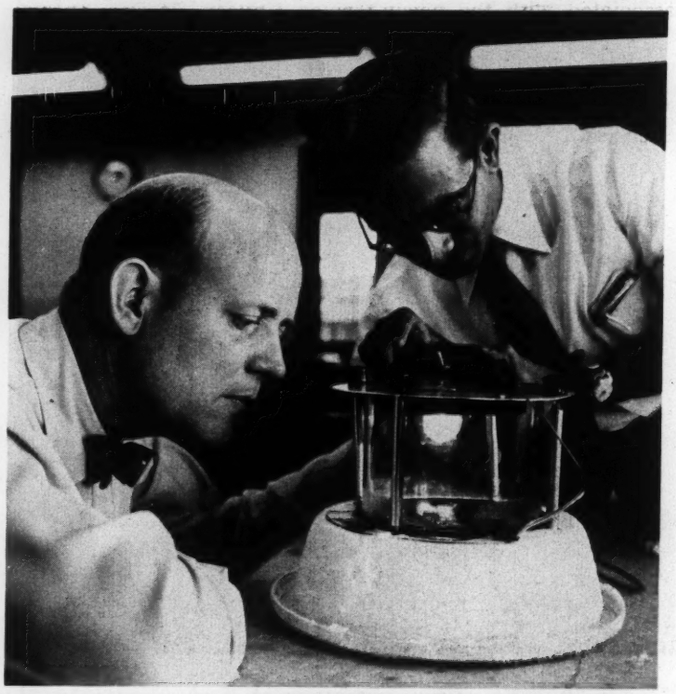
Hopeful and encouraging news of fascinating developments in the field of nuclear energy has been received by the editors of the *International Exchange News* from our friends in all parts of the world. Here are some reports of the activities of former participants in the exchange-of-persons program:

ARGENTINA

His fellow scientists in the United States report that *Sr. Emilio Oscar Roxin*, Director of the Argentine Reactor School, is currently directing a project for the construction of a small reactor.

AUSTRALIA

Mr. Ronald Kenneth Warner is working as a Research Officer in the Chemical Engineering Group of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, Coogee, New South Wales. We hear, too, that *Mr. Alan Ralph Wilson* is serving in a similar capacity in the Health and Radiation Physics Section of the same Commission.



—*Argonne National Laboratory Photo*

V. E. Neilly, Assistant Professor of Engineering, Pennsylvania State University, and Naravanan Srinivasan, Department of Atomic Energy for the Government of India

BELGIUM

We have received news of the activities of the following former ICA participants: *M. Pierre Kruys* is in the employ of a large Belgian oil company, Purfina, as a Senior Chemist; *M. Jean Marien* is working as Chief Engineer for thermodynamic studies in the Center for the Study of the Application of Nuclear Energy (C.E.A.N.); *M. Marcel Paskins* is occupied with the control of the 11,500 kw. Syndicat d'Etudes Pour l'Energie; *M. Raoul Snoy*, Engineer, is working on the maintenance and development of the control apparatus, C.E.A.N.; *M. Jean Storrer* is presently a member of the team sent by the Syndicat d'Etudes Pour L'Energie to the United States to study various types of power reactors.

M. Pierre Marien of Brussels reports that he "met *Villiers, Fritsche* and *Lopez-Rua* at the Calder Hall Symposium in London in November." All were former students at the Argonne National Laboratory.

BRAZIL

Dr. Mozart F. Azevedo has returned home after completing six months of training in this country in the application of radioactive isotopes in medicine. Dr. Azevedo, who is associated with the University of Brazil and the Ministry of Education and Culture, will be instrumental in establishing a radioisotope laboratory for clinical purposes. He studied in this country under the auspices of the ICA.

BURMA

Mr. U Hla Hyunt has been appointed Deputy Director of the Reactor Development Program, Union of Burma, Atomic Energy Center in Rangoon. He was a Delegate to the International Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy held at Geneva in August, 1955.

CHILE

Dr. Luciano Cabala, Dean of the School of Sciences and Mathematics, University of Concepcion, has returned home after three months of observation of Atomic energy centers in the United States. It has been announced that he will be associated with the newly-formed Chilean Atomic Energy Commission.

COLOMBIA

The head of the Radioisotopes and Endocrinology Department of the Instituto Nacional de Cancerologia of Bogata, *Dr. Efraim Otero*, is in this country for a two-year program of study of nuclear medicine. He will spend the major part of his time at the Argonne Cancer Research Hospital in Chicago, performing cancer therapy research.

DENMARK

Mr. P. L. Olgaard, former ICA participant, is working for the Danish Atomic Energy Commission which at present is building an atomic energy laboratory 20 miles west of Copenhagen. "It is our hope that we at this laboratory can make our contribution, though small, to the peaceful application of atomic energy . . ." he writes.

FRANCE

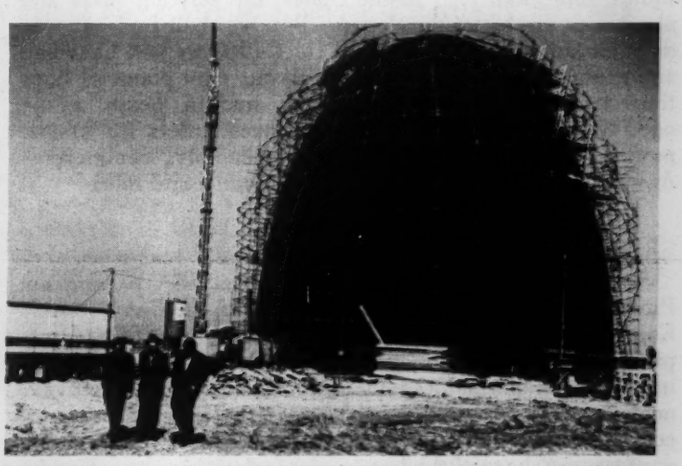
". . . I belong to a firm which is one of the main French boiler manufacturing concerns," reports *M. Hubert L. Villier* of Stein-Roubaix of Paris. ". . . My company takes a deep interest in this new source of energy brought about by nuclear fission and, when I came back from the U.S.A. (as an ICA participant), a nuclear section (was) created for which I am responsible. Our (main) activity for the present time is the production of therman equipment . . . external to nuclear reactions, such as heat exchangers, steam generators using carbon dioxide or a liquid metal as a heating medium. However, we do not intend to confine our work in this field to the sole above listed equipment. In the future we (intend) to build the 'furnace' itself, i.e. the reactor."

M. Paul Marie Domenjoud holds the post of Chief of the Nuclear Research Department with Alsthom Company, in Paris. He reports: ". . . Our work is mainly reactor physics and engineering associated with the French projects which are sponsored by the Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique, Electricite de France, Marine Nationale, Marine Marchande. We are also operating a heat transfer laboratory. (Our) company has done the design work and manufactured a large part of the electric equipment for G1, G2, G3 reactors, (as well as) the magnet and electrical supply system for a proton Synchroton."

Mr. Andre Rene Gautier is reported with the French Atomic Energy Commission as an engineer in the Applied Metallurgy and Chemistry Department.

GERMANY

Herr Gerhard W. Riesch of Frankfurt, in reporting recent developments in his country, writes: "In Germany seven research reactors are under construction. The reactors are mostly financed by the different federal states of the Bundesrepublik. The Munich swimming-pool reactor (see picture) is expected to 'go critical' this coming August—the research reactors in Frankfurt and Hamburg following soon after. Hand-in-hand with the construction of research reactors, extensive programs for the training and education of scientists and engineers are being implemented as well as research plans. To date, two power reactors (15 MWe, boiling water, and 15 MWe, gas-cooled) have been decided upon and several other projects are soon expected to enter the design phase.



Building the Munich Swimming-pool Reactor, March 1957

"The 'Atoms for Peace' program has been implemented in two phases (in Germany):

"(1) The release of general and detailed information through declassification of AEC research reports; the procuring of technical 'know-how' and the solution of engineering and technological problems through training facilities for engineers at American research centers such as the Argonne National Laboratory; technical help in detailed problems through the cooperation of American and German private firms.

"(2) Making available enriched uranium (and possibly other reactor materials) through the U.S. AEC by bilateral agreements."

Herr Riesch, to whom we are indebted for this report, is a nuclear engineer for the planning and development of reactor plants. He is connected with the AEG electrical concern in Frankfurt, and at present is studying the "status of feasibility of various power reactor types." He is a former participant under the auspices of the ICA.

Herr Ulrich Grossmann-Doerth has returned to his job on the staff of the Max Planck Institute for Physics in Gottingen. He writes: ". . . I joined a group which was set up some time ago in the Institute to carry out research on thermo-nuclear fission. It is my intention to write a thesis . . . in this field in order to obtain a doctor's degree. Unfortunately, I cannot tell you what the subject will be since I do not know yet. Our work is still rather preliminary, because we have not reached the stage where experiments can be conducted. It is hoped, however, that we will reach this point in the not too distant future. . . ."

A member of the staff of the "largest electrical utility of the Bundesrepublik," *Herr Karl Penster* reports that his firm

wants ". . . to buy (reactors) in order to make electricity." He also relates that ". . . some days after (returning) to my new office I was confronted with seven proposals for a pilot reactor. Each proposal was more convincing than the other ones, each seemed better . . . (But) we (eventually) made our choice (and) shall buy a closed cycle boiling water reactor plant (made) by three firms—AMF of the U.S.A., MEL of Great Britain and SSW of Germany". He also makes the comment that ". . . it is very interesting to deal with . . . people (who) don't know the difference between an atomic bomb and an atomic power station. (Since) . . . in the Old World we have substantially more individuals per square mile than . . . in the States, the relating fears and phantasies are better developed. But, we shall find our way through and are quite sure that (by) 1960 we will have had and evaluated the first troubles with our pilot plant. I hope these troubles will show up quickly and in 'heaps' as we need to know them (in order) to place orders for atomic power stations." Herr Penster, incidentaly, commutes—American style—60 miles between his home and office.

GREECE

Mr. Stylianos D. Danielopoulos, former ICA participant, Piraeus physicist, has resumed his job with the Greek Atomic Energy Commission where, he reports ". . . We are preparing to install a 1 megawatt research reactor—which is now being manufactured by AMF Atomics, Inc., at a site near Athens. . . . In April we had an isotope technique course for medical people, chemists, engineers in which I gave a good share of the lectures in nuclear physics. Besides this, I have to deal with various other questions as (to) the installation of the reactor, *et cetera* . . ."

Mr. L. N. Sclavenitis of Athens relates that he is continuing his studies of nuclear reactors prior to an anticipated position with the Greek Atomic Energy Commission.

GUATAMALA

Sr. Gustavo Rene Monzon is said to be very busy working as a member of the Nuclear Energy Commission in Guatamala City, the capital of his country.

IRAQ

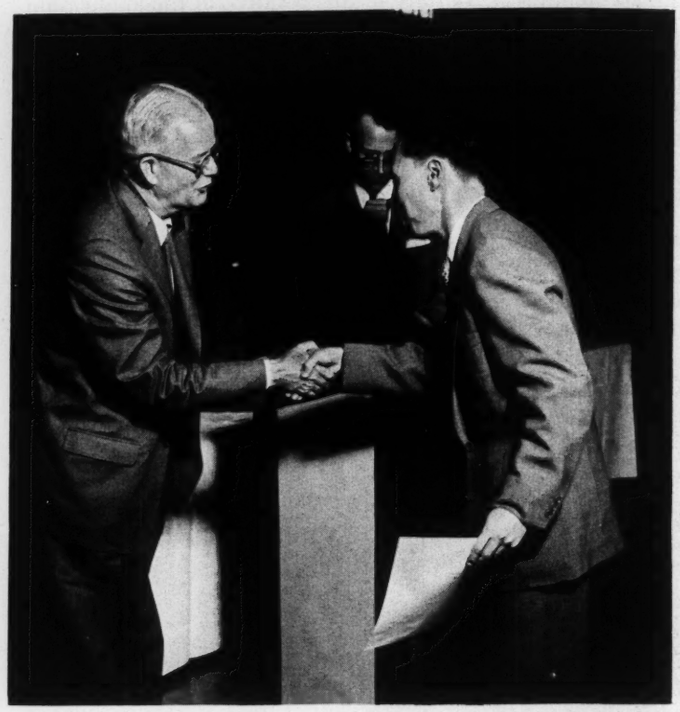
The Development Board of the Iraq Government has allocated one million Dinars ($2,800,000) for the peaceful application of atomic energy. A ministerial committee was formed in 1955 to put the program into effect.

Dr. Mohammed Kashif Al-Ghita is serving as Director of the Atomic Division, Atomic Energy Committee, Ministry of Development in his nation's capital, Baghdad. He is also serving as an Alternate Member of the Scientific Council of the Baghdad Pact Nuclear Center. Among the functions of the Atom Division which Dr. Al-Ghita heads is the selection of qualified Iraqis for training in Iraq or abroad in the various fields of atomic energy. It is also responsible for the airborne survey of Iraq's deposits of uranium and thorium ores. At the present time they are making all the preparatory stages for the research Reactor (Swimming-Pool Type) which will be installed in the proposed Atomic Energy Laboratory in accordance with the United States Atomic Energy Commission's Agreement on Cooperation.

ISRAEL

Mr. Joel Gutmann is working in the field of Radiochemistry as a Research Chemist for the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission. Our correspondents tell us that *Mr. Gideon Pery* is a Pilot Plant Engineer in the same Commission.

Mr. Chen-Hwa Cheng receiving his diploma at the last session of the Argonne National Laboratory



—Argonne National Laboratory Photo

ITALY

Reports from Italy indicate that many industrial groups are interested in a power reactor program. At present they are utilizing their technicians to gain pertinent information. The first reactor is expected to be in operation—i.e. "will go critical"—late in 1958. It will be a research CPS type reactor.

". . . My country, Italy, being a power-hungry country, (is) seriously considering the possibilities of exploiting nuclear energy as a source of electrical power. The need for highly trained technical personnel is, therefore, of vital importance," writes *Sr. Maurizio Zifferero,* of the Centro di Chimica Nucleare del Consiglio Nazionale Delle Ricerche, located in Rome. "My contribution to this nuclear future (lies) both in research and teaching. . . . Upon my return (from the United States) I was asked to lecture on 'Reactor Chemistry' at the University of Rome. Incidentally, (with regard to research), I came back with new ideas (which I used) to set-up a program to extend my previous experience in hot atom chemistry to a broader field . . ." ICA originally brought Signor Zifferero to the U. S. Zifferero attended the Symposium on the Chemical Processing of Radiated Fuels held in Brussells May 21-25. He reports that he ran into "a lot of friends"—many of whom were "Argonne people."

Sr. Lorenzo Roseo, Milanese scientist, is presently employed by the Edison Company in that fabled city. This firm, "which generates and distributes electric power in Northern Italy, is planning to build and operate nuclear power reactors as soon as possible." Meanwhile, Signor Roseo is working in the Engineering Division ". . . which is building a 5 MW research reactor of the CP-5 type in the vicinity of Milan." Very active, he also taught Reactor Engineering in the post-graduate course on Applied Nuclear Physics, which was given at Milan's Polytechnic Institute earlier this year.

JAPAN

The Assistant Chief of the Control Section of the Japanese Atomic Energy Bureau, *Mr. Yoshinori Ihara* is interested in the economic aspects of nuclear power reactors. He also wants to learn how to evaluate the possibilities of nuclear reactor hazards. With regard to developments in his country, he reports that the first Japanese reactor (solution type) is "going critical." The second one (CP-5 type) is under construction, the third one (N.U.-D_2O type) is under design. Japan is spending some 29 million dollars in 1957 in nuclear energy research development activities. Mr. Ihara adds, too, that the Japanese are also considering the possibilities of importing large scale nuclear power reactors.

Mr. Kiyoaki Taketani, reporting developments in the Land of the Rising Sun, writes that he has "been working as a 'senior researcher' seeking to construct a metallurgy laboratory." He has already designed such a laboratory and has studied "the nuclear fuels for our domestic natural uranium-heavy water reactor which will be constructed by 1959."

Mr. Ryohei Kiyose, Department of Chemical Engineering of the University of Tokyo: ". . . I am proud to be able to tell you that we are now developing our systems of research and training in our faculties to contribute (to) the progress in this new technical field of nuclear engineering in Japan. Furthermore, we are now awaiting our first nuclear research reactor which will be housed in the Japanese Atomic Energy Research Institute in July. The reactor is a Water Boiler built for the Institute by the Atomic International Company of the United States.

"Last May, we had a memorable meeting at the U.S.-Japan Joint Atomic Industrial Forum in Tokyo and many distinguished technical representatives (from both countries) attended the Conference. We heard a number of very interesting and valuable speeches and I believe that they were (helpful to us) . . . (but particularly) to the young people in attendance who are in technical fields . . . through (such) international cooperation—and also, by our own efforts, we are hoping to develop our own way of utilizing these new techniques in many fields of industry and science . . ."

NORWAY

Mr. Einar Jamne writes that he is "employed as a mechanical engineer by the Institutt for Atomenergi in Lillestrom" . . . where he is working on the development of an experimental power reactor. ". . . The reactor is going to be put in operation at the beginning of next year—the mounting (of the reactor) is going on (at the present time) in both the workshop and at the site. . . . (But), a lot of detail work has to be finished which occupies most of my time. . . . In (the meantime) I am looking into new projects."

Mr. Leif Voren Lund of Lillestrom, reports: ". . . I am working at the Joint Establishment for Nuclear Energy Research (JENER) at Kjeller. This Fall we hope to start the new boiling water reactor (heavy water natural uranium), and to start a pilot plant for reprocessing spent fuel elements. I am working with—and have the responsibility for—the pilot plant. The purpose of the pilot plant is to gain experience (in order to be able) to work with radioactivity at a multicurie level, to train engineers, to check to our own satisfaction our own dabs from the laboratory, and figures from literature (in the field). This pilot plant . . . (is) the first step necessary before building a full-scale plant."

PHILIPPINES

Former exchangees are reported to be eagerly awaiting the building of a research reactor in the Philippines. Meanwhile, they are utilizing their knowledge and training in the field of nuclear science for the protection of X-ray workers in hospitals—handling and disposal of radioactive materials and protection in mining of metals.

Among these Filipino experts are: *Mr. Florencio Medina* who is serving as Chief of the Research and Development Division of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, as well as *Mr. José C. Torres* who is Chief of the Electrical Engineering Design Section of the National Power Corporation.

PORTUGAL

Sr. Ricardo de Melo Cabrita is serving the cause of science as well as his country as a Reactor Expert with the Portuguese Commission for Nuclear Studies in Lisbon.

SPAIN

Five former ICA participants are serving the twin causes of peace and prosperity on the Iberian Peninsula. They are *Sr. Oscar Reynaldo Jimenez* who is in charge of the Project and Construction of some portions of the swimming-pool type reactor as Chief Operator; *Sr. Federico Echevarria Goded,* Consultant Engineer for General Electrica Espanola; *Sr. Luis Gutierrez Jodra,* Chief of the Materials Division, Spanish Nuclear Energy Board; *Sr. José Ruiz Lopez-Rua,* Chief, Division of Reaction is also Project Manager for the swimming-pool type reactor; *Sr. Rogelio Torres Segovia,* Chief, Control and Instruments Section, Reactors Division.

At present Spain is placing the major emphasis in her Atomic Energy Program on the training of personnel. Spanish scientists are closely watching "world nuclear power production trends." However, there is currently a Prototype 20 MW Power Reactor project underway.

SWEDEN

Mr. Jan Erland Flinta is a Research Engineer for the Atomic Energy Commission in Stockholm; while *Mr. Curt Mileikowsky* is President of the Swedish Society of Technologists as well as Chief of the Nuclear Division of the Allmanna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget (ASEA) Vasteras.

SWITZERLAND

Reported by authorities in this country as a "highly qualified person . . .", *Mr. Andreas Fritzsche* is working as Chief Design Engineer for Reactor, Ltd.

On May 17 the Geneva reactor, now called "SAPHIR" (i.e. sapphire) was inaugurated. "Its rated power of 1 MW with forced circulation will be reached only after the behavior of the reactor is fully known at lower power," reports *Mr. Theo Schaub* of Reactor Ltd., of Zurich.

THAILAND

The faculty of Bangkok's Chulalongkorn University contains a number of former ICA participants who double as members of the Research Group of the Sub-Committee of the Thailand Atomic Energy Committee for Peace—they are *Mr. Rawi Bhavilai, Mr. Luen Bintasan, Mr. Sangat Rudrakanchana* and *Mr. Sukhum Sritanyaratha.*

Currently training in the United States is *Mr. Sangaroon Rathagasikorn,* who upon return to his own country will be responsible for the maintenance of the buildings which house Thailand's research reactor activities. *Dr. Arth Nakornthap* is also here studying the use of radioisotopes in research and radiation-induced mutation in plant breeding.

Mr. Prasom Sthapitanonda followed his studies in the U.S.A. with a field program of visits to various organizations concerned with radioactive waste disposal problems. Mr. Sthapitanonda is an instructor in the Chemistry Department of Chulalongkorn where he will return to teach and direct nuclear research.

International Centers Elsewhere

The Instituto Chileno-Norteamericano de Cultura of Temuco, Chile, marked the second anniversary of its founding this June, *Snrta. Viola de Partarrieu,* the librarian, reports. "We started our Institute in a very poor way . . . (but now) we (are able to) offer ten English classes. We also hold folklore classes, conferences, weekly meetings with film programs from the USIS, and a tea-party every month at which students and members have a chance to practice their English with resident North Americans . . . and, everyone helps! Young ladies help to serve, gentlemen decorate our small hall, and everyone brings something toward the tea. Everything that is left is auctioned. With this money we are getting kitchenware for our Institute. Don't you think that shows understanding and good will?" We do indeed, and we wish the Institute every success.

The *Club des 4 Vents* is the name of an international center in Paris, of which *M. Francois Dausset* is general secretary. M. Dausset was a WIC visitor this spring and left a program and informative booklets about Club activities with us. It aims to bring visitors and French people together in a program which will help to create friendship and mutual understanding, and at a nominnal cost. Last year, visitors from 33 countries took part in various phases of the Club's program, and over 500 foreign and French people participated. The Club presents art exhibitions and music programs as well as providing discussion programs in several languages. In the event you are visiting Paris and would like to contact the Club, you can find it at 1, Rue Gozlin, Paris 6e (Place St. Germain-des-Prés).

International educational exchange is being fostered in Germany by two former visitors from Dusseldorf, *Dr. Warner Kluxin* and *Dr. Karl Rudolf Jaensch.* They are associated in a project sponsored by the Ministry of Education of North Rhine-Westphalia. They write that they are "arranging courses and visiting tours for teachers from foreign countries to give them an idea of what post-war Germany looks like and what her activities are, particularly in the cultural field and in education. We hope that these contacts between German and foreign teachers contribute to further international understanding. Groups of French, English and Dutch teachers as well as other educators were our guests in 1956, and we are expecting teachers from Austria, Spain, Italy, Belgium and Finland . . . in 1957. We do our best to help individual teachers from your country who visit our land . . . (and) we hope to further develop this programme in future . . . "

Over 2000 leaders from 29 foreign countries visited Hawaii during the last two-and-a-half years, participating in what is known as the "technical cooperation" program. This is a joint territorial and International Cooperation Administration project. The International Cooperation Center which carries out the program is located in Honolulu. It was established in May, 1954, and is administered by a staff of three people, headed by *Dr. Dai Ho Chun.*

People

A heartwarming message comes from Finland's *Mr. Jouke Koljonen,* Information Chief for the Finnish forest industry. ". . . The *International Exchange News* (which) I got yesterday was such a good greeting that I simply had to write a letter . . . If we only could meet more people from our neighbour countries as well as from far-away corners of the world, we certainly could understand that basic problems are the same in igloos, tents, suburban homes and in the palaces of the rich and the mighty . . ."

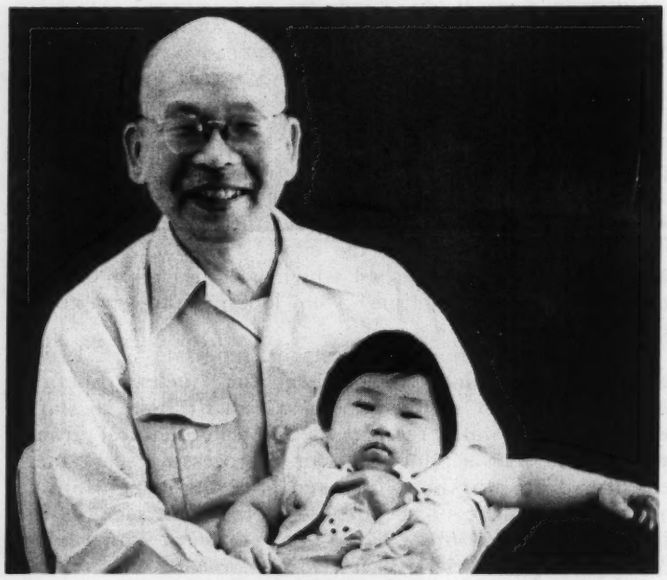
Sr. Mauricio Tabak, currently in the U. S. as a grantee from Chile, reversed the usual Center procedures this spring when he gave an interesting lecture on his country to assembled WIC staff members. He graciously answered many of the staff's questions concerning his homeland. An employee of the Corporacion de Fomento de la Producion in Santiago, he is studying chemical engineering while here.

Mrs. Felisa F. de Kohany of Buenos Aires, Argentina, participated in the National Convention of the National Council of Jewish Women this spring, culminating several months' study as an exchangee in the United States in social welfare work. She is particularly interested in leadership-training and guidance.

Acquisition of a wife, and now a baby daughter, plus a new position is the happy report of *Mr. Pedro C. Carag* of Manila. Recalling with pleasure his orientation studies as well as his extra-curricular activities while in Washington, Mr. Carag writes: ". . . I left the (Philippine) Government service last year and joined my present firm as Office Counsel . . . I believe that there is as much need of enlightenment in the ranks of management as in the ranks of labor and government . . ."

Her interest aroused in the people of far-off Indonesia when she made friends with fellow exchange visitors from that country while in the Center, *Srta. Maria Cecilia Ribas Carneiro* of Rio de Janeiro has continued to pursue international goodwill now that she is back in her native Brazil. When the Indonesian Republic opened its first embassy in Rio, Senorita Ribas-Carneiro made it a point to visit there. She met many of the staff members, she writes us, and ". . . we are good friends and I do my best to help them to build up a good friendship between our two countries. You see, this is working for peace, too!" She is a very busy lady, it seems, for she is continuing to teach, and also is studying for a law degree!

An unusual newspaper, the *Shimbun no Shimbun,* ("devoted to the advancement of the cultural standards of the Japanese people"), is edited and published in Tokyo by a former exchange visitor, *Mr. Seiji Shiki.* With a daily circulation of about 10,000, the paper is directed to newspaper circles and the publishing industry generally, Mr. Shiki



Seiji Shiki with his year-old grandson Itchiro

writes, and has recently added radio and television news. Plans are under way for the publication's 35th anniversary celebration next March. Shown here with his year-old grandson, Itchiro, Mr. Shiki has two sons, one of whom is associated with him in business, the other a geographer; and one daughter, a nun.

Milestones

The one-thousandth technical cooperation participant from Indonesia arrived in the United States this spring to make studies in the field of trade promotion and management development. The participant is *Mr. Jusuf Prawirasujatma*, Senior Trade Officer with the Directorate of Trade, Ministry of Economic Affairs. The Indonesian Government official was active in the Youth Movement for the Reconstruction of the Republic of Indonesia several years ago. He hopes in his travels here to learn much that will be helpful in expanding the embryo Chamber of Commerce which he recently helped to establish in his own country.

Welcoming ceremonies for Jusuf Prawirasujatma (second from left), the 1000th Indonesian ICA participant. Officials attending include: (l. to r.) Dr. Warren Nystrom, Manager, International Relations Department, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Carl W. Flesher, Assistant Deputy Director for Technical Services, ICA; Moekarto Notowidigdo, Indonesian Ambassador to the U.S.; and Howard P. Jones, State Department Deputy Assistant for Far Eastern Economic Affairs

Sr. Gustavo Campaña, 1953 leader grantee, was awarded the National Theater Prize for Chile earlier this year. This prize was given to Senor Campaña for his radio program, "The Chilean Family", which is broadcast three times a week over eight stations in that country.

Frau Amalie Schaemminger, Director of the Austro-American Institute of Education and a 1955 leader grantee, was awarded the Silver Medal of Honor for services to the Republic of Austria this year by the President of Austria. Director Schaemminger has lectured on several occasions at the Institute about her experiences abroad.

The Center is delighted to receive the announcement of the marriage of *M. Michel Nicolas*, former exchange visitor, and *Mlle. Bernadette du Chazaud*, at Uchaux, France.

Dr. Reinhold Maier was elected National Chairman at this year's Federal Convention of the Free Democratic Party in Germany. Dr. Maier, a 1954 leader grantee, was formerly Minister President of Baden Wurttemberg. Reports of the Convention proceedings indicate that with the election of Dr. Maier, the Free Democratic Party wishes to demonstrate its unity and intention to become the third big party of Germany in the September federal elections.

Since returning to Indonesia after his exchange program study in the United States, *Mr. A. M. Abdoel Gais* has been appointed Director of the newly-established Vocational High School at Bandjermasin. "There are now ten such schools in my country," Mr. Gais tells us. He "recalls with pleasure" the many friends he made in America, but especially his "joy of meeting other visitors from 26 countries during the Center week."

Mr. Cesar V. Callenta, 1956 grantee, writes: ". . . since my return to the Philippines last August, I have been given an assignment as Curriculum Laboratory Coordinator as well as instructor at the Pangasinan Normal School . . . I also act as consultant during workshops and seminars in curriculum development in the provinces which the school serves . . ."

You will be interested to learn that a former exchange visitor is the present Premier of Iran! He is *Dr. Manouchehr Eghbal*, who visited the United States in 1955 under the Department of State's International Educational Exchange Program. The Prime Minister was formerly Chancellor of the University of Tehran and Dean of the Medical School.

Dr. Mohammed Kashif Al-Ghita, Secretary General of the Iraq Atomic Energy Commission, and Mrs. Al-Ghita announce the birth in Baghdad of a son, Haider. . . . Congratulations!

Alumni Associations Active

Lucky Brazil has three active exchange program alumni clubs—latest of which is the *Thomas Jefferson Club* of São Paulo. A recent luncheon meeting was attended by nearly fifty people who had studied in the United States under the Point IV Program, the Smith-Mundt program, and the Rockefeller Foundation, and they came from five nearby cities. Chairman of that occasion was *Dr. Sebastiao Concalvas da Silva*, Information Officer of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture. We understand that the other clubs are to be found in Belo Horizonte and Curitiba—the latter organization being called the *Cracked Bell Club*—in reference, of course, to the American Liberty Bell.

The inaugural meeting of *America Kai*, an association of former Japanese exchangees, was held last March in Tokyo. The organization of this group, and arrangements for its meeting, were made by a group of 1955 grantees, headed by *Mr. Seiki Miyake*, a political commentator; *Mr. Shunkichi Takesuchi*, a National Diet Member and President of *Radio Aomori*, and *Mr. Goro Kambayashi*, editor of *Bungaku Kai*, a national periodical. Invitations were sent to all 174 returned leader grantees, and 61 attended. The association also plans to form a branch in Kansai, where the majority of the returned leader grantees are university professors.

Dr. Oh Kim Seng, a young physician in Penang, Malaya, has been elected president of the newly-formed American Universities Club of Malaya, which has its headquarters in Penang. Membership consists of people who have studied in American educational institutions. One of the Club's functions is to advise Malayan students who plan to study in the United States. It is also hoped—sometime in the future—that they will be able to provide scholarships for students going to America. This is the first organization of its type in Malaya, although a similar club was formed some time ago in Singapore.

Here is something which may interest your alumni organization. A list of all returned Pakistani exchangees, including a record of the background, training and experience of each person, will be maintained by the Professional Personnel Advisory Committee of the American Universities Alumni Association of Karachi. This information will be made available to prospective employers and the Committee's records will include all Pakistani returnees, regardless of the auspices under which they studied in the United States.

The Exchange Corner

Herr Manfred Knayer of Stuttgart, Germany, will be glad to know that his request for a correspondent for the son of a friend has been fulfilled. The American "pen pal" is a 16-year-old student at Wakefield High School, Arlington, Virginia, a school which many international visitors have toured during their orientation week here. The Wakefield boy, son of a U.S. Army officer, lived for two years at Hanau, near Frankfurt am/Main. He has maintained his interest in Germany and at present is studying that language.

Snrta. Maria Cecilia Ribas Carneiro, who teaches in a girls' school in Rio de Janeiro, has sent us the names of some of her pupils who would like to correspond with American students. As soon as school resumes this Fall, we will arrange this with a local high school.

Incidentally, adults and children in foreign countries who would like to participate in a letter-writing program with American correspondents may do so by informing *Mrs. Anna Lord Strauss,* Chairman of the Letter-Writing Committee of President Eisenhower's People-to-People Program, at 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, New York. In order to find congenial correspondents, information included with a request should give name, age, complete address, special interests and hobbies.

Such personal correspondence can help build friendship and understanding, can work for peace, and can be an introduction to a new country, its people and its culture. Former exchange visitors may find such correspondence with persons in communities which they have visited in this country especially interesting.

Staff Notes

Two long-time staff members of the Washington International Center have resigned their posts this summer, to the great regret of their associates and friends. They are *Miss Ann Goplerud,* who has been in charge of the Evening Activities Program since October, 1952, and *Miss Judith Clippinger,* who has been Staff Assistant in Airport Reception since December, 1953. Miss Clippinger, who comes from Cincinnati, Ohio, is spending the summer with her family in Europe, primarily in the Balkans and Near East, where she hopes to see many of her friends who were former visitors here.

Miss Goplerud asks the IEN to send her warm greetings to the many friends whom she has met through her work at the Center, and to say that she will welcome hearing from everyone at her home address: 431 Walnut Street, Osage, Iowa. She does not want to lose touch with a single person!

The new Evening Activities Director is *Miss Ada R. Kimsey,* a native of Kansas City, and a graduate from the University of Missouri's famed School of Journalism. For the past several years she has been in Europe with the Foreign Service of the U. S. Department of State. Among the positions she has successfully held are Director of *Amerikhaus* at Stuttgart, at Mannheim and at Marburg, in Germany. We welcome her heartily to the Center Staff.

Dr. Charles W. Merrifield, who has been with the Center as a Staff Associate for two years, is now in the process of completing his intensive study of the WIC orientation programs and experience. The first section of the study, dealing with the international visitors' reaction, has been completed; the second, on staff recommendations, is in the process of being readied; and the summation will be finished in August. The departure of Dr. Merrifield, as well as of his invaluable assistant, *Mrs. Nancy Mould,* creates a real gap for the remaining staff.

Mr. Walter H. Plischke had an interesting experience recently when as interpreter he accompanied the Mayor of Heilbronn, Germany, *Herr Paul Meyle,* on a visit with *General Alfred M. Gruenther,* currently President of the American Red Cross. General Gruenther's son is presently stationed at Heilbronn. Afterwards, they were driven to the Pentagon where an Army colonel conducted them on a tour of that impressive structure.

Mrs. Miriam T. Murtha of Arlington, Virginia, formerly active in newspaper and civic work, has joined the Center staff as assistant to the editor of the newsletter.

FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Friends:

Once again it is my pleasure to send you warmest greetings, and to express our appreciation for your welcome flow of letters and messages.

It is especially encouraging to have reports of new international centers in your countries. Whenever people from many lands meet with intentions of mutual understanding, another step toward enduring peace is taken. As we advance in worldwide cooperation, we progress toward the solution of many common problems.

An outstanding example of the success of international effort is the growing contribution of the atomic scientist to human health and welfare. From earliest history, the development of civilization has depended heavily on the discovery, supply and use of new forms of energy. In the middle half of the twentieth century, science has given the world its unique contribution of atomic power.

In his message to this paper, Mr. Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, predicts a better future for all peaceful nations through constructive use of this new source of energy. Emphasizing the importance of cooperative effort, Mr. Strauss says, "Knowledge of the atom is truly international, and only by international effort can its bright promise be fulfilled."

Modern projects for promoting human welfare and prosperity demand modern methods of study and work. The contemporary way is the international way of exchanging ideas and techniques for the future benefit of all our peoples.

We are deeply appreciative of the reports made to the INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE NEWS by you who work in the nuclear physics laboratories of the world. You have set an impressive example of achievement through international cooperation, and you have given us added reason to believe in our steady advancement toward our shared ideals of lasting peace, better health and improved standards of living for all.

With cordial greetings,

International Exchange News

WASHINGTON INTERNATIONAL CENTER
OF THE
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Vol. 2 Fall, 1957 No. 2

Water, Earth's Most Precious Mineral

Essential to Life

There is no need for mankind to fear world wide drought. Water, the essential crystal of life, is never scarce everywhere at the same time. As long as the sun shines and the day's length is 24 hours; as long as winds blow and the atmospheric weather factory continues to work full time, there always will be fresh water available somewhere to nourish our crops and move the wheels of industry.

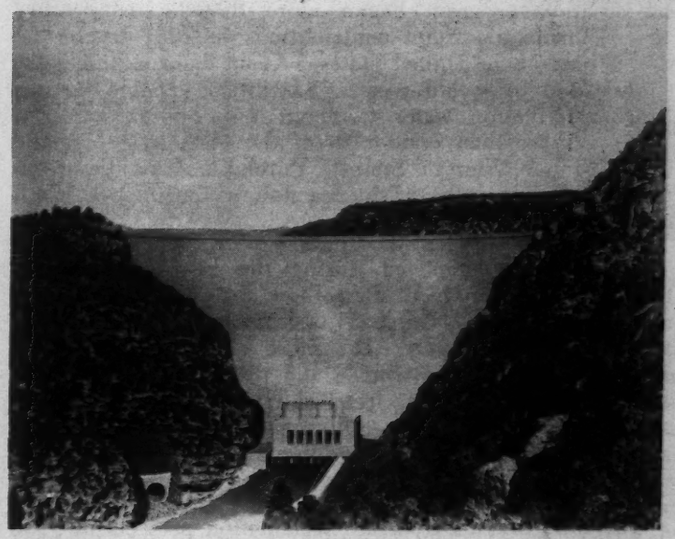
In all nature's workshop water is earth's most precious mineral, as necessary for the formation of rocks as for the growth of living things.

Water must be of high quality to meet the needs of man, the higher plants and animals. It must be plentiful, for without water in quantity this planet would be as lifeless as a meteor. Modern industry and a high standard of living are both founded on water in abundance. Difficulties arise when human population growth and industrial demands occur in areas of water scarcity instead of water abundance. It must be cool. The purest drinking water is distinctly unpalatable if too warm. Industry calls for vast quantities as coolants, hence the popularity of riverbank sites for industrial uses. Ground water is especially valuable for cooling because of its uniform temperature, but when used for this purpose it should be returned to the aquifers from which it was removed in order to avoid depletion of the ground-water reservoirs.

Astronomers tell us that our planet is especially favored among the Sun's family, as a place where conditions are right for hydrogen and oxygen to unite as a liquid. In fact, Earth may be the only place in the universe where this compound exists in all three phases, liquid, solid and gaseous and can be readily changed from one to another.

Why and where in the world, is there plenty of pure, cool water? This is a question the answer to which will require a great deal of study.

If the present phenomenal increase in the world's population, and the current trend toward a higher standard of living for more people continue, even water-rich nations must plan wise water-use programs for the future. The time is gone when water can be considered "as free as the air we breathe." — U. S. Geological Survey



Bureau of Reclamation photo

FLAMING GORGE DAM, UTAH. Artist's drawing of Flaming Gorge Dam on the Green River in Utah, shows the type of giant dams built by the Bureau of Reclamation under the Federal water resource conservation program furnishing irrigation water for more than 7½ million acres of land in 17 Western States.

Friends Around The World

The warm concept of international friendship and hospitality born through the Exchange Program continues to thrive in various parts of the world.

Dr. Alfred Gailer of Offenburg, Germany, has sent us the following very encouraging testimonial:

"The interesting exchange of ideas in the *International Exchange News* causes me to relate something which didn't occur in the United States, but took place here in Offenburg. It was brought about indirectly by my exchange visit to the United States.

"The Seventh American Army Symphony Orchestra gave a guest concert here last December. Arrangements for the

—continued on page 8

International Exchange News

A quarterly newsletter for all international visitors who have participated in the program of the Washington International Center. Edited, published and distributed free by the

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HARRY A. WANN, *Director*

Reclamation In The U.S.A.

The Bureau of Reclamation — carrying forward a water-conservation program begun more than a half-century ago — made important contributions in 1957 to the resource base of the United States. About $135 million were converted into wealth-creating facilities capable of delivering irrigation water to about 7 ½ million acres of land — more than one-fourth of the total irrigable land in 17 of our Western States. Purchases from these expenditures were reflected in the flow of business in both domestic and foreign markets.

Construction completed during the year added more than 160,000 acre-feet of storage space in new Reclamation project reservoirs; 57,000 kilowatts of hydroelectric generating capacity; 117 miles of canals, aqueducts, and related water conveyance and distribution structures; and 520 miles of large electrical transmission lines. Construction now under way will provide 41 million feet of storage space and some two million kilowatts of generating capacity in future years.

The total harvest from all Reclamation projects in 1956 — the latest recorded year — was valued at more than $951.6 million, an average of $148.69 per irrigated acre.

A notable event of the year was the start of construction on the Colorado River Storage Project. On October 15, 1956, *President Eisenhower* pressed a gold key at the White House to signal simultaneous explosions in the construction of Glen Canyon Dam in Arizona and Flaming Gorge Dam in Utah. These are key structures in a project which will provide nearly 35 million acre-feet of storage space and 1,150,000 kilowatts of hydroelectric generating capacity for development of the vast Upper Colorado River Basin's irrigable lands and abundant resources of fuel, oil, minerals, and timber.

During the year, 141 foreign engineers and other technical experts from 21 countries received on-the-job training with the Bureau of Reclamation; 125 from 22 countries spent shorter periods of official observation; and 100 foreign accredited visitors and several hundred tourists, students, and other foreign nationals stopped at Bureau installations. Thirty Bureau engineers were on foreign assignments during the year to projects in Lebanon, Formosa, Pakistan and Australia.

—WILBUR A. DEXHEIMER, Commissioner
U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

The Battle For Water

The problem of water conservation is almost as old as man himself. Even in the Twentieth Century water is a very vital concern to people in many arid and semi-arid areas of the world. We are happy to have the opportunity here to report what many former participants in the Exchange Program are doing all over the globe to solve this problem which is of such enormous importance to all of us:

BRAZIL

Sr. Jose Candido Castro Parente Pessoa has been promoted to the position of General Director of the National Department Against Drought by his Government. *Senhor Pessoa* also revisited the Denver Bureau of Reclamation offices this year. His one-year program in the United States began in January, 1952 and was extended through July, 1953.

CHILE

News of much conservation progress in this country has been received. *Senor Benjamin Fernandez Medina* of Chili — a 1956 student of Soil Conservation and Irrigation, reports for example:

". . . I work on the 'Pilot' agriculture program called '*Plan Chillan.*' It began in 1953 and is the result of an agreement between the U. S. Point IV Program and the Chilean Ministry of Agriculture — it is a good example of what can be done to solve conservation problems.

"We have been working for many years in the field of water and soil conservation here in Chile. The Government has become increasingly aware of the importance of keeping agricultural land permanently productive. It is realized that productive land is the source of human sustenance and security and is, thus, closely tied with the welfare of our people.

"Erosion is being attacked by a variety of soil-saving practices such as crop rotation, fertilization, pastures, terraces, and strip-cropping. We have introduced many exotic species and varieties of grasses and legumes in both irrigated areas as well as upon range lands. We are improving conservation methods and techniques year after year. Currently, I am also working on irrigation problems, basic soil and water relationships, drainage, water-consumption, etc. We are emphasizing irrigation methods because we realize successful application will mean savings in water, money and hand labor.

"Another interesting area of study which we are now exploring is the amount of water consumed by crops in transpiration, evaporation and tissue-building. Knowledge of the water requirements of any crop is essential when planning the construction, operation and maintenance of multiple-purpose projects and by those responsible for guiding and assisting farmers in the solution of their irrigation problems . . ."

Sr. Alberto Arretz, a recent visitor to the Center, has also told us about other developments in Chile. As Chief of the Construction Department of the Bureau of Irrigation of the Ministry of Public Works, he is directly concerned with the present Five Year Plan to build dams, canals and irrigation facilities, all of which will help to develop the country's agricultural and industrial resources. He told us, for example, about the Azapa Irrigation Project in Northern Chile near the Peruvian border which is

presently under construction. He told, too, of the Yeso Dam in Central Chile which will regulate the flow of the Maipo River — the "most important river in Chile." This dam is particularly vital because the Maipo irrigates 300,000 acres near Santiago and provides the water supply for the city itself. The Yeso Dam is in the Andes and 8,000 feet above sea level.

Because it rains in Chile from May through September, which is followed by drought, water conservation projects are a necessity. One such project, the Laguna del Maule Dam, was completed this year and will provide both power as well as water for irrigation. Additional canals and irrigation projects are also planned which will regulate the flow of the Maule River. They will irrigate 125,000 acres of new land and will "regulate more than 350,000 acres."

In arid Southern Chile, the Diguillin Dam is being built under the above mentioned Chillan Plan. The Bio Bio Sur Canal is also under construction and will irrigate 40,000 acres — the second section doubling that capacity at 1500 cubic feet per second.

AUSTRALIA

This Spring, *Mr. Ian Pollitt Sargeant* visited his old training grounds in Denver, Colorado, enroute home to Australia after a business trip to Europe. A civil engineer, *Mr. Sargeant* spent eight months in the United States in 1952 on a training program with the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. He is now Senior Engineer in Project Investigations for the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority in Australia.

INDIA

". . . The Government of India has appointed a High Level Flood Committee to examine flood control problems in India. I am presently serving on the staff of this Committee as Deputy Director. I understand our Government has requested the services of two American experts to serve on the Committee . . . ," writes *Mr. K. V. Krishnamurthy* who makes his home in New Delhi.

Also, from Meencut, India, *Mr. E. U. Philipose*, Executive Engineer, writes, ". . . I am posted in charge of the construction of two dams of medium size — one an earth dam, another a rock-fill. At present, we are engaged in the detailed design of these dams. The construction of the earth dam has just started while the diversion tunnel for the rock-fill has just commenced. Needless to say that my training with the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation will be of great use to me . . ."

ISRAEL

The *New York Times* recently reported that " . . . Israel is looking forward to the use of nuclear power for irrigation, industry and the development of mineral resources.

"Israel's scientists have been undertaking an intensive study of the manufacture of heavy water, and of the possible extraction of uranium from phosphates mined in the Negev."

By 1965, it is expected, a limit may be reached in the expansion of agriculture through fresh water development projects. Cheap nuclear power is expected to provide the energy needed for de-salting water for agriculture, making possible the reclamation of as many as 500,000 acres of land.

IRAN

A graduate of the Argonne International School of Nuclear Science and Engineering, *Eugene O'Brien, Jr.*, writes that he is presently "engaged in the organization and supervision of surveys and investigations leading to the development of the resources of the Khuzestan Region — this includes power, irrigation, agriculture, industry, flood control, etc. Nuclear energy will be used to implement certain aspects of the project in the future. . ."

His Imperial Majesty, the Shahinshah, at the inaugurating ceremony of the Teheran Water Works, October 27, 1955.

A former exchange program visitor, *Mr. A. Meykadeh* who was here in 1955, is now Managing Director of the Teheran Water Board in Iran. He is justly proud of the fine water supply system which has been built up in Teheran, designed to meet the needs of the Capital City now and with due allowance for the future increase in population. Chief source of supply is the Karaj River from which water is conveyed partly by twin steel pipelines and partly by aqueduct. The water system includes the intake works and detritus tanks, a water purification plant, reservoirs and distribution areas, pump house and chemical manufacturing plants.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. Shu-Ling Chu, Chief of the Planning Division of the Water Resources Planning Commission of the Chinese Ministry of Economic Affairs, writes that he is currently serving as Project Manager on the Lungchien Hydro-Electric Project for the Taiwan Power Company. He reports, also, that the Shimen (multiple-purpose) Storage Dam is presently under construction. When completed, this dam will provide for the irrigation of over 60,000 hectares. A power plant which is being built in conjunction with the Dam will produce 80,000 kilowatts of electricity, and will be completed in 1961.

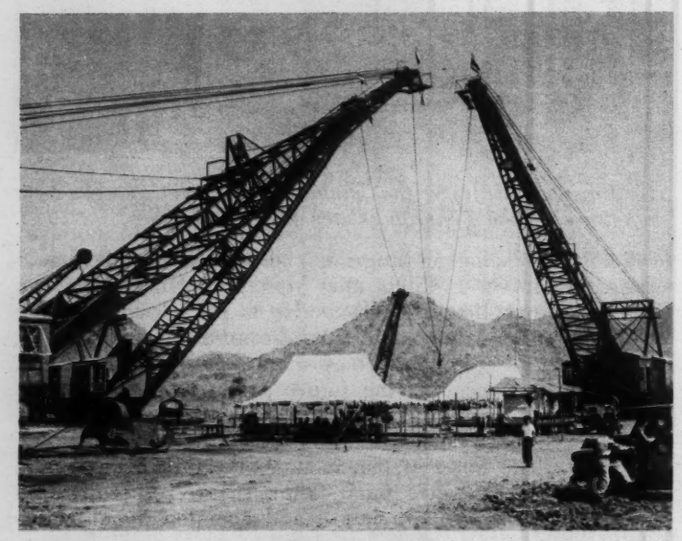
Mr. Chu also predicts that the Lungchien hydro-electric power station will be completed in the Summer of 1958 — it will include a pressurized tunnel, a long, high-pressure

penstock, an underground power plant as well as a tailrace tunnel on the Lung-Feng Chi River. This project is located in Eastern Taiwan.

All of these fascinating developments are a result of the fact that the Nationalist Government established what is known as the Water Resources Planning Commission in November, 1955. It aims to develop water resources on Taiwan under a unified plan which will provide for the future power and food needs of the island's populace.

Among the engineers assisting in the development of Taiwan's water resources is *Mr. Chien-Yue Yang* who returned to the island after a year's training in the United States in 1954-55. He is employed by the Taiwan Water Conservation Bureau and has recently been promoted to the rank of Chief of the Division of Designs where he will plan canals and canal structures.

1956 exchangee, *Mr. Cheng-Hsien Chang* also reports, "I have just been appointed Chief of the No. 10—Construction Office of the Taiwan Water Conservation Bureau (see above). It has been established for the construction of a new irrigation project which includes a low concrete dam and distribution canals . . ."



Three six-cubic-yard draglines (walking Moneghans) at the Chao Phya Irrigation Project in position for dedication ceremony and blessing by priests before beginning work on 137 kilometer long Chainat-Pasak canal. Seven of these machines were purchased to dig this canal which has an average width at the watersurface of about 70 meters.

THAILAND

". . .Cooperation between the United States and Thailand has been the keynote of a five-year program aimed at solving the water supply and irrigation needs of this agricultural country," recently stated *Mr. Xujati Kasmbhu*, Director General of the Royal Irrigation Department of Thailand. *Mr. Kasmbhu* was a State Department exchange program visitor some years ago and revisited America this summer.

"Thailand," he reports, "is principally an agricultural country, of which the primary crop is rice. Rice needs much water and since Thailand's annual 40 inches of rainfall comes irregularly, the water supply must be manipulated through an irrigation system."

IRAQ

Among many prominent visitors to the Center this Fall was *Mr. Hassam Rufai*, here from Baghdad under I. C. A. sponsorship to work with the Bureau of Reclamation on irrigation projects and flood control problems. Iraq's conservation program has already been launched, *Mr. Rufai* reported, and he is here to learn how to expedite it.

Mr. Rufai will study the operation and administration of major irrigation projects in Colorado, Wyoming, California and Mississippi. He will also be in touch with Iraq's Director General of Irrigation, *Mr. Anwar Hassani* who arrived two months ago to work on a related program. Two assistant engineers in his department are studying in the United States at the present time, as well.

Mr. Rufai is no newcomer to the United States. Twenty years ago, his government sent him here to work for his Master's degree in engineering, which he subsequently received from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He particularly wants to revisit the Tennessee Valley Authority, whose birth he witnessed two decades ago.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

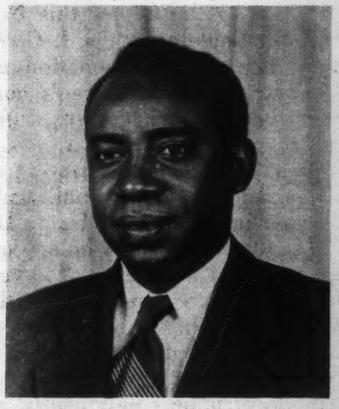
The Director of the Department of Natural Resources of the Protectorate, *Mr. J. M. Watson*, reports, ". . . Production of more home-grown food stuffs is one of our most pressing problems. Farming is possible, but only in limited and well-defined localities and the adoption of any system which holds up and conserves the scanty rainfall greatly enhances our chances of success.

"Here is where American experience is valuable. We are developing a system of 'bunding' or terracing the fields which a geneticist might describe as an F_1 cross between the American system of water-spreading, as practiced in Arizona to improve the range lands, and the age-old techniques of the Arabs to utilize flood water to irrigate farms. While in the United States, I was greatly impressed by the stress placed on the 'self-help' element in development projects. A similar element has been introduced into our schemes to improve agriculture here by working in close cooperation with the farmer. The Agricultural Division is responsible for laying out lines for terraces and afterwards loosening the soil with a tractor to a sufficient depth to allow the farmer himself, to build his bunds with an ox-drawn metal soil scraper. This latter is a simple device which quickly erects the all-important water retaining bund. Moreover, a clever operator can expeditiously level his field behind his bunds so that the water lies evenly over the ground. The normal rainfall is increased by bringing more water onto the farm from nearby catchment areas. Some really excellent crops of sorghum can be raised in this way. You will shortly be able to see British-built Ferguson tractors clearly marked with the I. C. A. Badge of Friendship working on this project."

LEBANON

Mr. Alie Alex Chaya, Beirut, Lebanon, a graduate of an advanced training program with the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation in July, 1955, is now serving as Acting Chief Engineer of the Litani River Project of his government's Public Works Adminstration, Land Resources Division. This Division is chiefly concerned with the planning, layout and design of irrigation projects. *Mr. Chaya* is in charge of the preparation of detail designs and specifications and supervises project construction.

SUDAN



Mr. Mahmoud Mohamed Gadein of Khartoum who was here in April, 1956, is presently concluding a successful study of irrigation construction and practices in Colorado and Oregon. He is also studying hydroelectric developments. Back home, he serves on the staff of the Sudanese Ministry of Irrigation.

In Colorado, "Judge", as he is called by his American friends, visited the Montgomery Dam and relates that he was impressed by its "asphaltic concrete membrane facing" —the first such application to rockfill dams in the United States. He spent some time at the Denver Estimates and Analysis Branch of the Bureau of Reclamation where he emphasized basic estimates, prices and engineer's estimates as a basis for judging bidding values, and contract administration.

Mr. Gadein made a great hit in the West when in an interview with the *Grant County Daily Journal*, he emphasized how impressed he has been by the participation of American women in national life, as well as maintaining the bulwark of the home and family. He also commented that, "Sudanese women fortunately have realized their important place in society and the bright future of the Sudan. They now are receiving education on the same standing and footing as men. They have victoriously entered our Khartoum University and have started to take an active part in building the nation. . ."

Success Story

A change in his whole life and a brand-new — and successful — career were the results of an exchange program visit to the United States in 1951 for *Dr. Werner G. Krug* of Hamburg, Germany. Today he is a well-known author-traveller-lecturer — all because he found Washington's weather much too hot! Looking for the coolest spot in the U. S. A., he says, he went to Alaska, wrote a book about it, and *that* started the ball rolling. Since then, he spends nine months of each year travelling around the world, and the remainder writing a book about his trip, as well as feature articles and radio comments, and giving lectures.

His fourth book, to be published this fall, will deal with the South Pacific and its title will be "Paradise With Little Faults — South Seas Between Bali and Hawaii."

Doctor Krug's other books are: "Springboard Alaska, Land of the Future;" "Many Kangaroos and Few People, Australia — the New World of Tomorrow;" and "South of the Sahara, Black, White and Brown in Africa." All of his books are illustrated, and they have found their way to one of Germany's largest book-of-the-month clubs, "*Deutsche Buchgemeinschaft.*"

"Needless to say," he writes us, "that wherever I went in the world, I found people who also went through your Center and knew you. And always this proved to be my best contact and the means of quickly getting acquainted with each other.

"For this I should like to thank you sincerely. I only hope there will be no check of all these exchange programs. They are the best advocates for better understanding between countries and peoples. I have found this out in all five continents."

Time Marches On

Letters from the "alumni" of the Washington International Center continue to bring news of the work and accomplishments of our former visitors all over the world in their various fields of endeavor. Here are a few examples of what is being done.

GOVERNMENT

Mr. Bunyat Kulananan of Bangkok, a 1952 exchange visitor, after years of working in international meetings and conferences, is now Chief of the Commodities Division, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Department of Commercial Intelligence for Thailand. His chief concern is publicity and promotion for Thai goods by means of preparation and distribution of information about them, their manufacturers and exporters. The Thai Products Display Centre, where thousands of Thai natural resource and industrial products are permanently displayed, is a part of his activities. This summer the Centre had a visit from the Vice President of Yugoslavia who headed the economic mission to Thailand, and his party.

Mr. Bunyat Kulananan, (left) at the Thai Products Display Centre, entertaining Mr. Vukmanovic, Vice President of Yugoslavia, and Mr. Stambuk, Minister to Thailand.

Earlier, *Mr. Kulananan* worked with a German Experts Group who visited Thailand following the signing of an agreement providing for economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. For *Mr. Kulananan*, it recalled memories of his orientation week at the Washington International Center when he joined a German group here. This fall he is head of the Thai delegation at the official meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan for 1957 in Saigon, Viet-Nam.

EDUCATION

Mr. D. Vable, 1956 Leader Exchangee and Principal of the Dayanand College, a well-known orphanage for both boys and girls in Ajmer, India, writes: "I am now trying to introduce the individual and psychological approach which seemed to me one of the distinguishing features of similar institutions which I visited in America. Since returning from the States, I have also been able to introduce a few new things in my College, which happens to be one of the oldest and largest non-Governmental or voluntary educational institutes in my State of Rajasthan. It is run by the great Indian social and religious reform organization — the Arya Samaj. We now have the finest swimming pool and a new cafeteria—modeled after American cafeterias — which are the envy of other schools and colleges. Had it not been for want of money which is a

handicap for independently-supported institutions, many other urgent reforms in the orphanage and college would have been possible . . . I have recently been elected the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society at Ajmer and in this capacity now administer some American gifts — particularly milk powder. The Red Cross runs some 50 free distribution centers, most under women social workers."

His six-months scholarship in America has proved an important asset in the work of *Joseph C. Pierre* of Cap-Haitien, Haiti, he writes us. "I can share my experience with my countrymen during seminars, round table discussions and especially with pupils of Lycee P. Guerrier in teaching Phonetics, Grammar, Pattern Practice, etc. I do a very good job in American Literature and Civilization! Anyway, I try to impart understanding of the American people and their way of life for I believe that better understanding will inevitably lead to better international peace."

"Now I am working at the Ministry of Education in Peru in a program of pre-service and in-service teacher-training — a plan of national scope," writes *Senor Carlos Malpica Faustor* of Lima.

Miss Grace Ellen Bourne has moved to Reigate, Surrey, England and writes that she hopes to return to the U. S. A. to teach again. "So I am endeavoring to obtain a position for next year. . . .I now teach in a Secondary School converted from a Monastery, so much is old and some is new. Until I obtained this post I taught at Miss Creasy's School, (she was an exchange teacher to Indiana in 1952) and I was interested to find many American ideas incorporated in the arrangement of her school."

Mr. and Mrs. Eric S. Waller who spent the year 1954-55 at Newton, Mass., where *Mr. Waller* was an Exchange Teacher, have moved from the Isle of Wight to Torquay, England. *Mr. Waller* writes that they took home from America a collection of 500 color slides of pictures taken during their exchange visit. "Since our return," he adds, "my wife and I have given 57 lectures to groups of all sorts of people, besides the many short talks I have given in school. Within a few weeks of our arrival in Torquay, we were approached again with a view to giving talks, and at the moment have to give five more within the next few months. We do our best to convey something of our own enthusiasm and liking for America."

AGRICULTURE

Mrs. M. L. Anong Nilubol of Bangkok who received her Master of Science degree in Inorganic Chemistry from the University of Maryland in 1955, has joined the Thai Royal Irrigation Department to study the chemical control of weeds. *Mrs. Nilubol,* who, incidentally, received her Bachelor's degree from famed Chulalongkorn University in Thailand, has been elected to a committee of the Thailand Association of University Women.

Mr. Sun-Dah Chang, Hsinchu, Taiwan resident, writes: "I am still working with the Taiwan Fertilizer Company, Ltd. With the increased demand for fertilizer on this island, the fertilizer industry has expanded quite rapidly. By the end of the year we will have had another three new fertilizer plants going besides the five existing ones. Annual production capacity of the industry will be some 530,000 metric tons as against 700,000 metric tons actually needed. This is far from self-sufficiency, however, and much must be done toward boosting production and reducing costs.

"For the last two years I have been busy with a cyanamide granulation project to convert a part of our pulverized fertilizer product into granular form for ease of application. A pilot plant was set up last year and results have been encouraging. Large-scale production is expected to begin some time next year by self-designed equipment and a process of our own . . ."

BUSINESS

Vice President of the Daimaru Department Store in Tokyo and father of this handsome family is *Mr. Kensuke Suzuki,* former exchange visitor. *Mr. Suzuki* who came here as a Fellowship visitor from the Japanese Y. M. C. A. in 1952-53, is continuing his interest in that organization. At present, he is a board member for the Tokyo Y. M. C. A., and also of the national Y. M. C. A.

Herr Otto Erich Kress of Frankfurt-Main, Germany, says that since returning home from his trip to the United States he has become "more and more active in the field of television and international communications. For some time, I have been dealing with the production and distribution of German television material to all parts of the world . . ."

SCIENCE

Mr. Kinichi Torikai, a member of the Third Session (1955-56) of the International School of Nuclear Science and Engineering at the Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Illinois, reports that he is now on the staff of the Japanese Atomic Energy Research Institute. He is working out the planning and preparation of the atomic power plant in Japan and will study or design atomic power plants for the Atomic Energy Commission which is planning to construct experimental plants in two or three years. *Mr. Torikai* relates: "We have two programs: one is utilization of isotopes; another is utilization of atomic power which contains electric stations and strips."

MISCELLANY

"By the time I had returned to Pakistan at the end of May this year, the Pakistan Bar Association already had decided to set up a Legal Centre here in Pakistan with its headquarters at Lahore," reports *Miss R. S. Qari,* Pakistani lawyer. "The object of the Centre is to advance the study of legal jurisprudence, to uphold the rule of law, and to encourage research in various branches of law. Research is the most important phase of the Legal Centre. Research projects and the conclusions arrived at will reflect mature, impartial, scientific investigation and analysis. Judges, jurists, professional lawyers, legislators, educationists, management, labor and law students will participate in the work of the Centre and will be given opportunities to contribute much to the legal profession and to the law. A large law library is planned for the Centre. The exchange of lawyers and law students with other countries will be encouraged in order to achieve a better understanding of the people of other lands. Law lectures, seminars and discussion groups on both a national and international level are also planned. Articles, books, pamphlets and other publications will also be encouraged by the Centre and will be known as the 'Pakistan Legal Centre Publications.' "

"At present I am working in the Philippine Bureau of Commerce where I have revitalized our business counseling activities along similar lines as the U. S. Department of Commerce and its field offices. I have also organized the Philippine Marketing Association and we now have

over sixty members. I am its Executive Secretary." So writes *Mr. Teofilo P. Sison*, Chief of the Domestic Trade Promotion Division of the Department of Commerce and Industry, Government of the Philippines.

We are happy to receive the news that *Mr. Suwan Ruenyote*, who was formerly with the Government of Nakornrajsima Province in Thailand, has been made Deputy Director-General of the Department of Public Welfare.

Towns Exchange Hospitality

Citizens of Port Angeles, Washington, and Rosenheim, Bavaria, are, in the words of *Miss Margarete Maurer*, "well aware of the fact that enduring peace between nations does not start with high politics but with human understanding and friendship." *Miss Maurer* writes:

"Very few people know Port Angeles, the small town in Washington; neither can Rosenheim claim to be a well-known place. But people of both these towns know each other though there is a distance of thousands of miles between them.

"This is the result of a continual exchange between both of these towns which started in 1952 when eight people from Rosenheim were invited by the U. S. Department of State to work and live in the community of Port Angeles. The following year a group of six people from Port Angeles was invited by Rosenheim to spend eight weeks there and become familiar with the German way of living. After this twin experience the exchange seemed to be finished because of financial problems.

"People of both towns, however, wanted to keep it going and found successful ways. In Port Angeles, the community arranges parties and festivals in order to raise money for sending an exchange student to Rosenheim every year. In Rosenheim, it is the Rotary Club whose members share the costs for a student to come to the United States every year. Up to now, there have been only boys in our student exchange. This autumn, for the first time, a girl is expected to come to Rosenheim!"

U. S. Study Aids Judge

A 1951 study of the modern California penological system under the leader exchange program is proving of vital assistance in his work today to *Dr. Hans Meuschel* of Landshut, Bayern, Germany. He is a judge, and administers ten county courts as well. He writes:

"It was an unexpected result of my visit to the States, where I studied the model parole system, that after my return to Germany, I was appointed a member of the Interim Mixed Parole and Clemency Board, created in the autumn of 1953 for solving the question of the future of war criminals convicted by American tribunals in Germany. It was a remarkably sound idea of the American authorities to introduce the parole-system in addition to normal clemency procedures, enabling the prisoners to get adjusted gradually to life at liberty in a modern democratic state.

"Though my experience in the States was limited, it enabled me to realize the advantages of the parole system, particularly with regard to political prisoners, and to inform my German colleagues of its value and usefulness.

"I may add that in the meantime the German Federal Republic has also adopted a kind of parole system, the so-called '*Beweehrungshilfe*' (probation aid), and although I had no part in its introduction, I promote it wherever my official duties permit me to do so.

"My experience on this Board aroused my interest in Anglo-Saxon (insular) Criminal Procedure. A thorough knowledge of it is valuable for me for two reasons: since various circles in Germany have requested that the insular criminal procedure be adopted here, one should know, preferably from practical experience, the system itself and its basic principles; furthermore, a knowledge of foreign procedures tends to open our eyes to the shortcomings of our own. It is for this reason that I advocate, for example, the adoption of 'the dissenting opinion'... As Chairman of the Bavarian Judges Association I hope to be able to contribute to the discussion of this matter."

- Milestones -

Mr. A. Manan Karim, a 1956 exchange visitor, writes that he is now editor-in-chief of a new daily newspaper in Medan, *Indonesia Baru*, or the *New Indonesia*. Its ideas and purpose, he says, are to "create a new life for Indonesians morally and mentally as a free nation." *Mr. Karim* recalls his U. S. tour with pleasure and adds, " . . . such exchange programs are most valuable in promoting mutual understanding and good will . . . each of us can learn from others and personal contacts can do much to establish friendship and international peace — destroying prejudices in the free world . . . "

Senorita Ernita Maria Ripoll Moraga was born May 20, happily announces her mother, *Sra. Erna Moraga de Ripoll*, 1952 exchange visitor from Chile. The Ripolls live in Quilpue, near Valparaiso, where *Senora Ripoll* continues her work in the National Health Service, heading Salvador's Hospital Laboratory. This institution concerns itself with communicable diseases, she says. "Unfortunately, the staff is small. In the laboratory I just do the routine work — I have no time to do investigative work so that I cannot apply entirely the knowledge gained from my studies in the U. S. A." This, of course, is a problem which faces professional workers in various fields in many parts of the world. An encouraging aspect, however, is the progress which is being made through the dedicated service of such people as *Erna Moraga*.

"Excellent progress" in the work of the Circulation and Respiration Laboratory at the University of Athens is reported by a former exchange visitor, *Dr. E. J. Economides*, Assistant Professor and Laboratory Director. During the past year since his return to Greece, *Dr. Economides* relates that he with his team of doctors has published two articles in German medical magazines. Another soon will be published in the United States, and there have been numerous publications in Greek medical magazines. More than 500 examinations have been made in the laboratory, and research work in the function of the lungs has been launched.

Miss Gloria Grajales, a foreign exchange teacher in the United States in 1953-54, is receiving congratulations on her appointment as the "Special Crosby Hall Scholarship" fellow to do historical research in London, England. *Miss Grajales* flew from her home in Mexico City, Mexico, to New York in September, from where she sailed on the "Queen Elizabeth" for Southampton. She will study in London during the ensuing academic year.

Dr. Joseph M. Hatem writes encouragingly of the opening of Lebanon's Central Public Health Laboratory in Beirut this summer, where he is in charge of the virus section and acting temporarily as head of the microbiology section. *Dr. Hatem* did intensive work in his field in the United States in 1954-55 and subsequently continued his studies at the University of Sheffield in England, at the Central Public Health Laboratory of Colindale (London) and at the Pasteur Institute of Paris. He was the official delegate from Lebanon at a seminar on viruses in Madrid in the spring of 1956, and this summer at the Fourth International Conference on Poliomyelitis in Geneva, so he is magnificently prepared to assume his new responsibilities.

Exchange Plays Cupid

Romance entered the field of international relations recently when, as a result of the mutual friendship program between the cities of Hagerstown, Maryland, and Wesel, Germany, the engagement was announced of *Miss Sally Jane Burhans*, daughter of Hagerstown's mayor, and *Herr Karl-Heinz Buschmann*, son of a judge in Wesel.

The towns of Hagerstown and Wesel decided to adopt one another early in 1954. Several exchange visitors from Wesel had visited the Maryland community that year and sparked the idea of a mutual exchange of citizens. Shortly thereafter, Sally Jane spent a year in Wesel as an exchange student where she met Karl.

In addition to exchanging citizens, the towns have exchanged exhibits of their industrial products and culture.

In fact, municipal officials and civic leaders in a growing number of cities and towns are cooperating in programs for promoting international understanding through affiliation with a town of similar size, type or name in another country. The American nonprofit organization that assists in initiating such programs, and serves as a clearing house for them, is *Operation Town Affiliations, Inc.* with offices at 104 East 40th Street in New York City.

Would you like to see your town join such a program with a comparable community in the United States? Enlist the support of leaders in your community first, and then communicate with *Operation Town Affiliations, Inc.*—their staff will help you.

Friends Around the World

continued from page 1 —

concert were made by the *Amerikahaus* in Freiburg. Attendance was very good and the young musicians and their young conductor were rewarded with unusually stormy applause.

"After the concert was over, the City of Offenburg tendered a reception for the American musicians. This was arranged, incidentally, by *Mayor Heitz* who is also an exchangee. At the reception I sat next to the concert master, *Harris Goldman* from Chicago, and we talked about our travels. *Mr. Goldman* has seen more of Europe than I and I have seen more of the United States than he. This is interesting and strange — but very good also. Both of us agreed that today we have a totally different — but good — opinion of the countries which we each visited. This happened because we saw things with our own eyes — particularly since we had an opportunity to talk to the people themselves, in the countries we visitied. To hear this from a 22-year-old man whose race once had been persecuted and rooted out in Germany deeply impressed me. It convinced me once more how good it is for people of different countries to come together and form their own personal opinions."

Mr. Carol Reckord of Vineyard Town, Jamaica, a May visitor at the Center, has a special project in mind once he returns to his island home. He intends to enlist his friends into engaging in an international hospitality program in Jamaica for foreign visitors. "We have no international center, but there are many people who would be happy to meet visitors — take them around — and tell them about our country," he says.

Staff Notes

The entire staff of the Washington International Center regrets the resignation this Fall of *Mrs. Judith Russell.* Airport Reception is functioning smoothly, however, under the able direction of *Miss Mary Ellen Nicholls*, Staff Associate. Miss Nicholls is assisted by *Mrs. Lorraine E. Murphy* who is a native of the State of North Dakota. *Mrs. Murphy* has just returned to the States after living abroad for many years while her husband, *Commander Frank Murphy*, USN, was assigned to posts in Poland, France, England and Hawaii.

WIC Director, *Dr. Harry A. Wann, Miss Margaret Donoghue* and *IEN* Editorial Assistant *Mrs. Miriam T. Murtha* have just returned to Washington after attending the Regional Conference on Community Services for International Visitors which was held in Philadelphia during the first week in October. They report that they had a very successful meeting in the "City of Brotherly Love."

FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Friends:

It is again my pleasure to greet old friends and to welcome new friends to our ever growing circle of readers and contributors.

Since the first edition of our Newsletter in June, 1956, we have enlarged our circulation by 5,000 new readers. To our newcomers, we extend a cordial invitation to write and to share with us an account of your recent activities and progress. Many libraries of national and international agencies here and abroad have requested copies of the INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE NEWS. We are glad to number our library readers among our friends, and we also hope to hear from them soon.

Our old friends know our custom of honoring one special field in every issue of the paper. In time, we plan to reach all the various fields of work you represent. As we focus attention on one field after another, we learn to appreciate how vital and indispensable every profession's contributions are to our mutual health, welfare and progress.

Certainly, this is especially true of those we salute in this issue — the experts who conduct or restore water to the land and to the people who need it.

Commissioner Wilbur A. Dexheimer of our Bureau of Reclamation tells us in this issue about some of the work being done in the United States to create and extend areas of soil fertility and to harness water power. Your letters, some of them reported here, tell of similar successes in your countries. These advances give us all faith in a more abundant food supply for our increasing world population, and they promise a future of greater productivity through water power. The international sharing of technical knowledge and skill in water conservation and control is particularly rewarding in its immediate and tangible benefits to so many of our peoples.

The solution of the basic problem of water supply is an inspiring example of conquest over need by scientific method and friendly cooperation. In the course of solving our problems together, we steadily advance toward mutual understanding and lasting peace.

With best wishes,

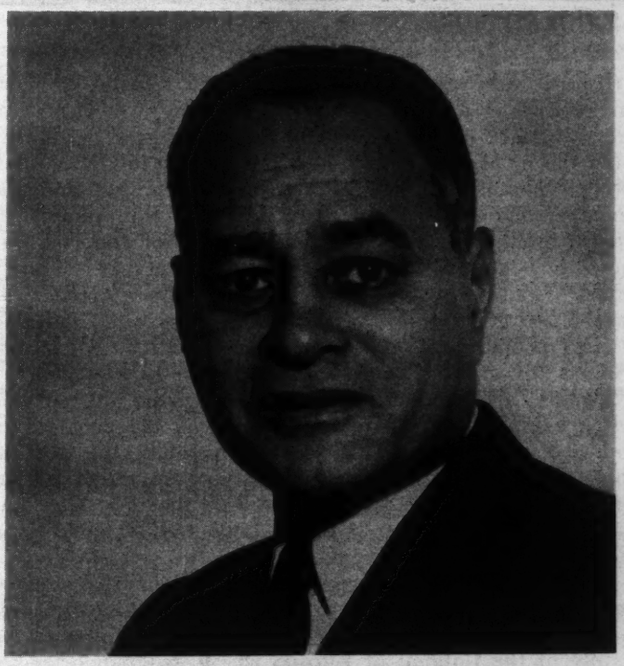
H. A. Wann

International Exchange News

WASHINGTON INTERNATIONAL CENTER
OF THE
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Vol. 2 Winter, 1958 No. 3

Good Public Administration Is Key Need



Hon. Ralph J. Bunche
Under-Secretary of the United Nations

Nobel Recipient Writes

"It is with pleasure that I extend heartiest greetings and good wishes to all of those who have enjoyed the benefits of the exchange program. The best way to know and understand a people — perhaps the only sure way — is to visit them, to live and work with them, and to make one's own observations and appraisals on-the-spot. Participants in the Exchange of Persons Program have precisely this sort of experience, and in the world of today there can be no doubt about its indispensable value. Knowing one another is a pre-condition to understanding one another, and understanding one another is the only solid foundation for peace."

Ralph J. Bunche

18 November 1957

This issue of the *International Exchange News* is dedicated to the former participants and grantees in the exchange program in the fields of Public Administration and Government. The International Cooperation Administration and the International Educational Exchange Service, of the U. S. Department of State, are most interested in this phase of the program. The following statement has been especially contributed by a representative of ICA:

"As part of its work in many fields with cooperating nations throughout the world the International Cooperation Administration has given increasing emphasis to technical cooperation in public administration. This emphasis is due to ever-widening recognition of the pre-requisite nature of effective public administration to all lasting accomplishment of economic development.

"The ICA program in public administration has evolved through four closely related major elements: (1) technicians and specialists are sent abroad to advise and assist the participating governments; (2) support is given to the building up of indigenous training institutes and research and consultative facilities within other countries and on a regional basis; (3) foreign administrators are brought to the United States for training in public administration; and (4) technical materials are exchanged to foster the development of managerial experience.

"The significance of public administration can be seen in perspective only in light of recent trends. In many countries, government is being looked to more and more as the major institution capable of assuming leadership in

—continued on page 2

International Exchange News

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PHILLIP ROGER HUGHES, *Editor*
MIRIAM T. MURTHA, *Assistant*

continued from page 1

carrying on large programs of adjustment and of creating those conditions of stability so essential to individual initiative and entrepreneurial growth.

"Economic development with its main objective of raising the standards of living in any country is dependent upon more effective management of a nation's potentials, both in the public and the private sector of the economy. Yet one of the basic requirements in the case of the lesser developed countries springs from their need for strengthened administration. Many of these countries may have sound plans on paper for economic development and they may even possess appropriate legislation authorizing various programs, but unless such plans and programs can be organized and administered effectively the results are bound to create frustration, disorder and disillusion. There is no substitute for trained managerial personnel and effective administrative practices.

"In perspective, the challenge involved in the whole technical cooperation program of which public administration is a part is more urgent than ever before."

—DR. S. MCKEE ROSEN
Chief, Training Branch
Public Administration
Division, ICA

Ralph Bunche

The Honorable Ralph J. Bunche, whose message to our foreign visitors is featured on the cover of this issue of the newsletter, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950, in recognition of his activities in Palestine. He was Acting U. N. Mediator there from September, 1948 to August, 1949. Mr. Bunche's present post as Under-Secretary of the United Nations, which he took in January, 1955, makes him available to carry out *ad hoc* assignments of an inter-departmental nature.

Mr. Bunche joined the international staff of the United Nations in May, 1946. His first contact with the U. N., however, dates back to Dumbarton Oaks and the San Francisco Conference, which he attended as an advisor to the U. S. Delegation. He first served with the U. N. as Director of the Division of Trusteeship. In December, 1947, he was named Principal Director of the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Besides the Nobel Peace Prize, Mr. Bunche has received many other awards and has been given honorary degrees from a number of universities in various countries. He is the author of numerous articles in scholarly journals. The *News* is honored, indeed, to be able to present his message.

Exchangees Play Many Roles

Many former visitors who came here to study in their fields of public administration and government, are now making significant contributions to their homelands through their participation in government. Following are reports of the activities of a few of such exchangees who once visited the Washington International Center:

EGYPT

Two former ICA participants from Egypt, *Mahmoud Mostapha Hassan* and *Youssef Abdel-Wahab*, are currently assisting their government in a classification of positions project. Mr. Abdal-Wahab has conducted training courses for classifiers at the UN Institute of Public Administration.

BRAZIL

In Brazil, a former ICA participant, *Mr. Senna*, is director of an Organization and Methods office in the Institute for Retirement and Pensions for Industrial Employes (IAPI). Another former visitor, *Luis Machado*, is chief of a special projects section under Mr. Senna.

FRANCE

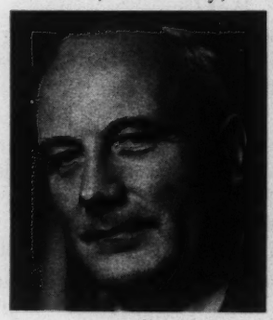
Clement Boussard, Sous-prefet of Briey, writes of postwar rebuilding and development in France. A year ago, Mr. Boussard was promoted from Langres to Briey (Meurthe et Moselle), an industrial district of more than 200,000 population, noted for iron ore mining and the accompanying steel industries. "Everyone who visited my country in the months following the end of the last war knows how greatly France was afflicted and her economy ruined," writes Mr. Boussard. ". . . If these trials have marked our generation, they nevertheless have not defeated it. Our people have courageously gone back to work, and it is our joy and our reward to see France rejuvenated."

Speaking of the steady progress toward the goal of providing a higher standard of living for all the people, Mr. Boussard concludes: "This is fundamentally the goal to which we have dedicated ourselves with so much perserverance, convinced as we are that it is the only true way to promote among men in every land and all conditions, friendship and understanding."

Rene Charpentier, member of the French Assembly, Depute de la Marne, is actively serving as vice-president of the Agriculture Committee and in the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe where he is reporter for the Agriculture Committee. Mr. Charpentier writes, "I have the pleasure to meet American friends in Paris from time to time. My eldest daughter is just coming back, quite delighted, after a month's trip around the States."

GERMANY

Building new schools in the war-damaged city of Koblenz, Germany, has been one of the principal preoccupations of the Deputy-Mayor, *Dr. Alfried Richter*. Last year, he reports, three new schools — elementary, secondary and a college, were erected. Other projects commanding his interest are, he says, "the development of tourism in our well-situated city which is more than 2000 years old, and the settling of financially strong industries . . . We have organized Operetta-Festivals on the Rhine in very romantic environs, festivals which have attracted more than 100,000 people from all parts of Western Germany.



Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, and France . . ."

Dr. Lambert Huys, Oberstudienrat and member of the Luneberg City Council, was elected a member of the Bundestag at Bonn in the German fall election. Dr. Huys, a 1953 exchangee, is a member of the Christian Democratic Union.

A twenty-nine year old economist with the Federal Ministry for Economics in the Bonn Government, *Dr. Karl Dieter Hartwich,* is presently in the United States to acquaint himself with the administrative and financial problems relevant to cooperation with underdeveloped countries. He is also interested in the methods of work and forms of organization used by people in the field of development financing. Dr. Hartwich is a member of the Money and Credit Department of the International Finance.

GREECE

J. Bantos, opposition member in the Greek Parliament from the county of Messinia, writes of the problems on which he is working. "The constituency I represent is predominantly an agricultural area. So the main concerns of the population are the price support system of their products, irrigation schemes, new methods of cultivation of the already known crops and the introduction of new ones. Since 1940 the irrigation of the Messinian Valley represented an urgent problem . . . the building of the main dams began last year and the project has taken its way to completion." As a young parliamentarian and an economist by profession, Mr. Bantos declares that "the survival of our democratic institutions combined with the promotion of social change in a developing country, like Greece, calls for a great effort. The solution must be learned and depends on (a) our ability to increase our national income per head at a sufficient annual rate and (b) our will to distribute the increased income on a more equalitarian basis . . . An indispensable corollary of this drive is, of course, a public (atmosphere) conducive to industrialization and technical progress and finally, the revision of the old ways of thinking and the reform of time-cherished institutions . . ."

INDIA

". . . The whole country went to the polls last March-April and the Congress Party, to which I have the honour to belong, has been returned in almost all states of India," reports *Jai Deva Prasad,* a member of the state of Bihar Legislature. "Necessarily, the six months preceeding the election was the period of preparation. As a party man, as a representative of the depressed classes in Bihar — and the depressed classes form a very large percentage of the population — I have been engaged since my return from the States in explaining to one and all the immense benefits that arise from democracy. In a backward country like India, it is the spoken word that carries weight and therefore I have been moving about in order to impart to my less fortunate brethren the advantages of a democratic type of government, with particular emphasis on equality for all — even the downtrodden. With the elections won and lost, we have returned to our hum-drum existence. Work in the State Legislature keeps me busy off and on. Meanwhile, I move about contacting people and doing my little bit generally to set Bihar and India on the high road to progress."

H. C. Heda is happy to report that in the General Elections he retained his seat in the Lok Sabha, nearly trebling the margin of his success since the last election. "Food remains our No. 1 problem," he writes. "India is making a big experiment, to make planned economy successful in a democracy . . . Nothing is more important than the success of the Second Five Year Plan . . . we are sure, we will turn the corner of the shortage of foreign exchange and enable the country to push itself towards greater and greater success in the economic field."

ISRAEL

His work is a constant challenge to *Pinchas Raskin,* Collector of Customs, Tel Aviv-Jaffa, as he directs and supervises the work of the Customs Department in the Central and Southern Districts of Israel. "The development of Israel is so dynamic and rapid that we in the Customs Department have to deal with and solve new problems . . . Among the various government ministries and departments in the state, our department is playing a very prominent role, both in the fiscal and economic fields. Not only have we to collect and secure . . . duties and taxes amounting to half our yearly budget. but it is our duty to promote and pursue a policy which will help the development of our country and the strengthening of our economy in agriculture, industry and export trade."

"Since my return to Israel one year ago, I have been busily engaged in my work and duties as District Attorney," writes *Esra Hedaya* of Jerusalem. "It may be of interest to lawyers in other countries to learn that the Supreme Court of Israel has in a recent decision adopted the doctrine of 'irresistible impulse' as vitiating criminal responsibility . . . (this doctrine) has been and is still the subject of much controversy. English law has not recognized it and I believe that American courts of law have also rejected it. In a recent enactment, the Israel Legislature has to a very large extent abolished the doctrine of the binding effect of judicial precedent—with the result that now only Supreme Court decisions are binding on inferior courts . . . "

JAMAICA

E. R. H. Martin, an agronomist and a recent WIC visitor, writes that he is now working in the Crop Agronomy Division of the Ministry of Agricuture and Lands in Jamaica.

JAPAN

A former exchange visitor, *Koetsu Utsumi,* is chief of the Liaison Office of the Miyagi Prefectural Government at Sendai. As such, he has worked for the past 12 years for friendly relations and promotion of cultural interchange between the U. S. military personnel stationed in his area and the people of the Prefecture, with most satisfactory results. "The recent withdrawal of major troops from the Sendai area, however, has brought about a mass release of Japanese employees and how to cope with this critical situation . . . is too great a problem to be tackled easily and day and night my mind is heavy with it," he writes. On a happier note, Mr. Utsumi says that his area is anticipating with great pride this year's planned visit of the American Ambassador, Douglas Mac Arthur II. He concludes: "Sendai is closely tied to the States, because it is a sister city of Riverside City, California, and I think it will not be long before the beautiful bridge of friendship over the Pacific between these two sister cities will be built through the efforts of us exchangees . . ."

"The center of Kanagawa Prefecture, of which I am Vice-Governor, is Yokohama," writes *Nobuo Yashiba,* "where next year we plan to celebrate the Centennial of the opening of Yokohama Port . . . For the past hundred years, Yokohama has been, and still is, the gateway through which occidental civilization has streamed into Japan. Yokohama's important foreign trade in Japanese raw silk, green tea and other typical products of Japan provided the initial base of its prosperity . . . To preserve the memory of this trade, and mark its importance, we have undertaken the construction of a building, on the most imposing site of Yokohama port area, in which a Silk Museum will be permanently housed."

KOREA

Joon-mo Chung, a 1955 visitor, is the new Minister of Health and Social Affairs in his Government. In another

field, *Jin Heung Kim* has received a promotion in the Heung-Up Bank of Korea, Ltd., and is now a member of the Board of Directors.

LEBANON

Adnan George Iskandar is now teaching public administration at the American University of Beirut, and working with a United Nations expert in organizing on a pilot basis one of the smaller government agencies into a model of administrative effectiveness.

NICARAGUA

Mrs. Maria Haydee Cortes has been appointed by the President of Nicaragua as the Officialia Mayor of the Ministry of Public Works. This followed her work in organizing a personnel office in the Ministry, planning a national archives, developing records procedures and helping to reorganize six executive departments.

PHILIPPINES

Angel Tiembeng writes that he has been promoted from supervising appraiser to Assistant City Assessor of the Department of Assessment in the city of Manila. And *Pascual Centeno* is working on the installation of a new accounting system in the Department of Labor.

PORTUGAL

A report from *Emilio A. Monteverde* states: ". . . Here in Portugal, we are developing education, public health and transportation. Locally, for instance, in the district of Almada, an area of 8,200 kilometers containing 50,000 inhabitants, there are several primary schools with a total of 3,000 pupils. Besides these, there are several other private schools — a technical school where pupils learn various trades and where they may also take a general business course. With reference to public health, we have enlarged the water supply by building a conduit which assures a daily supply of fine and pure water. We have also built a new public slaughter house which guarantees a regular supply of fresh meat. Last, but not least, are our plans for a bridge to be built across the Tejo River, thus joining Almada to Lisbon. This is an important project and will be of great help to those who have to cross the river to Lisbon every day . . ."

TAIWAN

Heung Fei Kuo of the provincial government of Taiwan is conducting courses for employees of municipal governments. His performance budget lectures, he says, are based on his U. S. training.

THAILAND

The new Director-General of the Royal Department of the Interior in Thailand is a 1954 exchange visitor, *Dr. Chamnan Yuvapurna.* The Deputy Minister of the Interior, *Thawee Raengkham,* also visited the United States, in 1952, when he was Deputy Undersecretary of the Interior Department.

Fingerprinting Out

WASHINGTON — On October 10, 1957, the Secretary of State of the United States and the Attorney General pubilshed regulations which waive the fingerprint requirement at the time of visa issuance, on a basis of reciprocity, in the case of most non-immigrants who remain in the United States for less than one year. The waiver applies to tourists, students and exchange visitors.

Nigerians Study U. S. Local Government

WASHINGTON POST PHOTO

Local government and educational methods in the United States are the subjects of study by a group of Nigerians who arrived in this country in October to begin a 60-day tour under sponsorship of the International Educational Exchange Service of the State Department. Shown above, on their arrival at the Washington National Airport, are, from left, Chief Andrew, Mohammad Aminu, Mallam Hassan, Mallam Sule Maitama and Rwang Pam. A British protectorate, Nigeria is slated for independence in 1960.

Women At Work

All over the world, women are playing more and more prominent roles in their homelands, particularly in all fields of education. The Center has received a number of reports from our former visitors, relating their activities, some of which follow:

Miss M. E. Dove has been particularly active in the new nation of Ghana. Writing from Accra, she relates that she was to leave for Egypt on December 23 "as the woman delegate to a conference in Cairo." She is the woman member in the seven-man caretaker committee which is managing the affairs of the Accra Municipal Council. She is also the organizing secretary of the Ghana League of Women Voters which was launched last July. Miss Dove says, "We hope to open our first canteen for schools in January. Voluntary subscriptions have been given by members. The school is the Gifford Camp School, one of the Accra Municipal Schools."

In Ulm, Germany, another woman exchange visitor, *Miss Sibylle Brocher,* tells us how much she learned through her study of the League of Women Voters' program in the United States in 1953, and how she is using her knowledge at home, where she is a staff member of the Ulm Women's Club. Her organization has built their second apartment house for working women. "I found how important it is to be active in community life," she writes, "and I learned in the States what can be done by the citizens."

Hard at work in Japan is *Miss Teruko Inoue,* who teaches 19 classes (each class consists of 47-58 girls) a week and homeroom class besides. She has been working for two of her top girl students, hoping that they too can have the opportunity to study further in the United States. She had the joy of visiting twice this year with friends whom she met in America who were touring Japan.

Our Far-Flung Correspondents

Judging from the letters which arrive in our offices every day from all parts of the globe, the Washington International Center still remains fresh in the memory of many of our former visitors. We are pleased that the *International Exchange News* helps our readers to recall the friendships made here from all over the world. Here are some typical comments:

" . . . You can't imagine how many friends I made in the Washington International Center. I still receive letters from them," reports *Miss Lois Helena Lencastre* of Brazil.

Writing to change her address from Strasbourg to Grenoble, France, *Mrs. Jeanne Wagner* says: "I think we must remain in contact with all peoples in the world who like freedom and peace. At the Center we had the good luck to meet people animated by the same ideals . . ."

Reporting his move from Karlsruhe to Mainz, Germany, *Kurt Lange,* who is a secretary of the German Railway Union, relates that he has discussed conditions in America at more than 50 meetings. He adds, "I can say that I am very happy to have had the opportunity to see your wonderful country and to make many good friends."

Jose Ignacio Sarmiento of Bogota writes that he is working for the Defense Department of Colombia. "I am engaged in the hydraulic projects related to the construction of the several plants we are building. The main features of my work are water supply and drainage. We are developing a very interesting project for using underground reservoirs as a source of water so I think with this project we will contribute to the development of the ground water supply in Colombia."

Luis Gines Talavera, Chief of Personnel and Management in the Interamerican Cooperative Public Health Service in Asuncion, Paraguay, writes encouragingly that he feels that " . . . at its present stage, the quarterly newsletter already has reached its primary target: i.e., to maintain aflame the friendship born among those who shared a charming stay under the warm climate of the Washington International Center." Mr. Talavera recalls *M. R. Domingo* and *Mariano Vazquez* from the Philippines, *H. M. El Saadani* from Egypt, *Mrs. Maria Estela Grandi* from Panama, *Parvis Jahambini* from Iran, *Raul Pepper* from Chile, *Sundrarajuna Narong* from Thailand and *Staunton Alva Adams* from British Guiana. He sends them all his best regards.

Center staff members are indebted to *Professor R. Truter,* of Stellenbosch, South Africa, for a gift subscription to *Panorama,* a pictorial magazine covering South African affairs. The first two copies have arrived, Professor Truter, and have been much enjoyed.

Thank You

In this first newsletter for 1958, the entire staff of the Washington International Center extends warm greetings for the New Year and our best wishes for success and happiness, for peace and mutual understanding everywhere, to every international visitor who has been with us in the last seven years. We want to thank you for the many beautiful Christmas and New Year cards which have been pouring into the Center from all over the world. Our only regret is that we cannot acknowledge each one personally.

Teachers Study In U. S.

Washington — Some 500 educators from 60 countries gathered here in September to commence their program in the United States under the auspices of the International Educational Exchange Service of the Department of State, and the International Cooperation Administration.

Rafat Ahmad Khan, adult education officer, at Karachi Pakistan; Sarasvathy Srinivasan, headmistress of a Home Training School at Madras, India, and Rosa Dompas, language teacher at a Mechelen, Belgium, school.

Their first experience in this country was a week's orientation program provided by the Washington International Center, along with various tours and social activities. An international tea was on their agenda, as well as an exhibit of educational and cultural objects arranged by the Office of Education in the auditorium of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, where most of the week's events took place. The teachers, themselves, offered a talent presentation also.

The program planned for the educators includes a period of residence — in groups of 20 — at an American college or university; assignment to an individual state Department of Education and subsequently to a school community in another section and state — in order that the teachers may enjoy a broader, more diversified experience. They also have a two-week holiday and travel period, enabling them to learn more about the country, generally.

Progress In Uruguay

A financial campaign to raise the last million pesos needed for the erection of a new YMCA building in Montevideo, Uruguay, has already passed the half-way mark, writes *Myles Moyna,* YMCA General Secretary and a 1953 exchange visitor. With great satisfaction, Mr. Moyna says that construction is scheduled to start this winter, with the end of 1959 the goal for opening the new building in time to celebrate the Montevideo YMCA's half-century mark.

Some 70,000 young men have passed through the doors of the Montevideo YMCA since it was founded in 1909. Two smaller branches and several neighborhood centers also are maintained by the YMCA, but needs have far outgrown the present facilities. The new building will be one of the largest "Y's" in the world, with the most modern equipment for all-around activities. It will be located only two blocks from the University and its Preparatory School.

More Atomic Scientists Here

Thirty-eight members — representing 22 countries — of the Sixth Class of the International School of Nuclear Science and Engineering arrived in Washington early in September for a week's orientation in American life and customs. They are shown here with Congressman *W. Sterling Cole*, (Republican, N. Y.), a Member of the Joint House-Sentate Committee on Atomic Energy. Also shown are officials of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, the International Cooperation Administration and members of the Staff of the Joint Congressional Committee.

People participating in the Sixth Course included the following: *Mr. Malik Mohammed Quraishee* of Kabul, Afghanistan; *U Soe Lwin* of Rangoon, Burma; *Rene Vidal* from Paris; *Neophytos L. Papadopoulos* of Athens; *Zeev Pelled* of Jerusalem, Israel; *Hemiduzzaman Akram Kazi*, Dacca, Pakistan; and *Krivuthi Sukijbumrung*, Bangkok, Thailand.

Scientists on Capitol Steps

The nuclear scientists were addressed while they were here by *Mr. Mohammad S. Qadri*, an alumnus of the Fifth Session. In relating his experiences to the new arrivals, he described an incident which had happened to him when he first came to the United States:

"There are some difficulties that we, the foreigners, have to face in the beginning, which our American friends cannot understand. For instance, in the second day after my arrival in the U. S. A., I went to a restaurant. I was feeling hungry but I didn't know the names of the food. A very young beautiful girl dressed in white came to me and asked 'May I help you, Sir?' Without knowing what to say and what not to say, I just replied, 'Yes, yes, yes.' To my surprise, she went away. I don't know what she thought. Then came a rather large lady to take care of me. She asked what I would like for dinner. I said, 'I don't know the names. Please get me something to eat.' She asked, 'Would you like to have a hamburger?' I said, 'I don't eat ham.' She then asked me if I would like to eat hot dogs? 'Hot dogs!' I almost cried. 'Do Americans eat dogs?' "

Mr. Paul Dimotakis (see cut) is a chemist who has been studying "isotope applications" for the Greek Atomic Energy Commission. Together with *Sr. Carlos Domingo*, representative of the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission, he has completed a twelve-week course on the operation of the "Argonaut" at the Argonne National Laboratory at Lemont, Illinois. The "Argonaut" is an educational training atomic reactor, and it is expected that the participants will return home with a basic knowledge of how to operate an educational training reactor. The two Atomic Energy Commissions on which these scientists serve have initiated or contemplate initiating nuclear engineering programs which include acquisition of an "Argonaut"-type reactor.

Sr. Domingo and other Argentine representatives attending the Institute are planning and building their own atomic reactor. The Argentine Government has initiated construction of an Argonaut reactor in Buenos Aires.

Mr. Dimotakis, the Greek representative, obtained reactor operator training at the Institute. He will be assigned to a swimming-pool type research reactor being constructed in Greece by an American firm.

A Soleful Memory

Washington International Center staff members enjoyed the delightful tale sent them by *Dr. Werner Bloch* of Berlin, Germany, recalling his adventures in the United States as an exchange program visitor in 1953. Many visitors may share his amusement in remembering what happens to shoes left outside an American hotel room door! *Dr. Bloch* who is a member of the Berlin Parliament and until 1956 was principal of the Paulsenschule in Berlin-Steglitz, writes:

"The first night of my arrival in the USA, I stayed in a New York hotel. When undressing I put my shoes on the floor outside the door of my room, as we are used to doing in Europe in order to get them polished. When I looked for them in the morning, I did not find them. A bit annoyed — I had no other pair at hand — I phoned the hotel desk and asked the man answering my call:

" 'Where are my shoes?'

" 'Probably where you left them.'

" 'That is just the trouble. There they are not.'

" 'Well, where did you put them?'

" 'On the floor outside my door.'

" 'Why did you put them there?'

" 'In order to get them polished.'

" 'Why should anybody polish them if you put them outside your door?'

" 'Well, that is the custom with us in Germany.'

" 'But it is not the custom here.'

" 'Couldn't you help me to get them back again?'

" 'I shall try.'

"Five minutes later, the man phoned me up:

" 'I found your shoes, a boy will bring them to your room.'

" 'Thank you very much, but why did they disappear?'

" 'Somebody thought they might be stolen and delivered them to the counter in the hall.'

" 'How thoughtful of them. Thanks once more for your trouble.'

"I never put my shoes again outside my door. This was my first acquaintance with American honesty, but I got a lot of experience in this field for I went right on losing my possessions, but always had them returned!"

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *If you had a similar experience while traveling in the United States, or elsewhere, please tell us about it.*)

Hospitality

International hospitality on a family scale is being practiced these days in a German home through the efforts of a former visitor, *Frau Irene Traegler Zumstein*, of Munchen, who tells us: " . . . My husband and I try to practice international understanding in our own small apartment. Since I returned from the USA we had (house) guests from Austria, France, Holland, England, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States."

Milestones

Announcements of two recent weddings involving former Center visitors have been received. One came from Guatamala, where on September 22, *Miss Maria Aurora Ramirez* was married to *Francisco Rogelio de Cabrera* (see picture)

The new Mr. and Mrs. Cabrera

who is a teacher and a student at the university. They will make their home in Guatamala City. The other arrived from Germany where *Carl Siedenberg* and *Miss Herlinde Tischer* were wed at Hamburg on November 16. Staff members send congratulations and good wishes.

Dai Ho Chun, director of the International Cooperation Center of Hawaii, says *Mele Kalikimaka* to all! He is now making a trip to Asia, where he is visiting Cambodia, Thailand, Korea, Indonesia and Vietnam, as well as Japan, Formosa, Hongkong and the Philippines. Last year he observed training and hospitality centers in the United States and Puerto Rico, and vacationed in Caracas, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.

We are glad to report that *Vishwanath Prasad* of Banaras, India, has been elected a Director of his company, Jnanamandal Ltd., which publishes the Hindi daily, *The Aj.*

People Everywhere

"I was particularly pleased to learn that all the people whom I met at the Center five years ago are still working there," writes *Dr. Carl Wingenroth* from Germany. Commenting on the *Newsletter,* he says: "I am sorry that none of you has come to Baden-Baden as yet, but many of your countrymen have come here. I was fortunate to be able to welcome some of them personally and introduce them to my country. These contacts are still of extreme importance. I am certain that the members of that large family that once came together at the Washington International Center will be called upon to realize the goals we are all working on together . . ."

As Director of Prisons for the Philippine Government's Department of Justice, *Dr. Alfredo M. Bunye* travels a great deal. Recently while in Geneva attending a dinner at the first United Nation's Congress on the Prevention of Crimes and the Treatment of Offenders, he was seated next to a gentleman whom he thought looked familiar. It turned out to be a *Mr. Morris* whom he had met while observing prison condititons in the United States as an exchangee! In addition to attending the Geneva Conference, *Dr. Bunye* was designated by his Government as one of two delegates to the UN Seminar on the Prevention of Crimes and the Treatment of Offenders held at Rangoon, Burma. In 1956, he was invited by the All India Crime Prevention Society to preside over their National Conference on the Prevention of Crimes and the Treatment of Offenders.

Herr Franz Sydow of Berlin writes that he often meets with *Dr. Erfried Heinecks* to chat about questions of interest to them.

"Les amis de mes amis sont mes amis," writes *Mr. John B. Moningka* of Indonesia, "so we are happy and glad to get contact with them through the medium of the *International Exchange News.* Every few months I receive it—and I feel as though I were seeing you all again and the visitors — all friends — from so many different countries, so many different races and colours. We all need each other — especially each other's goodwill — for goodwill only brings us to a better world and real happiness in each country. Even the poorest country can contribute with goodwill!"

Herr John Franke of Steimheim—Ailbuch, Germany, writes: "Through the *International Exchange News* you keep alive once established contacts. Let us mutually hope that amidst this broken-up and scarred world, the seed of your work may bring forth rich fruit."

Sending greetings and good wishes from Monrovia, Liberia, *Mr. Joseph F. Dennis* hopes "that the efforts of the Center will continue to achieve its objective—a miniature international body serving as a rendezvous of wholesome associations and fountain of knowledge for strangers away from home." *Mr. Dennis* has resumed the practice of law in Monrovia. "Even in this field," he relates, "I draw much from experience gained in America from observation and association with fellow lawyers. My country, Liberia, is developing at a pace unprecedented in its history, and one of the avenues from which it gains its momentum is from our young people who study in America . . ."

Mr. Kurt Leimbacher of Winterthur, Switzerland, says that he is "sometimes homesick for the United States," particularly when he has spent an evening showing the colored pictures he made in America and describing his experiences. He spent 15 months in St. Louis while in the U.S. under the "Work-Study Training Program," and still keeps in touch with the friends he made here.

Sending us his enthusiastic appreciation for the IEN from Iran, *Mr. Mansour Arfania* tells us that he is using his American experience in many effective ways at home. He particularly requests that we give his "Hello!" to his fellow participants in the 1954-1955 Center program, especially in the field of education.

Dr. Carola Redlich, former exchange visitor from Austria, served as Austrian delegate to the April session of the UNICEF Board in New York City. She is also Liaison Officer to the UN Technical Assistance Administration.

Mrs. Aleka Mantzoulinous, 1955 leader grantee from Greece, has been giving a series of lectures on her "American Experiences." *Mrs. Mantzoulinous,* a lawyer, is President of the University Women's Club and Vice President of the Women's Federation. Her lectures in Athens have attracted between four and five hundred persons each time.

Among the many interesting letters received are those of *Herr Dieder Holscher* of Germany; *Mr. Saad Zaghloul Mikhail* of Egypt, nuclear scientist; *Miss Leitha M. Avery* of the Royal Australian Nursing Federation in Melbourne; *Mr. Carmen R. de Alvarado,* Associate Professor of Social Sciences at the University of Puerto Rico; *Mr. Balwant Singh,* Managing Director of the State Bank of Hyderabad, India; *Herr Edward Trier,* recently returned to Germany from a study of contemporary art in America; *Mr. Fusao Yamaguchi,* Tokyo, an official of Japan's Socialist Party; *Mr. Eugene Dankerlu,* of the Civil Aviation Department, Zandery Field, Paramaribo, Surinam.

Chilean Housing Experts Organize

Chile's capital, Santiago, witnessed the birth this fall of the Chilean Association of Housing Participants with *Carlos Rubio*, General Counsel of the Corporacion de la Vivienda, as its Coordinator. The new organization will seek to provide an interchange of ideas and experiences gained in the United States by architects and engineers who visited this country under the auspices of the International Cooperation Administration. It was launched following a luncheon meeting arranged by Harold Robinson, Housing Advisor to the Instituto de Asuntos Interamericanos.

This is the group which has just formed the Chilean Association of Housing Participants. Second from left, front row, is Mr. Robinson, USOM. Mr. Rubio is third from left.

The Association came into being when the former exchangees agreed that such an organization would be helpful professionally. An association, it was felt, would facilitate publication of reports of various members' trips to the United States and these would contain any new information that was gathered there. It was hoped, too, that such an organization would also be helpful in preparing and arranging a forum for talks of returnees' experiences while in the United States which might prove stimulating.

Considerable interest has been expressed in the suggestion that an International Association of housing participants be established to permit the exchange of information between countries. As a result, Mr. Rubio is writing to people in various Latin American countries to determine whether there is sufficient interest in a possible Latin American association of housing participants and offering to take the lead in organizing such a group. If a Latin American association is established, he may, at a later date, suggest an expansion to include countries outside of Latin America.

Anyone interested in this dynamic new group should communicate with Carlos Rubio, Corporacion de la Vivienda, Santiago, Chile.

Coop Meeting Planned

Plans for the International Cooperative Alliance South East Asia Cooperative Conference are occupying the attention of *K. Subramaniam*, President of of the Cooperative Union of Malaya Ltd., a former participant. The conference is being held in Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya, January 20-23, 1958, with nearly 150 delegates from national organizations in 18 Asian countries. Purpose of the conference, writes Mr. Subramaniam, is to consider how best the Alliance can contribute to the promotion of cooperation in South East Asia, and the establishment of a regional Alliance office in the area.

Help Is Sought

"Helpful suggestions from colleagues in other countries who are also engaged in the task of interpreting American life and literature to their students," are sought by *Vilhelm A. Larsen*, a teacher in Slagelse, Denmark. Mr. Larsen, who spent six months in the United States as an exchange grantee, writes, in part:

"My interest in the American scene has naturally influenced my work of teaching English language and literature. I have felt increasingly the need for a collection of texts illustrating the main phases of American history and important aspects of contemporary America, as well as for an anthology of representative American fiction and poetry. I have found much useful material, but the compilation of such books is very difficult . . . the texts must be brief, they must appeal to the age group of 15-18, they must present a balanced and unprejudiced picture of America and Americans and they must be of high literary quality . . . So I would be very grateful for helpful suggestions . . . "

Note: The WIC Library Committee recommends a new book which currently is being widely discussed in the United States — *America as a Civilization* by Max Lerner, (1,036 pp. New York: Simon and Schuster, $10). It is a study of life and thought in the United States today, including background and development, and has been reviewed as "a noteworthy contribution to the analysis of the national character," by the *New York Times*.

Career Men Advance

A splendid record of professional advancement has been achieved by 16 Filipino ICA participants who have had training in personnel administration in the United States since 1952, according to an article in the November *Civil Service Reporter*, published in Manila. Two more participants are on training trips here now, reports *Jesus V. Garilao*, a recent returnee, who has been appointed Government Training Coordinator in the office of the Bureau of Civil Service, in addition to his service as Special Assistant to the Commissioner.

Included in the list are several other Bureau of Civil Service people: *Alivio L. Buenaventura*, Chief Examiner; *Gillermo G. De Jesus*, Acting Chief, Legal Services Division; *Osmundo B. Del Prado*, Chief, Records Section, Administrative Division; Miss *Liwayway M. Valencia*, Acting Unit Head for the Agriculture, Recruitment and Examining Division, and *Fausto P. Varela*, Chief, Personnel Transactions Division.

Other successful participants are: *Dionisio Miniano*, Chief of Organization and Methods for the Central Bank; *Jose B. Del Castillo*, Personnel Officer, Mayor's Office, City of Manila; *Benjamin B. Viloria*, Secretary, Budget Commission. In the Wage and Position Classification Office, *Ladislao Yap* is Director, *Tomas Flores* is Assistant Director, and *Cesario Llobrera* is Supervising Job Analyst. *Gregorio Francisco* is instructor in Personnel Administration at the Institute of Public Administration.

New Acting Director

Howard R. Boozer has been named acting director of the Washington International Center. He has been a staff associate at the American Council on Education since June, 1954.

Mr. Boozer succeeds Dr. Harry A. Wann, who has directed the Center, a project of the Council, since its establishment in 1951, and who reached retirement age this year.

72

Adams, Betty

RADIO WJAR TELEVISION

PROVIDENCE

WJAR • 920-KC • • WJAR-TV • CHANNEL 10

February 22, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed piece from the Providence Evening Bulletin, Jack Gould's column in today's TIMES, and all the rest of the words, spoken and written, about what we "should have" on commercial television programs, have combined to put irresistable pressure on my own verbal dam.

In re the marked passages in the Bulletin piece, I'm doing all this!

Right now!

Maybe there is value in the so-called "local" or regional programming on commercial TV channels--but the networks and the syndicated critics are so sure that any place other than New York or Hollywood must be a backwash of civilization, they never bother to investigate, examine, or inquire.

As a result of the daily, public service, TV program that I do on a commercial channel, you'll find that in southern New England there are relatively few of the hero-worshipping American "name-droppers"--

Because of our program, THE WORLD AROUND US, theypeople in Southern New England, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, are much more likely to be "country-droppers".

I have to be in New York on Tuesday, February 24 for an afternoon meeting.

Will you meet me at the Overseas Press Club at 6 p.m., or any convenient time on February 24th, and in return for a libation, give me an hour out of your life so that I can stand on my soapbox, once at least?

You can telephone me at GA 1-8255, Ext. 477 or at home, UN 1-4627, and if you don't call me, I will call you Tuesday morning to establish a time.

Sincerely,

Betty Adams

Betty Adams
Education Director

Enclosures

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176 WEYBOSSET STREET • • • PROVIDENCE 2 • RHODE ISLAND

background

Bos Bulletin 2/20/59

Mr. Murrow departs

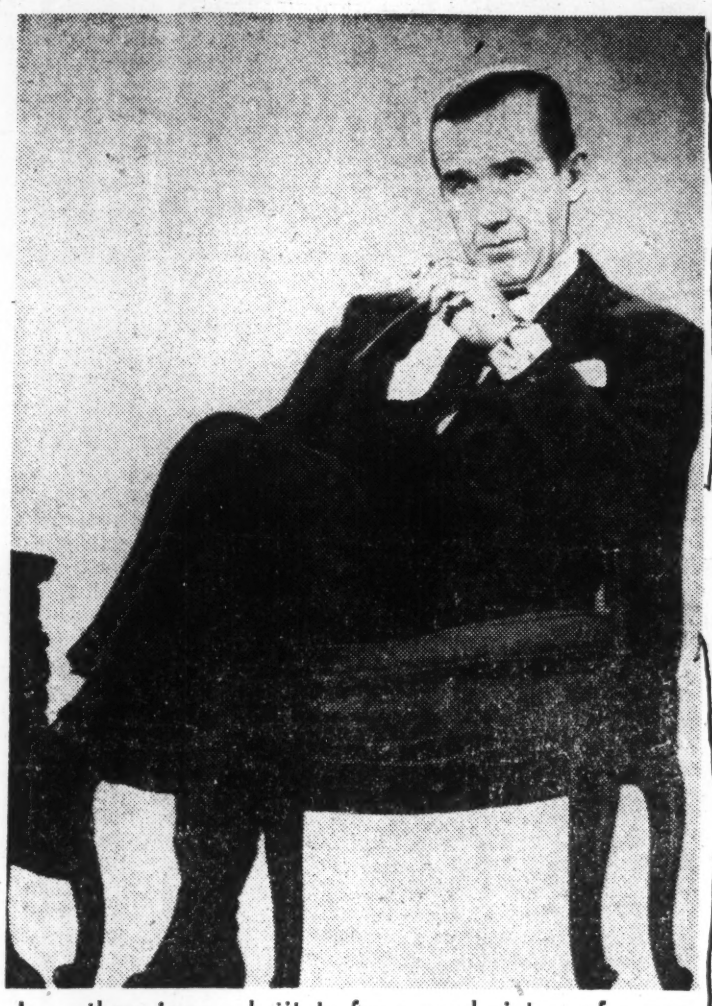
It is believed that his leave from CBS reflects a basic clash with the network

By TED HOLMBERG
Journal-Bulletin Television Editor

When Edward R. Murrow made his two appearances on "The Press and the People" series over WGBH-TV recently, moderator Louis M. Lyons commented that "no reporter has penetrated more deeply into the forces that move our world or has had a greater personal impact upon our people."

It might be added that no one has been held in greater respect by members of his industry or by the public at large. A tall, intense man, passionately interested in causes and sometimes serious almost to the point of pomposity, Ed Murrow, "television's conscience," has for years been the living symbol of thoughtful and intelligent news coverage by TV.

This week, Murrow applied for, and received, a leave of absence from the Columbia Broadcasting Co. to "spend a year traveling, listening, reading and trying to learn without the pressure of deadlines."



'. . . there is no substitute for a good picture of a man talking with conviction and a knowledge of his subject.'

Other reasons?

Many in the television medium think that the reasons for Murrow's sabbatical are not as simple as those stated, that there was a growing difference of opinion between the commentator and CBS. This theory was bolstered and some fundamental ideas of Murrow about the broadcasting industry were revealed in some detail during his appearances on "The Press and the People."

In response to a question about the disappearance of the documentary "See It Now," Murrow said. "I'm not sure I can give you an answer as to why it was removed. I do not believe it was primarily financial." This did not sound like a man in complete agreement or even in the complete confidence of the network.

On being asked about the possibility of more foreign news coverage on CBS-TV, Murrow said, "I think I will have to refer that question to the management of CBS. I have no control over that." And on a recent network program he expressed his displeasure that the network did not have a permanent newsman in South America.

"I believe this country is in grave and perhaps mortal danger," Murrow told Lyons, "and that to a large extent during the hours between 8 and 11 in the evening the television audience is being fed a diet that tends to cause it to be indifferent, that tends to insulate it from the reality of the world in which it lives.

Unbalanced programs

"I do not believe that this can be solved merely by the networks nor merely by the sponsors. I have nothing against westerns or quiz shows. I merely was contending that the program structure is in some degree in imbalance, and that during peak listening times there should be more attention to serious subjects. The piece we did on Norfolk (a special report on closed schools in that community), I am happy to report, went on in peak evening time.

"I would say . . . that most of the meaningful programming is done in what has come to be called the intellectual ghetto on Sunday afternoons. This is a time when many people find it inconvenient to view television. . . .

"In addition to that, there is very little done in the area of searching examinations of our foreign policy, very little in the way of a critical examination of the state of education in this country. In short, very little is done to use television as a mirror to hold behind the events of the day. So far as I am concerned, it doesn't matter to me in the least whether what is reflected is a picture of bigotry, of intolerance, of indifference, or of great, high achievement. The important thing is that the mirror should be there.

Cooperation needed

"That is why I attempted to suggest that there should be a degree of cooperation between the sponsors and the network, with the network paying the cost of producing the program, the sponsor paying the air time and occasionally—I don't want to turn these networks into educational networks or into long-hair operations—but just occasionally at peak listening time there should be presented programs of an informative nature.

"I think it would be good business for the corporations, because I do not believe that most corporate heads want the so-called corporate image to consist of talking horses and dancing cigarettes and so forth. . . .

"The primary responsibility rests on the network, but . . . there is (1) the matter of circulation and (2) the matter of presentation in peak time. If this job is to be adequately done, financially and in terms of network structure, it can best be done on a cooperative basis."

Murrow, whose present television activities are limited to acting as host on "Person to Person" and as a kind of moderator on "Small World," has ideas and dreams about the television instrument that seem too large for the present atmosphere:

"I would like to do an hour-long piece on Canada, because I think it is an important and relatively unknown country. I would like to do a whole series of pieces around the world as to the image of the United States from the outside, how we look to other people. I would like to do a lot of reporting of this country to itself.

"As we both know, the lines of communication are broken down in the South between the white and the colored people. To a certain extent they're broken down throughout the country. We are so concerned about what the Russians are doing that we are not paying enough attention to what we ourselves are doing and are capable of doing. This is a big place."

But the commentator's concept of television's job is not confined to its reporting of the current news:

More than the news

"The problem is not so much rushing to keep up with current events but rather the necessity of trying to convey to the viewer something of the heritage, the ethics, the history of this pluralistic society of ours. One thing that is terribly missing is reminding the viewer of what made this country what it is, that it is not an economic plot, that there were people and principals and arguments.

"To a frightening extent we are not informing people of our heritage and our background, our roots. I am sure that in times of crisis, without exception, every nation in history has gone back to its mythology. Even the Russians did it in the last war in the darkest days. They forgot about orthodox Marxist doctrine, and they went back to Suverov and all of their old-time heroes.

"If the times are as desperate as they appear to be, we in this country with television ought to try not only to report current events but to tell people how we got here, who did it, what the issues were."

Stimulating interest

Murrow added that he thinks "it is important that people should know and recognize and be able to evaluate a Governor Faubus or a Governor Almond. I think it is also important that they know about Thomas Jefferson and Tom Paine."

"Television in this area," he said, "is a limited medium, but I think that it can arouse curiosity and stimulate interest so that the viewer, when he encounters a book or a magazine article or something, will be stimulated to read and inform himself."

The commentator expressed the opinion that television can be used to improve the public taste though this must be a slow process but "that gradually tastes may be improved because it will come to be demonstrated that it is profitable and that there is a larger audience in the upper levels than is generally believed."

Murrow's definition of good television is simple and brief: "I think one thing at least we have learned out of television, and that is that there is no substitute for a good picture of a man talking with conviction and with a knowledge of his subject."

Started in radio

If Murrow is now known primarily as a television personality, it should not be forgotten that he started in radio and that in many ways his heart is still with the older medium and that perhaps his disappointment in TV is matched by his disappointment in the other:

"Well, radio to me, as far as news is concerned—and this is perhaps heresy—is a more satisfying instrument than television. The reason is that I would contend that most news consists of ideas in one form or another. I find it difficult to translate ideas into words for radio, and frequently impossible to translate them into pictures for television.

"There is an enormous job to be done by radio in reporting this country to itself. I think the absence of regionalism in this country is deplorable. I think the fact that most people talk with the same accent, wear the same clothes, tell the same story from one end of the country to the other is deplorable and is diminishing the sum total of our strength.

"I would like to see radio dealing more with ideas than it does now, less with five-minute capsuled headlines, more with biography, more with verbal profiles, obviously much more foreign reporting in depth."

Adams, Professor R.

November 10, 1938

Dear Professor Adams:

Thank you for your interesting letter of October 31.

Since I no longer dispose of time on the network to treat such subjects, I regret that I cannot be of help to you in your project. I am, therefore, passing your letter along to Mr. Sig Michelson, Vice President in charge of News and Public Affairs for CBS.

Sincerely yours,

Professor R. M. Adams
University of Houston
Cullen College of Engineering
Houston 4, Texas

mmc

Sent original to Mr. Michelson

Adams, R. M.

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
CULLEN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

October 13, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Do Americans know:

What an Engineer is?--Should be?
What an Engineer does?--Should do?
How an Engineer is used?--Should be used?
What assistance he has?--Should have?
How he is educated?--Should be educated?

Try to get the "American" answer to these questions and you will uncover the next major problem in training and utilization of our technical manpower.

With the advent of the Sputniks, a spotlight is on our public school system, and already sound progress is being made up through the secondary level, but the final results will be achieved only when the above questions are answered and the "new" engineer is effectively operating in our society.

We submit that the "average American" doesn't know what an engineer is or does. Indeed you will find no real agreement in industry, government, the colleges, nor even among the "engineers". Even worse is the disagreement in all circles regarding what the engineer should be and should do.

If, from a survey of your own staff and associates, you become interested in this problem, we would appreciate an opportunity to acquaint you with the American Society for Engineering Education which could become the vehicle to implement, at the grass roots level, the changes which must be made; and the College-Industry Conference it sponsors annually.

The January 1959 conference in Houston, Texas could provide the opportunity of focusing a spotlight on some of the problems which must be faced by industry and the engineering profession to effectively train and utilize the new high school graduates.

An opportunity to meet with you, at your earliest convenience would be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

R. M. Adams

Val Adams

LA4-1000

The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK 36 N Y

LACKAWANNA 4-1000

July 28, 1959

Dear Commander-in-waiting:

If you have any time open for a lunch date before you go away the latter part of August, I'd like to see you. Just for a background talk, etc., although I promise not to pry in any areas that you want to designate as out of bounds.

Your application for a Navy commission is still a puzzle, I think, to many persons. In the light of your leave of absence, it was kind of a mystery on top of a mystery.

I'm not pressing you about the lunch date. I do not want to inconvenience you and if my suggestion does not fit into your normal routine, then I'll withdraw the suggestion until a later time.

Best regards,

Val

Val Adams

call Val Adams. Sorry Monrow sailed Tues., much regretting he unable to see Adams before his departure.

Adams, William Curtis

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS
ALEX J. STEIGMAN, M.D.
CHAIRMAN

323 EAST CHESTNUT STREET

June 26, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for the follow-up to my original letter. The information from Mr. Salot was very interesting. I can thoroughly understand his original distress at the situation. I could only agree with a distrust of any mechanism that may be replacing thinking processes. There is probably no quicker way to defeat any educational program. Certainly one does not learn that way, although some things can be taught that way. Perhaps we could discuss this in greater detail at a future time.

However, I still have some ideas for the adaption of subliminal television projection to education that perhaps might enhance the thinking processes rather than replace them and still be within the technical feasibility of our American processes. Mr. Salot was apparently thinking of subliminal projection of entire ideas. What would happen with concurrent subliminal projection of a lecturer's concluding points during the course of his presentation? Might this increase the take-home knowledge and possibly even increase the retained benefit from the lecture?

Many thanks for your indulgence with my questions and for all of the technical knowledge you have been able to make available. As I mentioned above I sincerely hope that sometime we might have a chance to discuss this in much greater detail. I would be most interested in your over-all ideas on education.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

William Curtis Adams

William Curtis Adams, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Child Health

WCA:bch

Adams, Dr Wm

May 29, 1959

Dr. William Curtis Adams
Assistant Professor of Child Health
School of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics
University of Louisville
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Adams:

As you know, Mr. Murrow turned to his colleagues here for some advise on the subject of subliminal television. I enclose a memorandum on the subject which I am afraid seems to be pessimistic in viewpoint. However, I hope it will help in some way.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc.

Salant

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

Adams, Curtis

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Salant

May 21, 1959

I am attaching a memorandum to you on the subject of subliminal television. Rather than popping into the scene unannounced, I suggest that what you might want to do is send Dr. Adams a brief letter enclosing my memorandum.

A slightly less intangible subject -- in your talk on politics and broadcasting, do you intend to get into the fascinating and perplexing question of the extent, if any, to which mass media of all kinds, and television in particular, in fact influence the voter? This is a most interesting subject on which there are many preconceptions and most of them appear to be fairly erroneous. The social scientists have done some work in the field and, as usual, their data seem to be fairly conflicting but a man named Joseph T. Klapper has brought a degree of order out of the chaos. We may well have assumed far too great a potential of influence. A clearer idea of its potential might (and then again might not) affect the conclusions concerning the appropriate limitations on and regulations of political broadcasting.

If you would like to pursue this, I can dig up some material for you.

Dick Salant

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Richard S. Salant

from: Ed Murrow

May 20, 1959

This one defeats me. Is there anyone in the shop who could or would reply to the learned doctor?

Ed

May 20, 1959

Dr. William Curtis Adams
Assistant Professor of Child Health
School of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics
University of Louisville
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Adams:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of February 19. I am sorry the original went astray.

I am tempted to answer as did the man who was asked to change a fifty dollar bill. All he could do was to say thanks for the compliment.

I am merely a bewildered reporter and totally incapable of answering the questions you raise, although I am conscious of their importance.

Let me look around this shop of ours and see if I can find someone who might be able to give you at least some kind of tentative answers to your interesting questions.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS
ALEX J. STEIGMAN, M.D.
CHAIRMAN

323 EAST CHESTNUT STREET

May 7, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last Wednesday I had the pleasure of talking with your secretary during a few unexpected free hours in New York. She confirmed my suspicion that my earlier letter had gone astray and asked me to forward a copy to replace it.

Sincerely yours,

William Curtis Adams

William Curtis Adams, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Child Health

WCA:bch

enc.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS
ALEX J. STEIGMAN, M.D.
CHAIRMAN

323 EAST CHESTNUT STREET

February 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a medical educator I am a complete layman in the field of mass communication. I wonder if I might draw upon your knowledge of radio, television, and their associated techniques to inquire about their practical application to medical school and postdoctorate education?

Most of the continuing discussions concerning the potential of television as supported by radio in the various educational fields have centered around the primary and secondary school levels. I am afraid that the expense of closed circuit television systems has been a primary deterrent to the consideration of their use at the medical school level. Beyond this the need for clinical experience and the applicability of bedside teaching to small groups has served effectively to hold these ideas in the background. However, the discussions concerning subliminal television and its proven effectivenss in the advertising experiments suggest that this principle should have a very decided place in the educational world at all levels. As I mention above this is a field about which I have no personal technical knowledge whatsoever. The potential of it, however, continues to haunt me. I would like to find out whether or not it can be practically adapted to our use.

The whole field of subliminal stimulation seems even more practical when one considers the subliminal use of color as applied by the physiologists and psychologists at the Army's Medical Field Service School at Fort Sam Houston. I understand that the physiologists and psychologists there have demonstrated their ability to separately excite or calm speakers and audiences in this fashion. They have apparently found that the use of color and form in visual aids can have a similar effect.

I would be most grateful for your professional critique of the interrelationship of these various technical facets and their practical application to the field of medical education. If such ideas are worthwhile, any suggestions and guidance you might be in a position to offer in proceeding with them would be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

William Curtis Adams, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Child Health

WCA:bch

Adkins, Re

April 28, 1959

Dear Mr. Adkins:

Many thanks for sending me the photograph made on the floor of the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1956.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard Adkins
7 N. Meadows Center
Terre Haute, Indiana

mc

AB FILM PRODUCTIONS
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CLAY CITY, INDIANA • Tel. 63

AERIAL
COMMERCIAL
ADVERTISING
PORTRAIT
SCHOOL
NEWS

This photo was made on the floor of the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1956....I like it very much and thought you might like to have this print.....

I enjoy very much your interpretation of the world we live in... Will miss you during the coming year..

Richard T Adkins

Adler, Alexander

February 7, 1958

Dear Mr. Adler:

Thank you for your letter of January 22nd.

Your idea for a television program may, perhaps, have merit, but I am sorry to have to tell you that I have no authority or control over any programs other than my own.

Thank you again for taking the time to bring it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alexander Adler
4904 Druid Drive
Kensington, Maryland

mcc

ALEXANDER ADLER

4904 Druid Drive
Kensington, Maryland
January 22, 1958

no interest

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My friends and I make a plea for more of your on-the-spot programs which depict the pros and cons of the issues that tend to divide society into hostile groups.

Seeing the issues realistically portrayed through your program, we and other Americans have a better opportunity to arrive at a rational decision in all situations.

Along these lines, here is an idea you may find suitable for your programs in this area. Economists tell us that our economy appears to be on the brink of a recession yet the fear of inflation hasn't completely subsided. Is this the time to be in or out of the stock market? Just how does the "average" citizen feel about present economic conditions? These questions can be answered beautifully in a candid TV show showing a typical investment club in action.

We belong to one such club. Among our members are two social workers, a chemist, housewives, an engineer, a lawyer, an accountant, a widow living off her investment stock and a teacher. The exchange of opinions is lively, friendly and stimulating. Because we follow parliamentary procedure, discussions rarely get out of hand.

Club members live in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and suburban Washington, D.C. Originally all members lived in New York but those who relocated for various reasons enjoy the club so thoroughly that they try hard to attend most monthly meetings.

(over)

Should this suggestion appeal to you, you may want to contact either or both of the following club officers for more information:

Mr. Philip Force -- President (a social worker)
108-50 71 Avenue
Forest Hills, New York
BO 8-7940

Mr. Philip Leit --Legal Counselor (a lawyer)
347 5th Avenue
New York, N. Y.
OR 9-1050

Incidentally the club meets in Mr. Leit's office library so that ample facilities are available if this is a matterthat must be taken into consideration.

Whether or not you like this suggestion, we'll continue to like your programs.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander Adler

Adler, Peter

February 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Adler:

Many thanks for your kind letter of January 22nd and your nice comments on THE LOST CLASS OF '59.

We have had such excellent response to the program that we all feel the considerable amount of preparation entailed was well worthwhile.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Peter Adler
84-23 Manton Street
Briarwood 35, Long Island
New York

mmc

Peter Adler
84-23 Manton Street
Briarwood 35, L. I.
New York

January 27, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
NYC

Dear Mr. Murrow,

As a fellow CBS employee I would like to tell you how proud I am of the great public services that you are performing.

I am referring especially to the "Lost class of '59" TV classic which you so ably presented last week.

The services of education and inspiration which you have rendered the American public in the last 15 years have become symbols of hope in the maze of lethargic communications media that envelope us all.

Your speech and the ensuing article to TV executives and advertisers have impressed all those ~~that~~ who share your interests and aspirations.

I am sure that there are millions more who feel as I do : America should be proud of Ed Murrow.

Thankyou.

Yours truly,

Peter Adler

Agafy Herbert

BEECHWOOD:
PETWORTH.
SUSSEX.
GRAFFHAM 213.

17 October, 1958.

Dear Ed,

Many thanks for your letter and your kind promise to help Mr. Kemp.

I shall presumably be writing the JDC book next summer, but I can always use that as an excuse for a trip to Israel.

Moe Leavitt is staying with us now. Then I go to Geneva for a JDC meeting; then Poland; then New York for five weeks. Barbie and I sail on the QUEEN MARY on November 21st. So we should be seeing you soon.

Again with many thanks,

Yours ever,

Herbert

Agar, Herbert

October 10, 1958

Dear Herbert:

I don't know very much about the technical end of our operations but will certainly see to it that Mr. Kemp is put immediately in touch with our people who do know.

What are your plans for next summer? I have some slight hope of taking Janet and Casey to Israel but all is, as usual, uncertain.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Herbert Agar
Rupert Hart-Davis Limited
36 Soho Square
London W. 1.

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GERRARD 2348
Cables
RUPERTO WESDO

HA/MPT

3 October 1958

Mr Edward Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

Dear Ed,

As you know I have an interest in Television Wales and West in this country. Owing to the circumstances under which my company was launched we made an affiliation with N.B.C. We have already built the most up-to-date studio in Europe at Cardiff; now we want to invest a large sum of money in building another studio at Bristol. The economics of this operation will depend upon our being able to operate this new studio on a low labour basis and our management think the best way of doing this would be by setting up a micro-wave link station by the use of a remote on what is called in this country an "open-ended studio".

Our chief Engineer, Mr Kemp, is going to America next week to study this problem, I would be very grateful if you could extend to him opportunities to see the most up-to-date developments of the sort that I have described and which I know your company has pioneered. I have therefore given him this letter to you as I know you will help him if you can.

Yours,

Herbert Agar

P.S. I am sending the same letter to Bill Paley.

Agel, Jerome

January 8, 1959

Mr. Jerome Agel
Asher B. Etkes Associates, Inc.
16 East 52nd Street
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Agel:

I honestly don't know what prompted Lever Brothers and Kellogg's to sponsor YEARS OF CRISIS. You are of course quite right about the Alcoa sponsorship of SEE IT NOW. I really don't know whether my small effort in Chicago had anything to do with the decision to sponsor YEARS OF CRISIS.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

ASHER B. ETKES ASSOCIATES, INC.

PUBLIC RELATIONS 16 East 52 Street, New York 22, N. Y. PL 3-8116

December 30, 1958
(Dictated 12/29/58)

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Do you believe that sponsorship of this year's Years of Crisis by Lever Brothers and Kellogg's, rather than by a less consumer-conscious organization such as A.T.&T., can be linked directly to your exhortations in Chicago a couple of months ago that mass-producers get off their high Western horses, literally, and support television programs that also are concerned with Far Eastern gun-slingers?

As a television historian, I believe that last night's program represents the first time that mass-consumed products ever sponsored an honest-to-goodness public affairs television program. Am I right? Alcoa, in the good old days of See It Now, was more interested, I believe, in generating favorable public relations than having me run down to my favorite corner store and buy an ingot of aluminum.

Sincerely,

Jerome Agel

Jerome Agel

JA/pb

Agnew, Clark M.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

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DLR CBS NEWS 485 MADISON AVE=

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CLARK M AGNEW WESTPORT CONN=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Ahlers, Harold

December 9, 1958

Mr. David Ahlers
161 West 12th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Ahlers:

Thank you for sending me the study of a Cuban motion picture venture. I am afraid this is outside the scope of my interests at present and that therefore a conversation between us would be a waste of your time.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Ahlers, David

161 West 12th Street
New York, N. Y.

November 28, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sending you the enclosed study of a Cuban motion picture venture in the possibility that some aspect of it might be of interest to you.

The current strife in Cuba is a factor to reckon with but I do not feel it jeopardizes the future for a motion picture company there whose business would be strictly apolitical and pro-Cuban from any point of view.

I hope you may want to speak to me after reading this material. I would greatly welcome the opportunity of doing so.

Sincerely yours,

David Ahlers

David Ahlers

Air France

AIR FRANCE

GENERAL MANAGER
NORTH, CENTRAL AMERICAN AND
CARIBBEAN DIVISION

683 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

April 3, 1959

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Public Relations function of any major airline is an important consideration for the General Management. In my capacity, this responsibility has permitted me both the privilege and pride of acquaintance with many of our friends in the press. Their efficient and generous cooperation has served to convey to the American public a very real appreciation of our world-wide services.

The Public Relations function at Air France, as you know, has been guided on my behalf by Vic Raeburn whose talents are deeply appreciated. You will understand my regret in losing his services as a collaborator, however, as his friend, I recognize his desire for progressive continuation of his career beyond the air transport industry.

The policy of Air France, as a major international carrier, has been and will continue to be of public interest, and I look forward to your future assistance. Please do consider my personal attention as an incentive for your direct communication, as I will always deem it a pleasure to hear from you.

Cordially,

Henri J. Lesieur

Henri J. Lesieur

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 1-2345

December 8, 1959

Dear Mr. Akens:

How very nice of you to comment on "Biography of a Missile", and thank you for "Rocket City USA". We shall make sure that it is brought to Mr. Murrow's attention.

Sincerely,

Hazel Layton

Mr. David S. Akens
The Strode Publishers
7505 Cadillac Drive
Huntsville, Alabama

Akens, D. S.

Secretary
N. G. STRODE
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THE STRODE PUBLISHERS

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DAVID S. AKENS
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7505 CADILLAC DRIVE
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

Nov. 21, 1959

Mr. Fred Friendly
Edward R. Murrow Program
"Biography Of A Missile"
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Friendly:

We enjoyed your recent film "Biography Of A Missile" and are pleased that you plan to shown an expanded version over BBC on November 25. Our little book has some additional material which you may find interesting, or at least the picture of Mr. Murrow. Please keep the book.

P. 52

Very truly yours,

David S. Akens

David S. Akens

DSA:ha

aktiengesellschaft, Elsana

TELEPHONE: 22 23 62

CLARENCE C. FRANKLIN
EXEC. VICE PRESIDENT
120 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: JUdson 6-8275
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AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

ESTABLISHED 1926

BASEL, SWITZERLAND
MARKTGASSE 4

New York, May 10, 1958

No ans.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are taking the liberty to writing to you in a matter which might be of interest to you.

We have at our disposal a unique collection of the graphic work of

T O U L O U S E - L A U T R E C .

As you may know, the more valuable lithographs of Toulouse-Lautrec have almost disappeared from circulation a long time and now can be seen only in the public museums of Paris, London, Washington, etc. But, while the Toulouse-Lautrec collections in public museums include only a more or less limited number of the valuable lithographs of this artist but never an exhaustive collection-- our collection which includes all the top-notch lithographs in color-- is undoubtedly the most important Toulouse-Lautrec collection extent. Nowadays, it is impossible for anyone to get together again, at any future time, a collection like ours; may we add that this is one of the very few French Masters for whom the Government of France established a special museum.

While the collection is still in France, numerous famous colored lithographs may be viewed at 120 Cemtral Park South (Berkeley House) in New York.

We can make an appointment to show them to you at your convenience. Should you be interested, we would appreciate it if you would contact us at the above address in New York to arrange for an appointment.

Sincerely yours,

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CCF:a

Ramon de Alba

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April 14, 1958

Miss Kay Campbell
Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Kay,

This introduces an associate of mine Ramon de Alba, who has an excellent idea that I would like to convey to you and Ed. Murrow and Fred. Friendly. He is able to speak better for himself then I -- so that is why he is here.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Edward M. Kirby

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WORLD HOLIDAY

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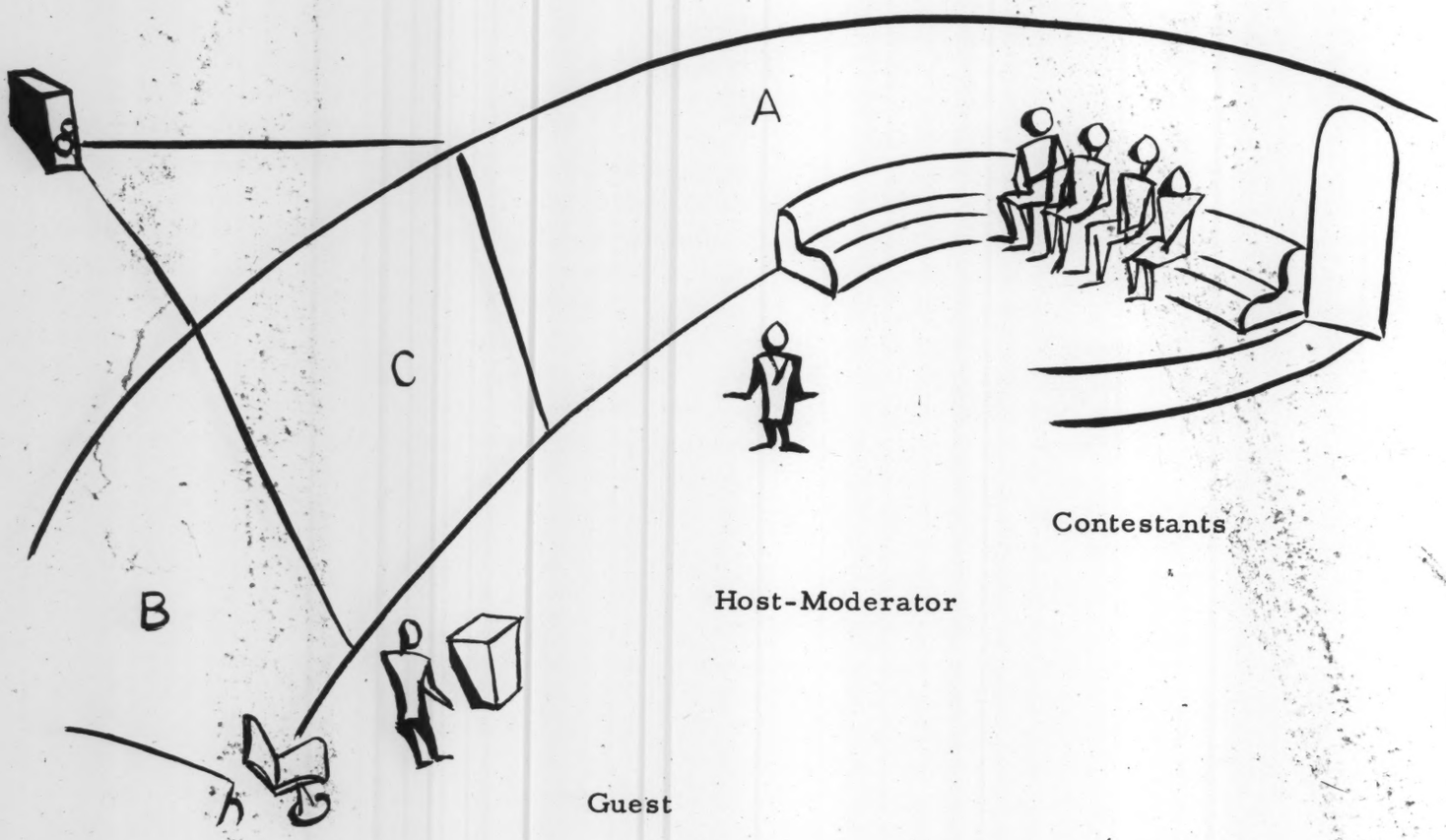

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(((CITIZEN-AMBASSADORS))))

W O R L D H O L I D A Y

****

SAMPLE PROGRAM AND FORMAT

SUBJECT: A COLOR – TV TRAVEL-QUIZ ON THE BACKGROUND FOR A WORLD HOLIDAY.....

CAST: HOST-MODERATOR, HOSTESS, GUEST, CONTESTANTS: FOUR, AS TWO TEAMS.

SET: INTERIOR MOCK-UP OF JET AIRLINER: (A) PASSENGER LOUNGE SECTION, AND (B) PILOT'S FLIGHT-CONTROL AREA. A CYCLORAMA CONNECTS (A) THE HOSTESS-CONTESTANTS' SEATS, AND (B) THE HOST-GUEST'S AREA. THE CYC SERVES AS A REAR-PROJECTION SCREEN.

SEQUENCE AND TIME:

		Begin	End
1.	INTRO HOST-MODERATOR	00:00	01:30
2.	INTRO HOSTESS: CONTESTANTS	01:30	02:30
	COMMERCIAL	02:30	04:00
3.	INTRO GUEST	04:00	08:00
4.	QUIZ I	08:00	18:00
	COMMERCIAL	18:00	19:00
	QUIZ II	19:00	27:00
5.	INTRO WINNERS	27:00	29:00
	COMMERCIAL	29:00	29:30
6.	CLOSE	29:30	30:00

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1. INTRO HOST-MODERATOR MUSIC: THEME UP, AS WE OPEN ON A STOCK SHOT OF AN AIRLINER ALOFT, OVER A "MURAL-MAP" OF THE WORLD'S GEO-HISTORIC CULTURAL-ACTIVITY AREAS, THEN DOWN AND UNDER AS HOST-MODERATOR SAYS:

"Tonight, ("NAME" GUEST) will join us on our Citizen-Ambassadors' Flagship, for a flight over the background of our human heritage.....

DISSOLVE AIRLINER TO SHOT OF "OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE"... SHOWING A SERIES OF GOVERNMENTS' SEALS, NATIONAL FLAGS OR SYMBOLS, "KEYS" TO THE CITIES,...

"Two contestants on tonight's BACKGROUND-QUIZ may become celebrated guests-of-honor, officially welcomed by the nations of the world, and given the keys of hospitality to _____ capital cities of the world,...

DISSOLVE "OFFICIAL CORRES." AND SUPER TITLE SLIDE, IN SYNC WITH:

"By winning the Citizen-Ambassadors' WORLD HOLIDAY."

DISSOLVE TO ESTABLISHING SHOT OF SET, THEN CUT TO THE HOST-MODERATOR AS HE SAYS:

(HOST): Clearly, the people of the world want to like us and would like to meet us on a friendly person-to-person basis, for the world still believes in the ideas and initiative that inspired our "Bill of Rights."

(HOST): They want most of all to know that the country that so successfully harbored the hopes of man will not now turn its back on the dream to share in the New World's wealth of spirit, and surplus of good-will.

President Eisenhower has made a personal appeal to his fellow-citizens for democracy in action, a straight-forward suggestion to tie-in responsible government-by-the-people with our freedom of speech and the fun of travel:

DISSOLVE TO PRESS CONFERENCE (MAY 31, 1956).

EISENHOWER: . . . if our American ideology is eventually to win out in the great struggle being waged between the two opposing ways of life. . . to create understanding among people and build a common effort to advance world peace. . . to help make the truth of our respect for the rights of others known to more people over-seas. . . we need a program for better people-to-people contacts and partnerships throughout the world under which individual Americans would help sell this country's ideal to other nations.

DISSOLVE TO SLIDE OF "WHITE HOUSE" AS THE HOST SAYS:

(HOST): This is the help your government needs, . . . when you pick up your passport for a world holiday. . . . Now, let's meet our Citizen-Ambassador contestants, as they are welcomed aboard by our FLAGSHIP's hostess, Miss Aphrodite.

2. INTRO HOSTESS: CONTESTANTS

CUT TO CABIN DOOR TO TAKE EACH TWO CONTESTANTS INTO LOUNGE, WHERE THE HOST IS SHOWN GREETING THEM. THIS IS A SILENT SCENE, IN WHICH EACH COUPLE HAND THEIR IDENTIFICATION TO THE HOSTESS AT THE DOOR, AND HER VOICE-OVER TRANSCRIPTION IS HEARD. A SLIDE OF A UNITED STATES PASSPORT IS SUPERED OVER EACH CONTESTANT, FOR AN AUDIO-VISUAL SYNC ON THE NAME.

(HOSTESS): My first Citizen-Ambassador contestant is Mrs. Suburbia, of Long Island, New York. She is a housewife,... and writes magazine stories, under her pen-name of Penelope Wright. Her son is stationed in Germany, where she has three grandchildren.... Now, there's a perfect example of a successful career,...and a family! Her team-mate is Marguerite Career from Miami, Florida. Whoever said that beauty and brains don't mix, ought to meet that little omelet... WOW! She has three degrees, and is a practicing architect! Jung Hightor on the second team, is from Salt Lake City,... Occupation: Geologist; Age: 33; Marital-Status: Single.... Hmmm, He may read rocks, but-- in my book he definitely goes under the "outdoor" type! To complete the quiz-quartet, here is Mr. Hightor, Sr., of Los Angeles, California. As I live and love, he's the father of all that hi-fi be-bob! Why, he looks like a...an Ambassador!

DOLLY-IN TO THE HOST AS HE TURNS FROM GROUP AND SAYS:

(HOST): We will be back to brief the contestants in a few moments.... But first, let's pick up our crew for tonight's test-hop... Our pilot ("NAME" GUEST), will check in and outline the flight-plan in exactly ____ seconds.

COMMERCIAL

LOOKS AT WATCH AS WE CUT TO COMMERCIAL

****

GUEST

SUGGEST: (AS BUDGET AND AVAILABILITY PERMIT) DANNY KAYE, EDWARD G. ROBINSON, MARILYN MONROE AND ARTHUR MILLER, AUDREY HEPBURN AND MEL FERRER, CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, CHESTER BOWLES, ETC. --IN EFFECT, THE GUESTS' TIE-IN WOULD BE AN HONORIFIC "THIS IS THEIR BACKGROUND" SEMI-DOCUMENTARY. THE QUESTIONS, FOR INSTANCE, ON A FLIGHT WITH DANNY KAYE WOULD BE BASED ON THE ETHOS OF THE TERRITORIES COVERED ON HIS RECENT WORLD TOUR -- AND HIS COMMENTARY, HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE "CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY," HIS EXPERIENCES "ON LOCATION", AND ANECDOTES CONCERNING HIS WORLD INTERESTS IN THE ARTS AND WAYS OF MAN, WOULD FOCUS ON THE ACTUAL QUESTIONS AS CONTINUITY. THE "PILOT'S FLIGHT-PLAN" THEN, WOULD BE AN ITINERARY COVERING VARIOUS GEO-HISTORIC CULTURE AREAS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CONTEMPORARY AS COMMENTED UPON BY OUR CITIZEN-AMBASSADOR GUEST.

ALTHOUGH THROUGH THE ABOVE DEVICE, A "NAME" GUEST CAN BE INTEGRATED DIRECTLY INTO THE ROUTINE, THIS "CIRCULATION-BOOSTER" IS INTENDED AS A FLEXIBLE PART OF THE PROGRAM'S FORMAT, USED AS A "PREMIER" ONE-OR-TWO-SHOT, AND AS A SPECIAL-EVENT IN A SERIES. THE FUNCTIONS OF THE "NAME" GUEST CAN READILY BE HANDLED BY THE HOST-MODERATOR, AND OTHER GUESTS GIVEN A SHORTER "VISITING FIREMAN" INTERVIEW.

****

FADE OUT COMMERCIAL

3. INTRO GUEST

FADE-IN TO THE HOST AT SIDE OF SCREEN, WHO SAYS:

(HOST): "With the help of (GUEST), we have selected thirty-two World Holiday questions in some way identified with four of the countries along this flight-plan....

INDICATES FLIGHT-PLAN CHARTED OVER SLIDE PROJECTION OF THE "MURAL-MAP."

"And here to tell us something about the people and places he has visited is (GUEST)."

CUT TO GUEST IN FLIGHT-CONTROL AREA.

(GUEST): "Hello, Host! It's really my pleasure to be here tonight....I hope you don't mind....I brought along my picture album!...

INTERCUT TO SLIDES OF GUEST ON TRIPS, ETC., AS HE REFERS TO THEM.

"Now, that's a shot of me... (BABY PICTURE) in my... WHOOPS!....that's starting too early! As I was saying, here is a shot of... (YOUNGSTERS IN INDIAN COSTUMES)... What tribe is that?....MINE! Host, there's mutiny in the crew!"

(HOST): Perhaps we should start at the back of the album!... and speaking of Indians, haven't you just...

HE INTERVIEWS THE GUEST ABOUT 4 MINUTES, THEN SAYS:

(HOST): Let's brief the contestants while Captain (GUEST) takes over the controls, on the first leg of tonight's BACKGROUND-QUIZ....

4. BACKGROUND-QUIZ

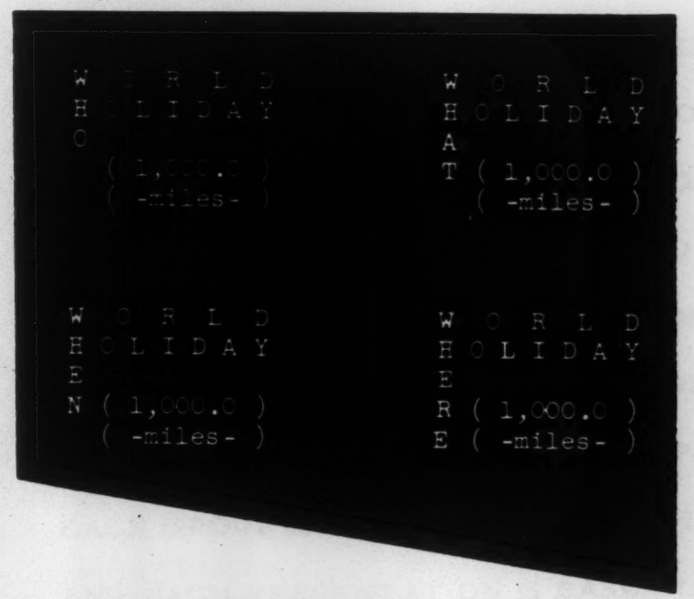
SOUND: SNEAK-IN JET ENGINES AS SET DARKENS AND THE HOST CROSSES SCREEN IN SILHOUETTE AGAINST STOCK-FOOTAGE LOOKING OUT FROM AN AIRCRAFT IN FLIGHT. HE THEN SAYS:

(HOST): This is the first of a three-week series, in which four teams of contestants will complete for a three-month world-holiday as Citizen-Ambassadors. Tonight, the first two teams will try for top place in answering thirty-two World Holiday questions. Next week, two new teams will match their background when (GUEST) conducts us on the second World Holiday tour. The third and final week we will see the two best-background teams brain-storming for the World Holiday series.

CUT TO CONTESTANTS WHO ARE SEATED ALTERNATELY: MR. HIGHTOR, SR., MRS. SUBURBIA, YOUNG HIGHTOR, MARGUERITE CAREER. (HOST) JOINS THEM AND IN PRELIMINARY CONTINUITY BRINGS OUT THE TEAM-MEMBERS' RELATIONSHIP AND WHY THEY WERE CHOSEN. HE THEN CUES HOSTESS, WHO EXHIBITS THE WORLD HOLIDAY TRAVEL CERTIFICATES, VALUED AT 1,000 AIR-MILES EACH, TO BE GIVEN TO THE TEAMS FOR EVERY CORRECT ANSWER BY EITHER MEMBER. THE CERTIFICATES SERVE AS CONSOLATION PRIZES, IN THAT THE LOSING TEAM KEEPS THE AIR-MILES THEY'VE SCORED, AND INCENTIVE AWARDS: THE TEAM LOGGING THE MOST MILEAGE COMES BACK THE THIRD WEEK TO TRY FOR THE THREE-MONTH WORLD HOLIDAY GRAND PRIZE. THEY THEN DETAIL THE PRIZE: THE WINNING TEAM WILL RECEIVE OFFICIAL INVITATIONS TO VISIT THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD AS CITIZEN-AMBASSADORS, PLAN THEIR OWN ITINERARY, RECEIVE VARIOUS TRAVEL AND SUPPLEMENTARY INCOME ALLOWANCES, AND GIVEN REPRESENTATIVE GIFTS OF THE ARTS AND CRAFTS OF OTHER NATIONS, ETC.

4. BACKGROUND QUIZ & LOG

CUT TO HOST-MODERATOR, AND THE BACKGROUND-LOG: A BOARD SO PLACED AS TO BE EASILY SEEN BY THE CONTESTANTS AND THE CAMERA, AND A DEVICE FOR CLOCKING BOTH TEAM'S CUMULATIVE MILEAGE:



- AIR MILES -

TEAM I
00,000.0

- AIR MILES -

TEAM II
00,000.0

POINTING OUT THE BACKGROUND-LOG, THE HOST-MODERATOR BRIEFS THE PANEL ON THE QUIZ, SAYING:

(MODERATOR): For the next two minutes (GUEST) will present a collection of sights and sounds that form part of our human heritage. To travel as Citizen-Ambassadors, you should know something about the arts and ideas associated with this background, the who, what, when, and where that adds to the fun of a first-hand contact. So after seeing and hearing the first of (GUEST'S) four background collections, we will open the Log, and you will each have equal time to fill in the facts, and win sixty-four thousand air-miles of international travel on the way to the Citizen-Ambassador's World Holiday!

4. BACKGROUND

****

THE QUIZ IS A SERIES OF FOUR FAST-PACED AUDIO-VISUAL PRESENTATIONS FLASHED ON THE REAR-PROJECTION SCREEN, A SIGHT AND SOUND MONTAGE COMPRISED OF ARTISTIC, MUSICAL, LITERARY, AND SCIENTIFIC SELECTIONS HAVING SOME HISTORICAL CORRELATION. GIVEN THE "WHY" IN THE GUEST'S BACKGROUND TALKS, THE PANEL IS TO ANSWER IN BRIEF STATEMENTS THE REPORTORIAL WHO, WHAT, WHEN, AND WHERE, AFTER EACH OF THE FOUR PRESENTATIONS. FROM EACH WEEK'S "PILOT'S FLIGHT-PLAN," A TOTAL OF 32 WORLD HOLIDAY QUESTIONS ARE DIVIDED INTO GROUPS OF 8 QUESTIONS, EACH GROUP IS BASED ON ONE OF THE 4 PRESENTATIONS, AND EACH PRESENTATION IS BASED ON THE CULTURAL "PERSONALITY," THE "ZEITGEIST," OF A PARTICULAR GEO-HISTORIC AREA.

S C O R I N G --

(FIRST FOUR WH-QUESTIONS)

THE CONTESTANTS ARE SEATED SO THAT OPPOSITE TEAM-MEMBERS FOLLOW EACH OTHER IN PICKING AND ANSWERING ANY ONE OF THE FOUR WH-O, WH-AT, WH-EN, AND WH-ERE QUESTIONS, AND EACH OF THE FOUR QUIZ-SECTIONS IS STARTED BY THE NEXT CONTESTANT FOLLOWING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT. SINCE THE CULTURAL MONTAGE IS MADE UP OF INTERRELATED ITEMS, THE ADVANTAGE

OF STARTING WITH ALL FOUR QUESTIONS TO PICK FROM IS OFFSET BY THE BENEFIT OF THE PROGRESSIVE PIN-POINTING DOWN THE LINE. THE FOUR WH- QUESTIONS ARE SHOWN SIMULTANEOUSLY ON THE BACKGROUND-LOG FOR TEN SECONDS, THEN EACH CONTESTANT IS GIVEN AN EQUAL TIME INTERVAL IN WHICH TO PASS, OR PICK AND ANSWER ONE OF THESE QUESTIONS. AFTER THE ROUND-ROBBIN, THE MODERATOR WOULD CLOCK-IN EACH TEAM'S SCORE AT 01,000.0 AIR-MILES, IF THE FIRST TEAM-MEMBER WAS RIGHT, AND 02,000.0 AIR MILES, IF THE SECOND TEAM-MEMBER WAS ALSO RIGHT. BEFORE SCORING, A TEAM WITH TWO RIGHT MAY CORRECT ANY WRONG OR UNANSWERED QUESTIONS, THEREBY GAINING THAT MILEAGE.

4. BACKGROUND

(SECOND FOUR WH- QUESTIONS)

****

THIS PHASE CALLS FOR DIVIDING THE FOUR REMAINING QUESTIONS INTO TWO SETS, EACH SET VALUED AT 2,000 AIR-MILES. FOR A CHANGE OF PACE, THE TEAMS ARE NOW TO ANSWER EACH SET ON A FIRST RESPONSE BASIS. CAUTIONING THE PANEL THAT THE ANSWERING CONTESTANTS' FIRST IDENTIFICATION IS FINAL, AND THAT THE QUESTION IS OF DOUBLE-VALUE AND IN TWO PARTS, THE MODERATOR READS OFF THE FIRST COMBINATION. (A

PUSH-BUTTON SIGNAL SYSTEM IN USE ON ALL AIRCRAFT TO CALL FOR PASSENGER SERVICE OR INFORMATION IS HERE ADAPTED TO RING TWO SETS OF CHIMES OR BELLS, PITCHED TO DISTINGUISH THE TEAMS AND TEAM-MEMBERS RESPONDING. THIS COULD BE MADE VISUAL BY ALSO ILLUMINATING THE READING-LIGHT PANEL BEHIND EACH CONTESTANT.) THE MODERATOR THEN TURNS THE SIGNALING SYSTEM "ON" FOR A BRIEF, TIMED INTERVAL, AND THE TWO TEAM-MEMBERS, OUT OF THE FIRST THREE PANEL-MEMBERS TO SIGNAL WITHIN THE GIVEN TIME, EACH ANSWER ONE PART OF THE COMPOSITE QUESTION. THREE SIGNALS WITHIN THE TIME INTERVAL ARE DECISIVE, BUT IF ONLY TWO CONTESTANTS RESPOND, EACH ANSWERS ONE PART. IN THE EVENT THAT ALL FOUR CONTESTANTS SIGNAL SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE QUIZ-SECTION'S STARTING CONTESTANT AND THE NEXT CONTESTANT FOLLOWING, ANSWER. WHEN ONLY ONE SIGNALS, THE CONTESTANT MUST ANSWER BOTH PARTS TO SCORE THE 2,000 AIR-MILES. SHOULD ONE OR BOTH ANSWERING CONTESTANTS BE INCORRECT, THE OPPOSITE TEAM CAN CORRECT, AND BE CREDITED 2,000 AIR-MILES FOR THE UPSET. THE WINNING TEAM'S CUMULATIVE MILEAGE FOR EACH OF TWO WEEKS COULD BE AS HIGH AS 32,000.0 AIR-MILES.

4. BACKGROUND

QUIZ: ILLUSTRATION

(FIRST EIGHT WH-QUESTIONS)

****

IN A FLIGHT-PLAN BASED ON DANNY KAYE'S TRAVELS, THE FIRST PRESENTATION COULD BE COMPRISED OF ABOUT THIRTY SECONDS OF FOOTAGE FROM THE FILM "PICTURESQUE DENMARK," EDITED TO SHOW: COPENHAGEN'S TIVOLI AMUSEMENT PARK, ITS MANY SPIRES, THE STATUE OF "THE LITTLE MERMAID"; KRONBORG CASTLE, AND THE OUTDOOR PERFORMANCE OF "HAMLET." DANNY KAYE WOULD NARRATE, AND FOR THIS PURPOSE A LECTERN IS POSITIONED AT THE EDGE OF THE SCREEN; HE THEN TAKES STAGE-CENTER FOR A SIXTY-SECOND PERFORMANCE IN SYNC WITH THE GLASS-SCREEN FOOTAGE, AS A CLIP OF THE ISLAND OF FYN (FAIRY TALE LAND) IS SHOWN, DISSOLVING TO A STILL OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSON. THEN TWENTY SECONDS OF FOOTAGE SHOWING THE ROYAL DANISH BALLET COMPANY IN A PERFORMANCE OF "THE STEADFAST TIN SOLDIER," AS A SEQUE OF CLASSIC AND CONTEMPORARY MUSIC IS HEARD UNDER THIS AND THE TRAVEL-FILM EXCERPTS. CUTTING BACK TO THE CONTESTANTS AFTER THE FIRST PRESENTATION, THE MODERATOR WOULD FIRST PRESENT FOUR DIGEST QUESTIONS TAKEN FROM THE ABOVE PRESENTATIONS, AND THEN TWO SETS BASED ON ANY COMBINATION OF WH-'S.

5. INTRO WINNERS

AFTER THE FOURTH PRESENTATION, THE MODERATOR AWARDS THE WORLD HOLIDAY TRAVEL CERTIFICATES TO THE LOSING TEAM, AND THEY ARE DEPLANED BY THE HOSTESS, AS HE ANNOUNCES THE WINNING TEAM'S MILEAGE. HE THEN CHATS WITH THE WINNING COUPLE, TELLING THEM ABOUT NEXT WEEK'S GUEST AND WORLD HOLIDAY TOUR, AND INVITES THEM TO RETURN IN TWO WEEKS TO PLAY-OFF FOR THE GRAND PRIZE.

6. COMMERCIAL AND CLOSE

THE VIEWER APPEAL STEMS FROM THREE PRIMARY ELEMENTS: THE GENUINELY INTERESTING AND INFORMATIVE AUDIO-VISUAL PRESENTATION; THE INTERLOCUTORY PERSONALITIES: THE HOST-MODERATOR "STAR" AND HIS "NAME" GUESTS; AND FINALLY, THE VIEWERS' PROJECTION INTO THE PRESTIGE ROLE OF A CITIZEN-AMBASSADOR, AS THEY IDENTIFY THEIR FUTURE TRAVEL PLANS WITH THE IDEA OF BEING GOOD-WILL AND CULTURAL AMBASSADORS. THIS LAST IS GIVEN A POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPETUS THROUGH THE DRAMATIC DEVICE OF THE WORLD HOLIDAY-QUIZ FORMAT. THE CONTESTANT TEAMS ARE SELECTED FROM LETTERS AND/OR SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE JR. CHAMBERS' OF COMMERCE. THUS QUALIFIED AS POTENTIAL CITIZEN-AMBASSADORS, THE TEAMS VIE WITH EACH OTHER IN THE SPEED AND ACCURACY OF THEIR BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE, TO WIN A DISTINGUISHED WORLD HOLIDAY.

****

Albee, Ge

I.A.S.
INTERNATIONAL AVIATION SHOW, INC.
100 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
CIRCLE 6-1800

RH48580

RAMON DE ALBA
VICE-PRESIDENT

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO

PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

MARCH 5, 1959

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DEAR MR. MURROW:

I WOULD BE VERY GLAD TO HAVE A COPY OF THE SPEECH YOU MADE SOME WEEKS AGO IN WHICH YOU COMMENTED INCISIVELY ON THE PROBLEMS OF PRESENT-DAY TELEVISION PROGRAMING.

WITH ALL GOOD WISHES.

SINCERELY YOURS,

GEORGE W. ALBEE
CHAIRMAN

GWA:LR

Sent

Geo W

Alberti, ?

May 1, 1959

Endorsements, Inc.
Attention: Mr. Alberti
65 East 55th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Alberti:

I return herewith the layout you sent to Mr. Murrow yesterday, and regret to inform you that Mr. Murrow does not wish to participate in this advertisement.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg April 30

Attached is a layout of a full page in the August edition of READER'S DIGEST, to be sponsored by TIME INC. Your photograph in colour would be at the top, and your statement is attached. Your participation would bring a $2,000 honorarium to you or your favourite charity.

Mr. Alberti, of ENDORSEMENTS INC., sent the layout over at my request. However, I expressed doubt that you could be involved in this.

NO - NO! 65 R. 55th.

Allerton, Louise

2

Jan. 14th 1959

My darling Ed, Johnny and Jesse —

My belated thanks for your telegram on my opening night of "Third Person".

It was very sweet of you to think of me and I can't tell you how it boosted my morale — especially the flattering phrasing.

Bless you all — I love you! Louise

120 East 65th Street

Mrs. Charles Collingwood

New York 21, N. Y.

alexander

RECEIVED
1958 MAR 13 PM 2:36
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU022 PD AR

ZS BOSTON MASS MAR 13 120PME

EDWARD R MURROW CBS RADIO NETWORK

LOOKING FORWARD TO EARLY MEETING CONFIRM

E A ALEXANDER 56 BOWER ST NEWTONVILLE MASS

214P

56..

Ignore

Alger, Geo. W.

f

May 29, 1959

Mr. George W. Alger
45 Park Avenue
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Alger:

Thank you for your letter of May 21. I shall certainly telephone Mr. Burlingham as soon as I have an opportunity to do so.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE W. ALGER
45 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

May 21, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

Here is something which I know will interest you. On Monday evening I had dinner, as I often do, with Charles C. Burlingham at his apartment. He is nearly 101 years old, as you probably know.

The dinner was early, and at 7:45, the maid came in, and without a word of direction, turned you on. The old man listened intently, with his head on the machine, and God knows it was loud enough. He listened, nodding his head once in a while. This is his regular nightly routine. What you say means a lot to him. For all his years, he is one of the best informed men I know, past and present. He knows everybody. He asks indiscreet questions, and gets indiscreet answers. He suffers from all the infirmities of old age, except one, - his mind is immensely clear, just as good as it ever was, and singularly progressive as always.

He would love to see or hear from you by phone. Of course I know you are too busy. Others have been too busy, too, but they came. The address is 860 Park Avenue, and the telephone number is BUtterfield 8 - 0933. If you ring him up, the first voice you will hear is that of Nora, his wonderful cook, who has taken care of him for so many years, and who is also a sort of secretary to him.

Here's hoping.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

George W. Alger

GWA:mmcn

GEORGE W. ALGER

Ok on B on file

Allen, Vic

June 23, 1959

Dear Vic Allan:

Thank you for your kind invitation to participate in the Fifth Annual World Wide ISO Seminar being conducted by the New York Information Services Squadron of the Air Force Reserve.

I regret to say that I must decline the invitation since my plans call for me to leave for Europe at the end of August, and I shall still be abroad on November 5.

Please convey my regrets to all concerned.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Victor Allan
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Office Communication

to: MR. EDWARD R. MURROW

from: VICTOR ALLAN

JUNE 9, 1959

RE WORLD WIDE INFORMATION SEMINAR, ATTACHED IS SOME ADDITIONAL MATERIAL DESCRIBING IN MORE DETAIL OUR PLANS FOR THIS SEMINAR.

EVEN IF YOU CANNOT ACCEPT OUR INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE, I WOULD APPRECIATE A FEW MINUTES OF YOUR TIME FOR ANY CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS ON HOW WE MIGHT CONDUCT THIS IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

Victor Allan

VICTOR ALLAN

ENCLOSURE

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

June 3, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The New York Information Services Squadron of the Air Force Reserve is conducting its 5th Annual World Wide ISO Seminar for active duty information officers. I believe you know of the unit and its work. I gave Jesse a copy of last year's program which he said he'd pass on to you. This year our theme is "Power and Its Image". The scope is international as we will have every Command ISO attending as well as the Pentagon Staff.

We do not know what your plans for the fall are, but if it is possible that you could be in New York on November 5th we would like you to be our guest speaker. The theme has excited our imagination as I hope it does yours. May I call your office at the end of the week for a time to see you for a few minutes to give you a more detailed picture of our very ambitious plans?

Sincerely,

Victor Allan

Victor Allan
Program Chairman

P.S. Mr. Marquis Childs and Marion Harper have already accepted our invitation to participate. The nature of the program being such that the speakers will have prepared texts, we intend to publish the proceedings in a booklet entitled "Power and Its Image".

VA/vt

1 June 1959

APPENDIX A

Program Plan - 5th Annual
Information Services Seminar

1. WHAT IS POWER? (Lecture 1 & 2)

a. This subject would be treated by two separate lecturers. The first speaker would be a general officer from the Air Force, one who is preferably drawn from the Research and Development area, so that he could speak with authority on the changing nature of power being developed by the Air Force. What of conventional weapons? How long should we rely on them? At what point do we shift emphasis? Comparison of our physical power with that of other nations. Importance of each member of the Air Force knowing the general capabilities of the Air Force as well as the specific capabilities of the unit to which assigned. Compelling requirement to document this mass of details in a usable way, for internal and external reporting. The first thing one must know is himself, his own unit, his own service.

b. The second speaker on this subject would be drawn from the field of communications. While himself a practicing journalist, television commentator, military expert, or a combination of all three, he should have risen above his own immediate genre of reporting to represent the broadest possible kind of interest in communications. In contrast to the first speaker he would not limit himself to an exploration of military power alone, but of its relationship to moral, political and spiritual power. "Power is what you think it is until it's applied," might be the kind of theme explored here, to show the significance of words and of communications to use power without applying it directly. Comparison with handling of power image by other nations, friendly and unfriendly. How information must be handled in a democracy. Importance of truth. Cannot hide the unpleasant or unsuccessful for long. Facts must be faced. Have to have capability - or power - to begin with. Can't sell a bad product.

2. WHO HAS THE IMAGE (Lecture 3)

The speaker on this subject would be a well known name in the field of research, of polling public opinion, of telling us who thinks what on which subject. The purpose of this talk would be to explain the rudiments of opinion research, establishing why it is important to determine what group you are trying to reach and what their current thinking is, prior to doing anything about it. This subject would be related to domestic audiences primarily, since there is another subject in the series "Where does your image reflect?" which will embrace the special problems of overseas audiences. Suggestions on how this kind of research might be applied to Air Force subjects would be elicited. In view of the nearness of the presidential election, it is felt that interest in this subject of opinion research will be quite high and most timely.

3. WHERE IS THE IMAGE (Lecture 4)

As stated in the preceding paragraph, this subject is related to the question "Who has the image?". It could be successfully argued that they are both part of the same problem - the who cannot be divorced from the where, but since overseas audiences create for Air Force information specialists problems which are related to the geography, political system and cultural environment in a way that does not affect audiences at home, this will be the subject of a separate talk. Is the image of power at the disposal of the United States an ugly one abroad? In differing degrees, in different places? With allies as well as enemies? What special recommendations can serve the information officer who suddenly finds himself in a foreign assignment? For better or for worse he's representing the United States abroad. What special kind of community and public relations should he carry out to make the image of air power and of his unit the kind it should be in his particular area? Obviously the lecturer on this subject should be highly qualified in terms of experience in overseas areas as well as in the general field of communications.

4. HOW TO DEVELOP THE RIGHT IMAGE (Lecture 5)

The speaker on this subject would discuss the tools and techniques of developing desirable public relations, of casting a favorable

image. How should this be done with maximum impact? The importance of speaking with one voice, of repeating your message, of being consistent, and of being simple and clear. Information techniques versus advertising techniques and the advantages of both. What other elements should be used in a balanced program? How should they be related? The importance of long range planning and follow-through as opposed to putting out fires, public relations-wise.

5. WHEN IS AN IMAGE IMPORTANT? (Lecture 6)
This subject has been included as a change of pace from the serious preceding topics. This does not mean that it will not have a message which relates to the others; on the contrary in the hands of the proper person it could be most important. In effect this speaker would concern himself with the question of timing - of touch - of doing the right thing at the right time - of using common sense and what instinct suggests is the right course under certain conditions. On the more serious side, the theme of this speech could be directed to the changing patterns of communications, showing the growing importance of the subject and the importance of having an acceptable image or public rapport when emergencies occur.

6. WHY IS AN IMAGE IMPORTANT? (Lecture 7)
The power of information - its use for good or evil. How the image can distort the organization it represents. The totalitarian approach to information services. The way a democracy depends on the free flow of information. The moral responsibility involved. Examples of corporate efforts in developing a favorable image, as well as the efforts of other countries. Distinguishing between successful and unsuccessful image building. Assessment of the relative importance of having power or capability or a good product - and letting it be known that this is the case.

MEMORANDUM TO: FROM: Col. Robert P. Keim

SUBJECT: Program Plan for 5th Annual ISO Seminar DATE: 1 June 1959

"Power and Its Image"

Under the general theme "Power and Its Image" the 1959 Seminar will explore the nature of physical power as it exists in the Air Force, the importance of understanding its nature and complexion by personnel in the Air Force as well as those outside, the relationship of moral and political power to military power, and the imagery which characterizes all aspects of our current air power. The main emphasis of the seminar will be on exploring ways of determining what kind of image the public has, who constitutes the different kinds of publics each of which has an image, how to change an image or acquire one that befits the institution it represents, what are the special applications overseas, and why is it important that the art of communications - or proper image creation - keeps up with the development of power itself.

The above objectives can be reduced in an arbitrary way to a series of seven lectures each of which answers a specific question, taking into consideration the broad base of the seminar. The inevitable overlapping from one speaker to another can be reduced in this process. Each speaker can be given a specific subject that we want him to cover, and he can obtain a perspective on all the other subjects at the same time. A unified theme will run through each speech, or at least one will dovetail with the other. The purpose of this is not to eliminate differing points of view. On the contrary, differences of opinion will be expected in individual talks, but we hope that the final result will be an impressive review of the whole area of military public relations, on a broad and imaginative base, one that will challenge the senior ISO's in attendance as well as the novice in the field.

It is obvious from the nature of the talks desired that the speakers be eminently qualified. Indeed, because of the stature of the guest speakers we have in mind, it is planned to request written versions of the lectures which will be published by the squadron as a series of essays on the subject "Power and Its Image". This will hopefully appeal to the guests since their remarks will receive wide readership throughout the world, and it will furnish a permanent version of the key speeches, a problem that has plagued the committee in recent years when remarks were recorded and then transcribed.

Attached as an appendix to this plan is a detailed description of the proposed seven lectures.

In terms of time, approximately 60% of the available program time will be devoted to the high level talks described above. The remainder will be spent on the more mechanical aspects of communications. Once again, the latest techniques and trends in television and radio will be covered via a studio presentation (at NBC's studios this year). A comparable attempt will be made to cover the practical side of servicing print media, both newspapers and magazines. This has not been given equal time with television and radio in the past and it is hoped that a comparable presentation embodying all the presentation devices at our disposal can be worked out. Finally, an "umbrella" presentation will be put on by personnel of the 9215th, pulling together all aspects of the seminar program, to show how the ideas presented at the seminar can be applied in a creative way to a specific although hypothetical ISO situation.

One final program element deserves mention. It too is an area we have tried to work on in the past but with something less than complete success. It is the problem of audience participation. Each talk will of course be ended with a question and answer period. Each one of the visual presentations will permit even more opportunity for give and take. But the major unresolved problem has been - and is - how to give the average participant a chance to talk back, to get his pet ideas off his chest, to let off a little steam, and hopefully to come up with some ideas that will be of help to others. In the past we've tried to tackle this via discussions in small groups, by a final panel staffed by Pentagon representatives, and by surveys and questionnaires inviting comments from the participants both in advance of the seminar and at its close. None of these approaches has quite achieved the results we were striving for.

One current plan is to have each member of the seminar submit a written paper applying the principles and practices recommended in the course of the seminar to the individual's immediate situation. A favorable or unfavorable reaction to all or part of the seminar findings could be expressed. The best papers would be published, and they would be the basis of something we have long desired to do, and that is to make an award at the final banquet to three outstanding ISO's of the year. Heretofore the problem of how to select the winners has prevented us from doing this. With the submission of written papers in three categories - "Base", "Command", "Other" (such as "combined command") we can put the whole procedure on a

high, positive plane, presenting our formal awards at next year's banquet but announcing them at an appropriate time in mid year.

Since time during the seminar is at such a premium, it is hardly possible to earmark a period long enough for adequate preparation of these papers. Hence our approach would be to announce this at the outset, via a written description of the requirement, drop in verbal reminders during the sessions, and then repeat it strongly at the close, stating that reports would be made on those submitting and those not submitting papers within two weeks after the seminar.

The closing banquet would also be a good platform for emphasizing the Seminar Paper program. In addition, it is our plan to invite the Secretary of the Air Force as the key speaker pending further consultation on this subject with the Pentagon.

In summary then, the program of the seminar would have roughly five elements: (1) welcome and orientation (including the reception by Mayor Wagner at Gracie Mansion); (2) the series of seven lectures; (3) practical demonstrations and visits; (4) summary and final banquet with key speaker; (5) review and evaluation, by publishing a booklet and by receiving, grading and publishing outstanding papers from participants.

Since the purpose of the seminar is to elevate the status and improve the morale of Air Force Information Officers as well as to give them specific helpful information on how to do the job better, it is felt that the programming described above will help accomplish both purposes.

Robert P. Keim
Col. USAFR

Allen, G.

January 29, 1959

Mr. George V. Allen
United States Information Agency
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Allen:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to send you a copy of his remarks to the Association of Radio and Television News Directors in Chicago on October 15th, and I have pleasure in forwarding it to you enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

TOR

January 26, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just read, in the Reader's Digest, the condensation of your speech to the Association of Radio and Television News Directors.

Magnificent!

Would you ask your secretary to send me the full text? Many thanks.

yes

Sincerely,

Geo. V. Allen

George V. Allen

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Allen, Jud

January 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Allen:

Please forgive the delay in answering your kind letter of December 16th. The various year-end programs coming on top of my normally very busy schedule caused my correspondence to be somewhat neglected.

Very many thanks for your kind words about the Chicago speech. It seems to have aroused a great deal of attention, but so far, not much in the way of concrete results.

I admire the enterprise of the two school teachers mentioned in Ray Spangler's article. More power to them!

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jud Allen
Chamber of Commerce
Redwood City
California

mcc

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
REDWOOD CITY
CALIFORNIA

December 16, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I read excerpts from your recent speech before your fellow newscasters and this letter is to confirm your very timely remarks. Television - or Madison Avenue - is having tremendous success on two counts: (1) selling products; and (2) destroying the American thirst for freedom.

As a chamber of commerce manager I can testify to the latter. Our communities are basic to the vitality of our democracy and I can sense that the average American citizen is shrinking in stature to the point where even the community level has become something out of his reach or sphere of influence. Most local chambers are undergoing their own battle for survival in trying to cultivate some semblance of volunteer leadership to perpetuate the community idea. But all chambers face a growing closed door policy; a universal sense of futility that the only voice of individual authority remaining is either within the four walls of a man's business or in his home.

The community leader is fast becoming the vanishing American.

And television is making a bad situation worse. Television has become a 21-inch salute to mental slavery. While the great American cry in human relations is for more leisure time - the tv set sits in the corner waiting to devour each added hour. Whatever became of that wonderful American formula for happiness: success through opportunity through accomplishment?

Enclosed is what we found when we tested the minds of our eighth grade students. It is a tribute to the bright young men who keep Hamms Beer flowing. For their sake they better be prepared to do as much for vodka.

A personal thanks for all you have done to make television stimulating.

Sincerely yours,

Jud Allen

JUD ALLEN
Manager

What Youngsters Think:

Test of Eighth Graders Shows How TV Is Doing

By RAY SPANGLER

CORRESPONDENCE: "We are most appreciative that you were able to speak to us about Freedom of the Press on December 4.

☆ ☆ ☆

"In our follow-up discussion the next day, we reviewed the ideas you expressed concerning the 'Right to Know.'

☆ ☆ ☆

"Thank you again for your most informative speech. It was a stimulating experience for us."

SUE BURY, Secretary
"Youth Wants To Know"
Goodwin School,
Redwood City

SPANGLER

☆ ☆ ☆

From this point of departure we are about to explore the minds of two eighth grade classes at Goodwin School.

☆ ☆ ☆

We want to do this sympathetically, understandingly, and constructively.

☆ ☆ ☆

The "Youth Wants To Know" program is one of the more interesting things accomplished by Redwood City's revitalized Chamber of Commerce. Jud Allen and two Goodwin school teachers—two enterprising people in education—Mrs. Carolyn Kindell and Mr. Burl Jackson—are endeavoring to bring what they call "resource people" into the classroom.

☆ ☆ ☆

Meanwhile, Allen became disturbed by what he had heard on the Aldus Huxley-Mike Wallace interview, hinting that the Madison Avenue boys were so conditioning the population that we no longer think but merely react. And that we are being conditioned to react in the ways that the Madison Avenue people want us to react.

☆ ☆ ☆

He decided to make a test of the 58 students in the two eighth grade classes at Goodwin, and he distributed a questionnaire with five questions.

☆ ☆ ☆

The first dealt with the favorite type of music of the young people; the second: "If I could be someone else I would be———; third: "My father smokes filtered, non-filtered cigarets (circle one); fourth: "Our family automobile is a———(make of auto)"; fifth: "What do the following words immediately remind you of?

Gardol
Andrew Spinas - SUP. OF SCHOOLS
Thinking Man's Filter
William Royer - MAYOR
Marshal Tito
Look sharp, feel sharp, be sharp
Clair Engle
From the land of the sky blue water
James Neal - CITY MANAGER
It's what's up front that counts
Woodside-Alameda - LOCAL CONTROVERSY
Go, Go, Go for ———
Walter Reuther
I want my
Automobile
Raymond Spangler - LOCAL PUBLISHER
Take the bus and leave the driving to us
Maria Callas
Tired blood
Stewart Alsop
See the U.S.A. in your ———"

☆ ☆ ☆

I started this column with a note from the secretary of the student group. The test results showed that one week later, 38 members of the class recognized the name, 20 apparently never heard of me.

☆ ☆ ☆

On the funny side of things, Marshal Tito inspired thoughts of cowboys in two cases, Wyatt Earp in another, Marshal Dillon in another.

☆ ☆ ☆

James Neal, Redwood City's promising city manager, scored an absolute zero.

☆ ☆ ☆

Andrew Spinas was recognized vaguely by 20; precisely by 16; William Royer was identified in 10 cases; Clair Engle in 21 cases; Walter Reuther in 3; Maria Callas in 7; and Stewart Alsop in 6.

☆ ☆ ☆

Now let's turn to the other side of the picture. The phrase, "From the land of the sky blue water," was associated directly with beer in 55 cases and precisely with Hamm's beer in 44.

☆ ☆ ☆

The thinking man's filter was identified with cigarets in 53 cases, with Viceroys in 25.

☆ ☆ ☆

Forty-three knew that Gardol had something to do with teeth or tooth paste, 13 knew the product.

☆ ☆ ☆

"Look sharp, feel sharp, be sharp" drew a precise response, variously spelled, in 38 cases, a vague one in 12 more. Only eight drew a blank.

☆ ☆ ☆

"It's what's up front that counts"—a newcomer, about two and a half months old in the advertising field—had 44 recognitions of which 17 were precise.

☆ ☆ ☆

"Go, go, go" was recognized precisely in 28 cases, vaguely in eight more.

☆ ☆ ☆

This "I want my" thing is a mystery to me. Never heard of it.

☆ ☆ ☆

But apparently the kids have, and in 44 cases there were reasonably responsible answers, and 39 of these were precise. Apparently it has something to do with Maypo.

☆ ☆ ☆

"Take the bus and leave the driving to us" drew 50 precise recognitions and four more vague ones.

☆ ☆ ☆

"Tired blood" was associated with drugs in 44 cases, and 35 of these with the product.

☆ ☆ ☆

"See your U.S.A. in your" drew 37 "Chevvy" responses, plus nine others having to do with automobiles.

☆ ☆ ☆

As a parent, I recognize television as a convenient pacifier and as an ever constant hazard.

☆ ☆ ☆

And I think this test of the eighth graders at Goodwin School begins to show how these little buckets are being filled.

☆ ☆ ☆

As a newspaper man, I realize this as a great tribute to television advertising. But it is nevertheless a fact to be faced, because when my kids reach the eighth grade I am more interested in having them know the name of the mayor of the town than that Hamm's is the name of a beer. It's encouraging to find two teachers doing something about it.

Allen, Steve

March 20, 1959

PERSONAL

Dear Steve:

Thanks for yours of February 24.

My influence with Mr. Hearst is not considerable. I might be inclined to write him a letter, but not until I see some evidence of critical fairness reflected in the sheets of his newspaper.

As ever yours,

Mr. Steve Allen
National Broadcasting Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

ERM:jmi

STEVE ALLEN

February 24, 1959

Dear Ed:

I thought you would be interested in the attached item from last week's Variety.

I have written a letter to Mr. Hearst congratulating him on his stand. It seems to me that it would be a good thing if a large number of people wrote to Hearst praising his efforts on behalf of critical fairness. Accordingly, I am sending this letter to you as well as a number of other prominent people in the business.

Best regards,

Steve

STEVE ALLEN

SA:PB

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

VARIETY

Wednesday, February 18, 1959

Hearst Edict: No TV Swipes

CRITICS PUT ON GOOD BEHAVIOR

By GEORGE ROSEN

William Randolph Hearst Jr., has sent out a memorandum to editors and publishers of Hearst newspapers throughout the country to abandon vindictiveness in tv criticism, with specific instructions "not to be biting or sarcastic or bitter toward personalities in their comments." While the memo has been issued as instruction for "all our drama, motion picture, tv and radio critics," it is largely concerned with the handling of tv criticism, which is believed to have inspired the unprecedented Hearst action.

At one point in his memo Hearst issues the following directive: "The readers...don't have to be told whether it [the show] was good or bad. They have already formed their own opinion of it. Comment as to why the performance was bad and interesting gossip and the background of individuals is permissible but I don't want to print violent attacks on personalities. Too often these criticisms reflect personal views rather than objective criticism. I don't believe our readers are interested in reading the personal likes and dislikes of our critics and I don't intend to waste our valuable space printing them."

While the memo was not directed at any one individual, immediate trade conjecture centered around Jack O'Brian, tv critic of the N. Y. Journal-American, whose penchant for directing barbs at personalities has been a continuing source of irritation not only around the networks and agencies but among a number of tv stars. At one point, a few months back, NBC-TV's Steve Allen, who had been on the receiving end of some of the O'Brian swipes, retaliated with a published article of considerable length in which he laid out the Journal-American columnist in no uncertain terms.

Exact reason for the Hearst action isn't known, but it's understood that considerable pressures from within the industry had been brought to bear upon Hearst to eliminate what was thought to be unjustified and scurrilous comment and criticism above and beyond the call of tv columnar duty.

O'Brian has been on leave of absence from the paper for the past month or so recuperating from a serious illness and in fact only returned this week. What particularly interests the trade at the moment is how he—and for that matters others within the Hearst organization who are affected by the edict—will respond to the new orders. Particularly in the case of O'Brian, it will amount virtually to a complete reversal of journalistic form and whether he will accede to the new dictum on "no personality swipes" is a matter of considerable speculation at the moment. (Atra Baer, daughter of "Bugs" Baer, did pinch-hit duty for O'Brian during his extended absence, and for the most part restricted herself to straight gossip and news item.)

The Hearst memorandum will be greeted enthusiastically by the industry, coming at a time when the networks and the industry generally have been more than a little distressed over the potshots and barbs directed at tv by dailies and the national magazines.

The Hearst organization has an owned-and-operated stake in radio and television stations, but not to the extent that other publishers enjoy, such as Time Inc., Walter Annenberg (Triangle stations); the Cox-Knight publishing interests or Sam Newhouse. Years back, in the early days of radio, Hearst had a bigtime o&o stake in broadcasting, but little by little he disposed of most of the properties. Only recently has the Hearst org shown renewed interest in acquiring properties.

Hearst's memo to his editors and publishers follows:

"Would you please instruct all our drama, motion picture, tv and radio critics to show professional perspective in their reviews and not to be biting or sarcastic or bitter toward personalities in their comments.

"It is quite enough to say that a given performance is not worthy of the performer or up to his previous standards or was not very good and was, in fact, even pretty bad.

"Drama and movie critics, of course, are allowed more leeway in their reviews than radio and tv critics as the former are advising people on the merits of a show for which our readers would have to pay out good money to see.

"It is, therefore, a readers service and a time and money saver if drama and movie critics get clear-cut and definite in their evaluation of a performance.

"It is a difficult matter with television and radio. The shows come into our living rooms free; you can always turn to another one if you don't like a particular show.

"Another factor is that a tv show is not going to be repeated unless it proves to be an outstanding one and this does not occur on more than a handful of occasions during the year. Therefore, there is no need for the critic to warn our readers against watching a show which is not going to be inflicted on them again in any case.

"On the other hand, if the readers did see the show, they don't have to be told whether it was good or bad. They have already formed their own opinion of it.

"Comment as to why the performance was bad and interesting gossip and the background of individuals is permissible but I don't want to print violent attacks on personalities. Too often these severe criticisms reflect personal views rather than objective criticism. I don't believe our readers are interested in reading the personal likes and dislikes of our critics and I know that I don't intend to waste our valuable space printing them."

Allison, Bob

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Morrow's Office

Wednesday, 13 May 1959

from: Tom Gowlan
15 Van. Ave., (Mailroom)

Mr. Bob Allison is no longer at 15 Van. Ave., however, he may be reached at his home address:

Mr. Bob Allison
98 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y.
(apt. 9D)

I will be glad to forward Mr. Allison's mail to his home address in the future, if you would like.

Tom Gowlan

565

Almond, Mrs Lindsay.

February 13, 1959

Mrs. Lindsay Almond
The Executive Mansion
Richmond, Va.

Dear Mrs. Almond:

I write to thank you for your gracious and eloquent letter of February 2. It is no part of my purpose to defend my editing of the film, but permit me to assure you that the drugstore scene was not "trumped up", and I would like to tell you, too, that the Governor's most eloquent statement remained in the program until the final twelve hours, when we were required, in the vernacular, to update the program in order to include the two court decisions. If a mistake was made in removing the portion to which you refer, it was mine and mine alone. You will be interested, though not amused, to learn that we received considerable criticism for devoting so much time to the Governor's presentation and I have answered such criticism in the same fashion as I have tried to answer yours.

I am delighted that you enjoyed Mrs. Stonewall. Please convey my warmest regards to the Governor.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This letter has been delayed for two reasons — A.P. and A.R.B. While I wanted to comment it was not intended that the delay be so prolonged.

A.P. — "after program" — yes it came through satisfactorily from a technical viewpoint, but I must confess that the content was a bit disappointing. When the heart is removed it leaves a shell without power, force or even reason for being.

When Lindsay gave in one minute and twenty-nine seconds nearly one hundred

years of history and government he gave the heart and soul of Virginia's position. Our fight is not now, nor has it been just against a race. The school battle is only one facet in the struggle which is shaking the very foundations of our country. We are fighting for Constitutional government, a government of laws and not of men. And his statement setting forth in a clear and magnificant manner that position was much more honest and valid than the "trumped up" drugstore

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as for
still an

unreconstructed rebel.
Thank you for the book
and for your thoughtfulness
in sending it to me. It
will be a cherished
part of our library
dealing with great
Southern souls.

Again, thank you for
the book and with kind
personal regards in which
Lindsay joins

Sincerely yours
Josephine M. Almond

February 2, 1959

Alsop, Joseph

March 16, 1959

Dear Joe:

I haven't the words to say my thanks for your gracious note of March 3.

As you will note, the decision to take a year off wasn't easy to come by, and words such as yours make me more than ever determined to put it to good use. Like everyone else in this business, if it is a business, I have a high regard for anything that appears in print. It seems somehow to be so permanent compared to anything I produce. I frequently rejoice at the cutting edge of your prose and your willingness to look a fact, however unpleasant, squarely in the eye. I shall most certainly accept your invitation to let you know when next I come to Washington.

Again, many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph Alsop
2720 Dumbarton Avenue
Washington 7, D. C.

EEM/hl

JOSEPH ALSOP

2720 Dumbarton Avenue
Washington 7, D. C.

Telephone
Columbia 5-3781

March 3, 1959

Dear Ed,

Thank you so much for your kind note. I cannot imagine how you made anything out of the Han Suyin-Boothy-Alsop encounter except a sort of a public Donnybrook.

My real purpose in writing you is to tell you how deeply distressed I have been by the news that your voice and influence are to be absent, or largely absent, for the next year. I do not look at T.V. as I do not go to movies and do not drive a car, not from snobbishness or boredom, but simply because I think these peculiar American pursuits cannot be combined with my intensely preoccupying trade. I couldn't get through the books that I conceive I have to read if I made the other choice. But although I am cut off from your medium in this manner, I am not so deaf or insensitive that I have not heard your voice and felt your influence; and they have always seemed to me among the true, rare forces for good in the modern American scene. Every kind of luck to you. If you come to Washington, be sure to let me know.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH ALSOP

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Alsop, Joseph

September 18, 1958

Dear Joe:

I know you are on Formosa at the moment and I envy you. This is merely a note, one, to wish you luck and, two, to say that as soon as the book arrives, I shall read it eagerly and, I am sure, with profit.

As ever yours,

Mr. Joseph Alsop
2720 Dumbarton Avenue
Washington 7, D.C.

Dear Ed,

Whether or no you'll be interested in what I've learned from a quarter century as a reporter, and in the fruit of stew's shorter but still intense wxperience, I'm ruthlessly sending you the page proofs of the book Stew and I have now done together. I venture to think you will be interested, at least in the first five chapters. At any rate, no one that I know of has tried to do the same thing before.

Seriously, I think you'll find the book makes a fairly significant political statement, although perhaps not enough is said about the other media of communication, about which I know so little.

As ever,

JOE

Bryan Walden — Oxford U.

JOSEPH ALSOP

2720 Dumbarton Avenue
Washington 7, D. C.

Telephone
Columbia 5-3781

Dear Ed.

Whether or no you'll be interested in what I've learned from a quarter century as a reporter, and in the fruit of stew's shorter but still intense experience, I'm ruthlessly sending you the page proofs of the book Stew and I have now done together. I venture to think you will be interested, at least in the first five chapters. At any rate, no one that I know of has tried to do the same thing before.

Seriously, I think you'll find the book makes a pretty significant political statement, although perhaps not enough is said about the other media of communication, about which I know so little.

Edward Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Yours ever

Joe

Alves, Z.

July 20, 1959

Dear Misses Alves & Esteban:

Your letter of July 13th addressed to Mr. Murrow arrived in this office long after Mr. Murrow had left on his year's leave of absence from CBS. I am, therefore, taking the liberty to reply to it.

In regard to your request for an audition, I suggest you write a letter to Ted Mack, CBS. He would be the man to be in touch with since he does the program, "Amateur Hour."

Thank you for writing as you did. I wish you much luck.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini
Secretary

Miss Zalita Alves
Miss Pilar Esteban
25 South Street
Wallingford, Connecticut

25 South Street
Wallingford, Connecticut
July 13, 1959

Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York

Dear Miss Morrow:

Much to our enjoyment we noticed in a recent book which concerned getting into show business, a section where it mentioned how to acquire an audition at CBS.

Since we have been singing together for quite a while we now feel that we are ready to have hear us so you may express your opinion on our singing as a duet. Our style of singing inclines mainly towards ballads, but we do sing rock n roll. Our experience includes television, benefit shows, recitals , church and school functions, and some summer stock.

We would appreciate it very much if you would grant us an audition at your convenience sometime in the near future. Since we will be in New York on July tewntieth, twenty-first, and if necessary the twenty-second, we would appreciate it very much if you would hear us on any one of these days.

Please, we are very ambitious and are not afraid of work, hard work. Singing to us is but a joy and means everything. God put music in our throats and our way of serving him and you is by singing.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Zalita Alves& (Miss) Pilar Esteban

Altman, W.

LIBERAL WRITERS ASSOCIATION

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Lord Windlesham

As from 279 Park West, Marble Arch, W. 2.

13th November, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
The Connaught Hotel,
Carlos Place,
W. 1.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Some months ago I had the pleasure of meeting you at the party you gave at the BBC for the engineers and technicians connected with your programme SMALL WORLD. I was flattered to be the only newspaperman invited! (Simply because I had written about the programme in THE RADIO TIMES and several other papers!)

I am writing on behalf of the committee of the Liberal Writers Association whose members would be greatly honoured if you could spare the time one day at your convenience to address them on a subject of your choice.

We realise, of course, the pressures to which you are committed even during a 'Sabbatical', but if you can spare time one day - however far ahead - to be our guest for lunch or dinner, and to speak briefly on one of the topics on which you feel strongly, we should be most grateful.

We meet at the National Liberal Club, many of whose members share your liberal views and would be most eager to welcome you.

Yours sincerely,

Wilfred Altman

Wilfred Al~~tman.~~

To Mrs Ullmann

Altman, W.

A Conscience Quits

by WILFRED ALTMAN

ED MURROW was in strikingly good form during his brief visit recently. In the States, controversy raged over his decision to quit CBS for a year over alleged differences, but in Britain his arrival merited VIP radio and television coverage; he was the Queen's guest for dinner, and Field Marshal Montgomery gave up three days for a Murrow marathon interview.

Before starting his 'Sabbatical' year on 1 July, Murrow will spend some time in Paris and Berlin. During his leave, he said, he will still participate in *Small World*, which can originate anywhere in the world, and if his travels take him to areas in the world where news is 'breaking', he will do some reporting too.

Unquestionably, the news that Murrow has decided to take a year's leave from CBS is regarded with dismay in American broadcasting circles and by the serious-minded American public. He has long been regarded as the conscience of the networks; even the conscience of the Nation, besides being an outstanding broadcaster.

Allegedly, reports of a rift between Murrow and his CBS superiors began after his exposure of McCarthy—a denunciation hailed by most Americans. More recently, the National Association of Manufacturers, representing powerful television sponsors, resented his exposure of the 'Call Girl Racket' in business.

PARADOXICALLY, the clash coincided with his most significant series. For *Small World* is the kind of bold experiment in international togetherness, in weekly electronic round-table conferences, which proves how intelligently the medium of television can be exploited; how far it can move from the daily diet of trivialities and tranquilisers and still reman exciting.

It is questionable whether anyone else could have created such a programme, not so much in terms of combining good planning, technical skill and sound intelligence, but in persuading a galaxy of international personalities to submit to its peculiar demands.

Wherever they may be, they have to be available at the same time, even though for Mr Nehru, who has appeared in it, it may be time for dinner, for Mr Dewey, another participant, breakfast, and for Mr Aldous Huxley lunch. It required fifty-six telephone calls recently to synchronise the appearances of Mr Bevan, General Gruenther and Herr Strauss in one recent programme!

It is questionable whether anyone else could have secured so much co-operation —and admiration—from the technicians. The BBC helps with studio accommodation and outside broadcast facilities whenever a participator is located in Britain; it sets up and inter-connects the international programme links whenever two or more speakers take part on this side of the Atlantic, and it extends the output of this network to New York by means of the transatlantic telephone cable.

No wonder Murrow concedes: 'If anyone deserves bouquets for *Small World*, it is the BBC engineers and technicians.'

Last summer, CBS quietly abandoned his most fruitful programme *See It Now*, and in the autumn Murrow dared to voice his concern about television when he addressed the National Convention of Radio and Television News Directors in Chicago. 'I am frightened,' he told them, 'by the imbalance, the constant striving to reach the largest possible audience for everything; by the absence of a sustained study of the Nation.'

TIME AND TIDE 18 APRIL 1959

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ANNOUNCEMENT

X

NEW PROGRAM IN SCIENCE

I take pleasure in announcing the receipt from the National Science Foundation of a two-year grant to support our new program in science.

This grant will enable us to proceed with the full-scale development of a new study-discussion program in science, a program on which we have been making preliminary studies for the past eighteen months.

By March, 1961, I expect to be able to indicate a time schedule for the availability of the materials. Our present plan is to produce four or five units of ten sessions each during the next few years.

Jerome M. Ziegler
Executive Director

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED
Twenty South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
LOcust 3-9372

HENRY J. CADBURY
Chairman
CLARENCE E. PICKETT
Executive Secretary Emeritus
COLIN W. BELL
Executive Secretary

November 6, 1959

Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS-TV
London, England

Dear Ed Murrow:

We're taking advantage of your position to ask if there is some way you can help clarify what has been to us a surprising and disappointing situation. As we began our half-million-dollar program in aid of the Algerian refugees now in Tunisia and Morocco, we've been forced to recognize the fact that there is a total blank in the public mind about this area in general, and about the refugee situation there in particular. Our field representative and our foreign service secretary, now in Tunis, describe the situation as "worse than Gaza or Greece," with which they've had experience; winter is coming on and the two hundred and fifty thousand people (half of them children) living in hovels and tattered tents need assistance if they are to survive. But so far as the American public is concerned - there is no problem.

It can only be lack of information; for this is the same public which responds promptly and materially to the needs of the European refugees now fleeing communism. We're quite aware, as you must know, of the delicate political situation with our ally, France; and of the equally delicate situation the governments of Tunisia and Morocco find themselves: their own populations are so little better off that if the refugees receive aid they may easily find themselves better off than the Tunisians or Moroccans. Still, there's a job to do; we're the only private American agency working with the refugees.

Would you consider some kind of documentary treatment of the whole North African picture: including the war but including also, please, the awful plight of these refugees? We hate to make our appeal into a vacuum!

With warmest thanks for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Ruth Malone

Ruth Malone

RM/sw

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Amer. Friends Service Committee

Executive Secretary Emeritus
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee

INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

December 12, 1958

No answer

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

This is a little note of welcome to you to Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, January 6. Mrs. Pickett and I will be in the audience, and will be attentive listeners. Also, may I express real appreciation for your article - was it in The Reporter? - calling attention to the unfulfilled possibilities of television in terms of educating public opinion on important issues.

One of these seems to me to offer opportunities for mention in the program on January 6. Between now and June the Congress is called upon to take affirmative action if the induction of men under the draft is to be continued. I confess I am terribly uneasy when I think of the complacent way in which we boast of freedom and of a government that is the servant of the people, and then of the ease with which we accept conscription in peacetime. I am impressed by the presentation of this issue which I am enclosing.

If you find it possible to help the audience raise its eyebrows at this intrusion on our freedom, I should be most grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence E. Pickett

Clarence E. Pickett

Washington Newsletter

of the

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

104 C STREET, N. E.
WASHINGTON 2, D. C.

Washington Newsletter Service
Subscription $3.00

Editors: E. RAYMOND WILSON and EDWARD F. SNYDER

No. 183 Published Monthly **December 1958**

END PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION IN 1959

On June 30, 1959 the government's authority to induct young men 18½ to 26 into the armed forces will expire. Unless further legislation is enacted the Selective Service System will continue in operation, registering and classifying as before. Men who have received certain deferments could be inducted until they reach 35.

While no official decision has yet been made, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has asked the Administration for a four-year extension of the law—to June 30, 1963.

In a speech at the recent American Legion Convention in Chicago, Charles C. Finucane, Assistant Secretary of Defense, said continuation of the draft is "absolutely essential" in order to make men "volunteer" in the numbers deemed necessary for national security. "We firmly believe enlistment quotas could not be met without the stimulus of the draft," he said. Gen. Hershey has also claimed that "Selective Service has come to be the means of channeling people into engineering, into physics and many other pursuits which have to do with this atomic age. We do not compel them. They go because by going they will be deferred."

Time to Take a New Look at Conscription

The law presently in effect was extended four years in 1955 by a voice vote in the Senate and a vote of 394-4 in the House. Since this overwhelming vote was taken a number of changes have occurred. The use of military methods in an ideological struggle has been increasingly questioned. An era characterized by the rise of Senator Joseph McCarthy has passed. More and more the catastrophic nature of nuclear war is recognized. A Presidential candidate, Adlai Stevenson, in 1956 campaigned for an end to the draft "in the foreseeable future."

An article by Fletcher Knebel "The Fight to Kill the Draft" in *Look* Magazine, May 27, 1958 presented the case for ending conscription and added: "A curious fact about the draft is that Americans have accepted it so placidly in recent years. Once we hated the draft with a passion."

Certainly the American people have been conditioned to accept it as a defense measure along with the terrible weapons of mass destruction. For years we have been told that the only language the Communists will understand is force. Thus, conscription and nuclear weapons symbolize our posture of strength and our unwillingness to meet world problems on a much different level of negotiation, reconciliation, worldwide disarmament and the development of world law.

Today, however, as Knebel points out "doubts about it [the draft] have arisen" in the Pentagon "and the challenge to compulsory service will grow in volume.

A majority of those present and voting at the Fifth World Order Conference, called by the National Council of Churches in Cleveland, Ohio, voted on November 21 against continuation of the draft.

To obtain more public discussion of peacetime conscription and an end to the draft, you can:

- **Talk with your two Senators and your Congressman before they come to Washington for the opening of Congress on January 7. Write them a letter if you cannot see them in person. Address Senators at Senate Office Building, Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.**
- **Raise questions with young men and women, especially leaders in churches, high schools, colleges, 4-H and similar groups. Young people are directly affected by the draft and they should make their voices heard.**
- **Talk with or write the editor of your daily or weekly newspapers, and the ministers of the churches in your community.**
- **Discuss this issue in the organizations to which you belong. Encourage letters and resolutions to members of Congress.**

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FIVE QUESTIONS ABOUT PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION

1. Is the present law fair and equitable?

As the present law now operates, "more than one-half of all young men will never see any military service," writes John Graham in "The Universal Military Obligation," (1958) published by the Fund for the Republic. Graham noted that in early 1957, 2.3 million or 46% of the draft pool of about 5 million men were classified as physically or mentally unfit by the artificial standards of the armed forces. (Sturdy athletes have been deferred for minor physical defects.) An additional 1.4 million men were deferred by Executive Order because they are fathers. Other deferments are granted to students, certain workers, conscientious objectors and others.

The deferment policy often discriminates against the economically disadvantaged. Those who can afford higher education can be deferred often until they pass the age when they are likely to be taken. John Graham notes, "husbands who can afford to have children young see no military service while those who cannot are drafted. . . ."

Professor John K. Galbraith of Harvard has asserted that "the draft survives principally as a device by which we use compulsion to get young men to serve at less than the market rate of pay. We shift the cost of military service from the well-to-do taxpayer, who benefits by lower taxes, to the impecunious young draftee."

2. How does conscription affect young men?

When a draft board takes boys to serve at low pay for the convenience of other citizens, forces them to serve against their will for two years plus reserve duty, it is a serious matter for the persons involved. For most of them it means postponing or interrupting college or marriage plans or their first job. The very fact that they must be compelled to serve in a society in which others may work at jobs of their own choice makes it an interruption rather than a job.

August B. Hollingshead in a study entitled, "Adjustment to Military Life" in the *American Journal of Sociology*, March 6, 1946, said:

"The perfectly trained soldier is one who has had his civilian initiative reduced to zero. In the process the self becomes identified with the institution and dependent upon it for direction and stimulation. The ideally adjusted soldier would be a military dependent who looked to the institution for all his personal, social and emotional satisfaction. . . . For these reasons the recruit must be remade; as any old sergeant knows, 'a recruit is not worth a damn until he has been broken.' "

A veteran of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 described his eight weeks in Radio-Telephone School in the May 10, 1958 *Nation:* "I was to learn nothing more than how to turn a radio on and how to shut one off, turn it on, shut it off, on, off." He added, "I couldn't help sharing the guilt of my superiors for having let me get away with all this; and as I used to sit and look about my classroom at the many B.A.'s and M.A.'s and LL.B.'s who were turning on and shutting off their radios or as I looked through the window at the even greater number who were policing the area outside I couldn't stop myself from thinking what a waste of talent it all was." (Eric Pearl, The Cannoneer's Hop.)

3. How does the draft affect the nation?

Thirteen years ago Halford Hoskins wrote on "Universal Military Training and American Foreign Policy" in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.* Today his words have a prophetic ring, with military men in the highest councils of our government, with the military receiving by far the largest proportion of the federal budget (over $47 billion this year) and often being given more than they request by a compliant Congress, and with many businesses and universities working on military contracts.

". . . The results of one year's training will not greatly affect the body politic and even after five or ten years no striking change in public outlook may be apparent. Nevertheless, in the course of a generation the effects will have become cumulative even if they have grown imperceptibly, . . . and military considerations may be expected to enter more and more into party politics, governmental policy, and economic and social life."

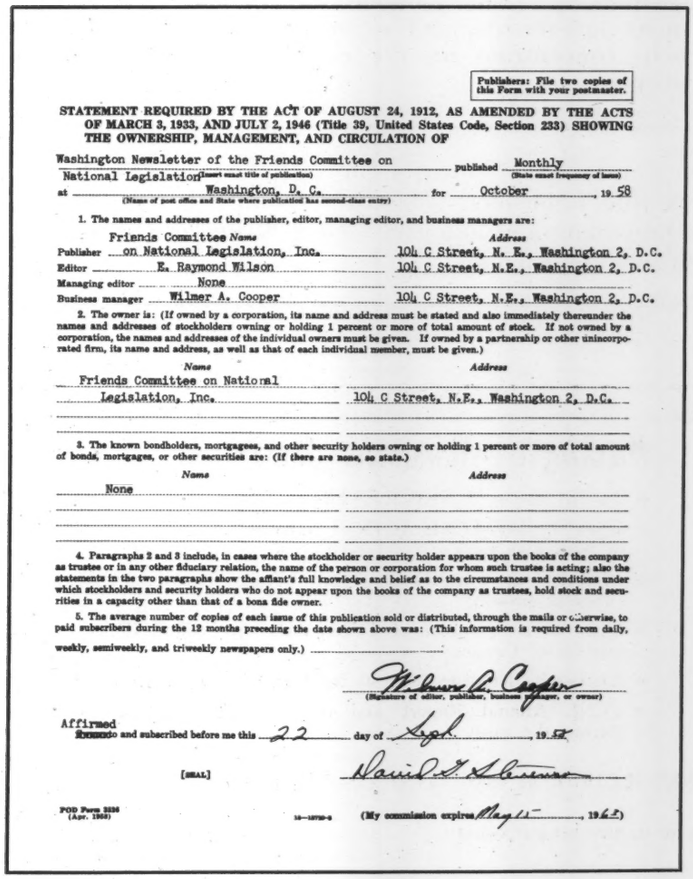
Conscription encourages reliance on military men and methods. In a remarkable article on "The Generals and the Cold War" in *The New York Times,* November 3, 1958, C. L. Sulzberger notes a "global trend" toward placing military men in positions of national leadership. "War, of course, makes generals and generals make war. But it is probably also true that cold war makes generals into politicians. . . . Where does such philosophy lead? Ultimately toward dangerous adventure or into stagnation."

4. Does conscription help education?

John Graham has pointed out that "uncertainties about the draft make it impossible for young men to plan ahead and as a result discourage them from getting the advance training in the sciences or professions that the country is needing increasingly."

Those who enter ROTC as an alternative to the draft in order to stay in college or postpone induction must later serve on active duty. "Like all other forms of military service, the reserve officers active duty period represents a burdensome interruption in his professional training, one so burdensome that the intended professional education may never be resumed," wrote Walter Millis in "Individual Freedom and the Common Defense," Fund for the Republic, November 1957.

Compulsory ROTC is a form of conscription within the college community and thus represents time taken away from subjects that are of real educational value. "Many institutions devote 20 percent of their curriculum to the military sciences. On the average it is somewhat above 16 percent," wrote Benjamin Fine in 1953, and there is little reason to believe the situation has improved since then.



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Washington Newsletter of the Friends Committee on National Legislation (Insert exact title of publication) published Monthly (State exact frequency of issue) at Washington, D. C. (Name of post office and State where publication has second-class entry) for October 19 58

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Wilmer A. Cooper (Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner)

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 22 day of Sept. 19 58

[SEAL] David T. Stevenson

POD Form 3526 (Apr. 1956) 10—15750-3 (My commission expires May 15 1962)

One of the gravest dangers of ROTC and compulsory military training in general is the influence they have on the minds of those trained and hence on the nation's foreign and domestic policies. In military training, as if to justify it in the first place, suspicion of enemies and the role of physical and military forces are magnified. Except among the rare few who react against such ideas there is a tendency to discount the role of political, economic and other processes of change unless they are backed by superior military might.

5. Do all political leaders and military men believe conscription is essential?

Those concerned with military strength, who are also opposed to conscription today argue that it is inefficient; it cannot accomplish the end for which it was adopted. They speak of a mobile, technically trained and highly professional force.

"Every young man who has served in our armed forces knows the incredible waste of our present system of forced but short-term service. He knows the money that could be saved, the new efficiency that could result from a volunteer system . . . we need more and more today a type of military personnel—experienced and professional—which our present draft system does not give us," said Adlai Stevenson at Youngstown, Ohio on October 18, 1956.

The Defense Advisory Committee on Professional and Technical Compensation headed by Ralph J. Cordiner, President of General Electric, in its May 1957 Report supported this conclusion. Cordiner said after talking to hundreds of enlisted men, "I found antagonism and bitterness over the draft. They were checking off the days until they got out. We must devote 25 percent of our military effort to training men who don't stay." The accident rate is so high as a result of inexperienced men manning intricate weapons or equipment that the armed forces estimate that close to $5 billion worth of equipment is not now operable.

In one attempt to remedy the problem Congress last year passed legislation increasing military pay. A general or admiral received an increase of $424 a month; a colonel, $148 a month; and a major, $58 a month. A private first class earning less than $100 a month previously, during his first two years of service would get only $3 a month increase. Congress and the Pentagon have thus far pursued a policy of granting large increases to officers who aren't drafted and keeping the pay of enlisted men so low it is necessary to draft them.

On November 19, Neil H. McElroy, Secretary of Defense, ordered a 70,000 cut in the armed forces by June 30, 1959. Even then the United States will have 2,525,000 men under arms. The draft call for January is 9000, or 2000 fewer than in recent months.

Great Britain has decided to discontinue conscription after 1960—but as a part of an increasing reliance upon nuclear weapons.

WHAT ARE THE ALTERNATIVES TO CONSCRIPTION?

Proponents of a huge military establishment argue that weakness invites aggression, and that world peace can only be assured by emphasis on military strength. They also argue that the nation must be prepared to fight a "limited" nuclear war, with the unlikely expectation that the war will remain "limited" in the heat of atomic battle.

As Americans we cherish liberty and freedom and want the rest of the world to share it and enjoy it. We have a positive duty to defend and to nourish the ideals that have made our people and nation great. But our greatness does not rest on military regimentation or strength.

There is no simple or easy answer, nor any course that does not involve risk. But this much seems certain: communism in a revolutionary world can only be met by better ideas; by a sacrificial program of sharing our experience and resources and ideals and lives with the under-privileged two-thirds of the human race. People cannot be weaned away from Communism in the Orient, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa by bayonets—only by brotherhood and better ideas, and the demonstration that democracy has a better answer for their needs than totalitarianism.

The fundamental problem of security must be met through the development of the United Nations, the use of its moral and political authority for the resolving of disputes, and by far-reaching steps toward universal disarmament. The eyes and prayers of many of the world's people are focused now on the diplomats meeting at Geneva who are attempting to work out an agreement to end nuclear weapons tests.

Instead of conscripting young men into involuntary military service, the government should be encouraging young men and women to train for constructive service to mankind. Walter Reuther has proposed a comprehensive Federal scholarship program whose recipients would form a trained manpower reserve. They would serve overseas or at home as teachers or technicians in lieu of military service. We need leadership and programs to stimulate and capture the imagination of young people and offer them a constructive alternative to sterile, tedious and disruptive military duty.

The United States has an opportunity to exert real world leadership with regard to conscription. Discontinuation of the draft here could be followed by American efforts for the international abolition of conscription. In the midst of a prolonged cold war, it is hard for either side to convince the other that it really wants peace without some clear-cut affirmative acts for peace. Ending the peacetime draft could ease international tensions, promote political settlements and disarmament agreements, and release men and resources to help concentrate on the real needs of the world's people.

CHANCE TO END FILIBUSTER—When the Senate meets on January 7 a major effort will be made to amend Rule 22, which now permits filibusters. This Rule should be amended to permit an end to debate after full discussion and adequate presentation of minority views. Write your views to your two Senators during December. Write FCNL for further information.

The Friends Committee On National Legislation

is a working committee of Friends and likeminded persons attempting to translate Quaker beliefs into political education and action.

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.....

American Friends Service Committee

June 23, 1958

Dear Miss Bates:

I have your recent letter.

To answer your question, I am not planning to cover the Colombo Conference in Seattle this Fall.

Thank you for writing me about it.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Edith Bates
American Friends Service Committee
3959 Fifteenth Avenue, N. E.
Seattle 5, Washington

mcc

American Friends Service Committee

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Seattle, Wn.
May 17, 1958

Have no plans - Cover Conference

Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The Puget Sound Peace Council (of which the A.F.S.C. is a member) is planning a 2-day conference to coincide with the Colombo Conference being held in Seattle in October. Do you, by a stroke ~~of luck, plan to cover this Conference~~? We hope to have a top notch commentator take part in our program, possibly to give a summarizing talk after a panel discussion or symposium with representatives from many countries. If there are at the present time any plans afoot, we would very much appreciate hearing about them.

Sincerely,

Edith Bates

Edith Bates, Secretary
PUGET SOUND PEACE COUNCIL
2817 Magnolia Blvd.,
Seattle, 99, Wn.

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American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

April 10, 1959

Dear Friend:

With an increasing number of our fellow citizens, we share a grave uneasiness about the effect on historic American freedoms of the growth of militarism in this country. A recent indication of this influence was the renewal of draft legislation without significant public debate and with only a handful of dissenting votes.

In the January Harpers, Peter Drucker, widely known writer and advisor on business policy and management, wrote in a stimulating article, "The new military technology is forcing all countries to subordinate both individual and society to the 'garrison state'".

We invite your attention to the enclosed analysis as an opinion maker in position to influence American thought in important ways. We would welcome your comment.

Additional copies are available.

Very sincerely yours,

Stephen G. Cary

Stephen G. Cary
Executive Secretary
American Section

SGC/s
Enc.

Committee

THE GROWING POWER OF THE Military

by JOHN M. SWOMLEY Jr.

reprinted from THE PROGRESSIVE, January 1959

NATIONAL COUNCIL AGAINST CONSCRIPTION
104 C Street N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

10c

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the GROWING POWER of the MILITARY

by JOHN M. SWOMLEY Jr.

ONE OF THE foundations of democratic government is freedom from military domination. In a democratic society the military is simply one branch of the executive with no authority or duty other than that of defending the nation's interests against external enemies. This principle has been carefully observed by every American generation until our own.

Today in America the military has achieved such power in government, business, education, public opinion, and other key areas of our national life as to endanger the very basis of our democracy. We have come perilously close to turning America into a garrison state, a state in which public opinion is so security conscious that military leadership is welcomed in the civil service, military budgets dominate the economy, military considerations largely determine foreign policy, and the officer corps expands its influence even into the voluntary associations of citizens.

We have moved so far in this direction that warnings from public officials are received with little or no concern by their fellow citizens or their fellows in Congress. There was, for example, scarcely a ripple over this protest by Senator Ralph E. Flanders, Vermont Republican, on the Senate floor:

> "It is not only that we are sacrificing to defense our standard of living and the free independence of our economic life. We are sacrificing our freedom itself. We are being forced to shift the American way of life into the pattern of the garrison state."

Fifty years ago such warnings would not have gone unheeded. Then the American Army was small and clearly under civilian control. Even by 1920, after America's first world-wide military experience, the total personnel of the Army, the Navy, and the Marines was only 354,366. By the end of 1957 the Regular Armed Forces totaled 2,794,883 and the military establishment was definitely in the saddle. In addition to the uniformed force, there were 1,348,766 civilian employees of the Defense Department, well over half of the civilian staff of the federal government. If we add the paid and unpaid reserves of 3,468,358 the total of those with a vested interest in the military establishment approximates 7,500,000.

These civilian and military personnel administer a yearly appropriation of more than $45 billion, roughly two thirds of the total federal budget for 1959.

The Cordiner Report to the Secretary of Defense valued the property of the Defense Department at $160 billion, "by any yardstick of measurement the world's largest organization." Is it small wonder that the Defense Department, the world's largest organization, should dwarf the rest of the United States government both in size and in influence?

In the United States alone the Pentagon owns more than 32 million acres of land, and in foreign countries an additional 2.6 million acres. The total acreage is greater than the areas of Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maryland combined.

The activities of the Defense Department, said the Cordiner Report, "are spread throughout the 48 states and are located in 16,000 cities. They are conducted abroad in 52 foreign countries." This widespread operation gives the Pentagon wide influence in domestic and foreign policy. For some years the military has dominated our foreign policy, though rarely does a public official acknowledge this usurpation as boldly as did A. A. Ribicoff, then a key member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in 1952. "In my opinion," Ribicoff, now Governor of Connecticut, said, "in the last year or two more foreign policy has been made in the Pentagon than in the State Department."

The fact that this influence has not declined since 1952 is evident from the way in which Admiral Lewis Strauss, until recently of the AEC, Admiral Radford, formerly head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and others in the Pentagon, with the assistance of Secretary of State Dulles, were able to scuttle Harold Stassen's efforts to negotiate a disarmament agreement with the Russians in 1957—in spite of the fact that President Eisenhower and the head of the Policy Planning Division of the State Department had given their approval to Stassen's proposal.

The economic power of the Pentagon reaches into every corner of the nation. Military assets, for example, are three times as great as the combined assets of United States Steel, American Telephone and Telegraph, Metropolitan Life Insurance, General Motors, and Standard Oil of New Jersey. Similarly, the Defense Department's paid personnel total is about three times the number of all the employees of these companies. But this is only part of the story, for many of the largest civilian industries are themselves directly or indirectly receiving funds from the Pentagon. Between 85 and 90 per cent of the aircraft industry's production in 1955, for example, went to the armed forces.

The big companies with scarcely an exception hire many retired generals and admirals either as consultants or vice presidents. These offi-

JOHN M. SWOMLEY, JR., executive secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, has long been a student of the increasing power of the military in American life.

cers, who are well paid by the companies, in addition to their retirement pay ranging from $6,000 to $19,531 a year, provide a liaison between the big corporations and the Pentagon. That this is a profitable business practice may be deduced from Senator Paul Douglas' revelation in the Senate July 1, 1957, that 92 per cent of military contracts were negotiated without competitive bidding.

Military leaders are actively engaged in drafting and promoting legislation; they have an extensive propaganda network that makes carefully planned use of the press, Hollywood, radio, television, and other media; they share in the preparation of the national budget; and in various ways they exercise an influence in civilian organizations.

All this was accomplished before the White House was occupied by the three generals: Dwight D. Eisenhower as President, General Wilton B. Persons as Assistant to the President, and Brigadier General Andrew J. Goodpaster as White House Staff Secretary. The process has simply been accelerated since the White House was taken over.

The story of this drive for military control begins more than 40 years ago, during World War I. The Army's General Staff prepared a bill which would have increased its power and provided for a large standing army and compulsory military training for teen-age boys. Congress rejected compulsory military training and whittled down the requested size of the standing army in passing the National Defense Act of 1920, but elements in the Army, working with Congressional opponents of President Wilson, succeeded in limiting the authority of the civilian Secretary of War over the Army. Army officers were, in effect, permitted to go over the head of their civilian superior to present their position directly to Congressional committees.

Instead of curbing the Army or Navy, members of Congressional committees on military affairs developed a vested interest in expansion of the armed forces. This has gone so far that today under Representative Carl Vinson's firm control the House Armed Services Committee is practically the alter ego of the Pentagon. Vinson stated his philosophy in the House March 30, 1949, when he asserted that the President's decision "is not the expert military view. Our top source for military judgment is the Joint Chiefs of Staff. . . . "So fully does he believe this that he gives priority to the Pentagon over civilian groups of government charged with over-all economic or budgetary planning. "And as between the Bureau of the Budget and the Joint Chiefs of Staff," he said, "I will place my confidence in the latter, in regard to what our national defense needs are." This attitude of ratification of military desires is precisely what the Pentagon wants and cultivates.

Another World War I development was the National Defense Act of 1916 which authorized the War Department to establish R.O.T.C. units in schools and colleges. Shortly thereafter the War Department, without any legal right, began its pressure on land grant colleges to make military training compulsory for all first and second year students.

In spite of these military gains the Army remained relatively small, having only 138,569 men and a budget of $273,421,902 in 1935. In 1941 the Army jumped to 1.4 million men from 267,767 the previous year. Writing of these pre-war years, Donald Nelson, the prominent business executive who headed the War Production Board, said in his *Arsenal of Democracy* that the Army felt itself "starved and ignored." By the close of World War II, however, Nelson was fearful of Army power. The war had brought an opportunity for increased military influence. Nelson pointed out that "from 1942 onward the Army people, in order to get control of our national economy, did their best to make an errand boy of the WPB."

Kansas City Star

In the Age of Science

A Bureau of the Budget report, *The United States at War,* published in 1946, said that during World War II the Army sought "total control of the nation, its manpower, its facilities, its economy." When a particular effort to seize control was frustrated by the President or by Donald Nelson "the military leaders took another approach to secure the same result; they never abandoned the sincere conviction that they could run things better and more expeditiously than the civilians."

Unfortunately, a combination of Congressional willingness to let military men run the war and a tendency of President Roosevelt to deal directly with the Joint Chiefs of Staff resulted in a weakening of civilian control. The Secretaries of War and Navy were not only excluded from important strategy matters, but were not even put on the routine distribution list for the papers of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Roosevelt also excluded the State Department so that it had only a peripheral role even in matters that might determine postwar foreign policy. The Joint Chiefs became so accustomed to power and to formulating major policy that they were unable to accept with good grace being overruled.

Donald Nelson, concerned with this lust for power, warned in the concluding section of his book that "the question of military control will confront us not only in war but in peace. The lesson taught by these recent war years is clear: our whole economic and social system will be in peril if it is controlled by the military men."

When the war ended, the military took advantage of the unsettled condition of the world to consolidate its power. Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric, had pointed the

way by suggesting both an alliance of big business and the military, and "a permanent war economy." In an address to the Army Ordnance Association in January, 1944, he warned that "the revulsion against war not too long hence will be an almost insuperable obstacle for us to overcome in establishing a preparedness program and for that reason I am convinced that we must begin now to set the machinery in motion." Wilson went on to suggest that every big company appoint a special executive to act as liaison man with the armed forces, with the commission of a colonel in the reserve. He added:

"First of all such a program must be the responsibility of the federal government. It must be initiated and administered by the executive branch —by the President as Commander-in-Chief and by the War and Navy Departments. Of equal importance is the fact that this must be, once and for all, a continuing program and not the creature of an emergency. In fact one of its objects will be to eliminate emergencies so far as possible. The role of Congress is limited to voting the needed funds. Industry's role in this program is to respond and cooperate . . . in the execution of the part allotted to it; industry must not be hampered by political witch-hunts, or thrown to the fanatical isolationist fringe tagged with a 'merchants of death' label."

As a result of this reasoning and the need to appease its own insatiable appetite, the military entered a marriage of convenience with big business. Both have faithfully performed their vows, the Pentagon creating a climate of fear of war and industry responding profitably with the weapons. So firm has military control become that "the role of Congress" has indeed been "limited to voting the needed funds."

Colonel William Neblett, who for years was stationed in the Pentagon, asserted in 1953 in his book *Pentagon Politics,* that the Pentagon planned a nationwide campaign to create the impression "that we were living in a state of undeclared emergency; that war with Russia was just around the corner" and that a large military establishment with all the trappings would be essential in the foreseeable future. So effective was the military's program and so clear the evidence of Communist expansion that many civilians who normally would have insisted on a different course were prepared to let our strategy for dealing with communism be dominated by military considerations.

In this atmosphere at least seven steps were taken by the Pentagon leadership. The first step was to eliminate civilian control over the armed forces by establishing a supreme General Staff nominally under civilian control but, as James Forrestal charged, "in actual practice and result really in the hands of one military Chief of Staff."

General George Marshall, who was the moving spirit behind most of the early efforts to expand military control, proposed "a Chief of Staff to the President, to serve the President in exercising his functions as constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces." In practice this meant a military officer with immediate access to the President, and, in effect, functioning for the President on military matters. Marshall defined this job as serving the President on all "matters relating to strategy, tactics and operation, the preparation and presentation of the joint military budget and on such other matters as he may consider pertinent to his constitutional function as Commander-in-Chief. . . . " When this proposal was not adopted the Army took other steps to expand military influence over civil government.

"I'm Interested in Some Kind of Settlement, Yes!"

The next step was the transfer of military officers to key posts in civilian departments of government, especially in the State Department. The Washington *Star* reported February 2, 1947, that "Ten of the 20 men ranking as executive officers in the State Department have been brought in during recent months from the military services." A few months later the New York *Times* revealed that when General John H. Hilldring was made an Assistant Secretary of State "he brought with him to the State Department 26 of his assistants in the War Department."

That the Army was conscious of its new power was evident in a paragraph in the January 18, 1947, *Army and Navy Bulletin* which began with these words: "Today the Army has virtual control of foreign affairs. . . ."

In 1953 there were nine Army generals and 58 colonels assigned to civilian agencies of government. The number would be much greater if retired officers were included, to say nothing of Air Force and Navy personnel. By 1957 about 200 generals or admirals were on assignment to other departments of government, international or interservice agencies, more than 1,300 colonels or naval personnel of comparable rank, and about 6,000 officers of lower grade.

A few Senators and Congressmen protested this development but Congress as a whole acquiesced. The chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, William Langer, told the Senate in June, 1948, about "military men who were taken out of the Army by the high military authorities and placed in the civil service of the United States where we cannot get rid of them without changing our entire civil service structure."

Representatives R. J. Twyman of Illinois, Robert H. Mollohan of West Virginia, and Lee Metcalf of Montana were among a number of other members of Congress who protested the military infiltration of civilian jobs. Twyman in 1948 lamented the fact that the President "has seen fit to staff the traditionally civilian positions of government, particularly in the diplomatic and consular service, with retired Army and Navy officers."

Lee Metcalf in March, 1956, tried to stop the mounting control by mil-

itary men. He said: "Already we have a general in the first echelon of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Already we have a general in the second echelon. It seems to me that civilians should show up in here somewhere." Metcalf's effort failed, and the normally civilian Immigration and Naturalization Service passed completely over to military control.

Since the armed forces are as concerned with influencing Congress as they are the Administration, an effective military lobby composed of "liaison officers" with Congress has been developed. In addition, military officers have office space in and function in the House and Senate office buildings "assisting" some Congressional committees.

A third development was the long campaign for universal military training from 1944 through 1955. General Marshall had decided the Army would not take "no" from Congress. His successors pursued the same policy because the officer corps wanted a large, permanently guaranteed force for them to command. It also wanted UMT in order to indoctrinate young America in militarism. Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna Rosenberg said in 1952: "A large part of the training as envisaged . . . by the Department of Defense is citizenship training, literary training, training in morale and training in the type of things that young people ought to have." The Pentagon feared civilian schools would not give the right slant to citizenship training.

Colonel Neblett wrote that "when the bill did not pass the Pentagon was thrown into complete confusion." The generals simply did not dream that Congress would defy them. General Ira Eakey spoke of the "appallingly bad judgment" of the "old men" in Congress "who would have been eliminated in any other nation."

"The Pentagon," wrote Colonel Neblett, "turned on the heat. The huge professional officers' corps was converted into a propaganda organization, the like of which the world had never seen. Generals and admirals, colonels and captains, spoke throughout the land at every meeting to which they could wangle an invitation." It was only the combined efforts of church, farm, labor, and educational groups that stiffened Con-

Herblock in The Washington Post

"Don't You Ever Have Anything Fresh?"

gressional resistance. Although defeated on UMT, the military succeeded in 1951 in making the Selective Service System a permanent institution and in 1955 in getting compulsory reserve legislation adopted solely to establish the principle of universal conscription.

A fourth development was the National Security Act of 1947 through which the military establishment gained a formal voice in determining foreign and domestic policy. Whether by design or accident the public debate on the NSA revolved almost entirely around the issue of unification of the armed forces. Yet the most important feature of the bill provides for a National Security Council to advise the President on the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to national security. In addition to the Secretary of Defense, who is legally a member, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, not a member by law, has regularly attended meetings.

Since Council decisions are not published, it is impossible for the American people to challenge the thinking that produces these far-reaching decisions. It is known, however, that when the military agencies and the State Department representatives disagree, the President makes the final decision. And in May, 1951, in answer to a question from Senator Styles Bridges on this point General Marshall replied: "I can recall no occasion when Mr. Truman has acted adversely to the Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense in relation to the State Department."

A fifth step was the organization of a tremendous public relations program whose purpose is to build a climate friendly to the military and also sell the current military program to the people. In 1950 military public relations received an appropriation of more than 9.5 million dollars. It was increased in 1951 to more than 12 million.

These millions are greatly augmented through the Pentagon policy of persuading business firms as well as radio and TV networks to donate "publicity." *Variety* has estimated that an additional $6,000,000 is what the various military shows would cost on a radio time and talent basis. The networks and advertising agencies write off their contributions as "public service" except for agency executive expense accounts which the government foots.

Still another illustration of the tremendous public relations activity of the military establishment is the work of the Pictorial Branch. In one year this branch helped private motion pictures develop movies favorable to the Army which "would add up to about $30 million" of free publicity, according to a Defense Department spokesman. In describing this work he said: "The impression they convey must be a correct one because much of the attitude of the public toward the Army, Navy, and Air Force . . . revolves around these pictures which have a very great influence on the public. It is stuff that we simply couldn't buy, and it is priceless."

The Pentagon's propaganda machine is divided into sections such as the Press Department, which sees that a military press conference is held every morning and afternoon so as to get into morning and afternoon papers. There is a magazine and book branch which prepares material for magazine articles and books. The director of Pentagon publicity in 1953 cited the *Saturday Evening Post* which "in the last year carried 57 articles" on military subjects, as one indication of its success.

Even these do not cover the amaz-

ing number of propaganda activities. The Army owns the largest motion picture studio in the East. It has a speakers' bureau and turns out speeches for officers and reserve officers to deliver. It sends exhibits to county and state fairs, to national conventions and universities. It has a Special Events Branch which arranges parades and other military observances across the nation.

One of the most important of the Pentagon propaganda activities is pushed by the National Organization Branch through which officers cultivate officials of national civilian organizations to influence them to support the military line. This branch, for example, persuades national organizations to invite a general or admiral to speak at the organization's national convention.

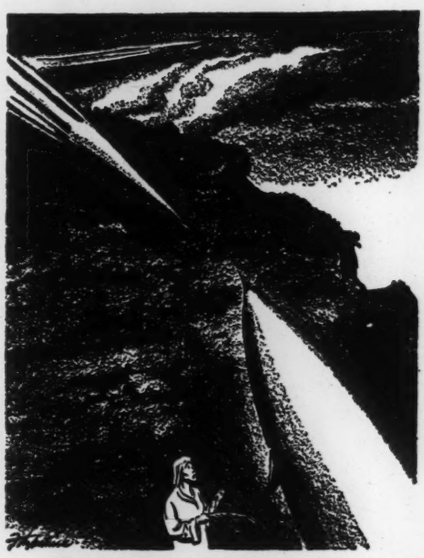
A sixth step in the expansion of military influence has been a large scale invasion of the field of education. The present pattern of military financing of academic research was begun in World War II. Financial returns and prestige were big factors in university decisions to continue accepting military contracts after the war had ended. In 1947 the Army earmarked $70,000,000 for basic studies in colleges. In 1948-49 the office of Naval Research spent approximately $20,000,000 on about 500 projects in more than 150 colleges and universities. By 1956 the federal government was spending annually about $150 million for scientific research in colleges and universities and another $150 million was granted to universities for the operation of large government owned enterprises such as the Los Alamos and Argonne Laboratories. Most of these funds are administered by the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission.

There was also an expansion of military training units on college campuses in the post-war years. The Navy succeeded in getting the Holloway Plan made law, permitting it to pay the full tuition, fees, books, laboratory expenses and an additional retainer of $600 a year to Naval R.O.T.C. students in 52 colleges and universities.

By 1952 more than 300,000 students or about one-fourth of the male college population were in Army, Navy, or Air Force R.O.T.C. units. The expected R.O.T.C. enrollment for 1959 is 312,852 students at a cost of $30,798,000. In about half of the colleges R.O.T.C. is compulsory for the first two years of student life.

As a producer of officers, R.O.T.C. is wasteful and inefficient since 73 per cent of them quit as soon as their required service is over. Actually the armed forces use R.O.T.C. for indoctrination and propaganda purposes. "They want uniformity throughout the whole R.O.T.C. system," wrote Walter Millis. "They believe that the purpose of the R.O.T.C. teaching should be to indoctrinate and inspire rather than to inculcate that capacity for critical understanding which is the presumed object of a civilian educational system."

Wherever the military finds an opportunity it moves into other areas of our national life. Even the Boy Scouts have not been overlooked. The 1945 annual report of the Boy Scouts of America revealed an agreement with the Air Force "whereby 12 liaison officers have been designated by the Army Air Force to cooperate in making more effective the Air Scout program. . . ." The "request for this agreement," said the June-July, 1956, magazine *Scouting*, "came from the commanding general of the Army Air Forces." The Air Force later stated in an official report: "The U.S. Air Force will continue to support the Air Scout program for its public relations and public education values and although the existing agreement between this headquarters precludes the active use of the Air Scout movement as a personnel procurement source it is recognized that the program presents an admirable medium for the dissemination of the missions, objectives, and problems of the USAF to a widespread and receptive public audience."



Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Is There No Other Way?

So thorough has been the military penetration of civilian government and civilian life that it could hardly have been accomplished without some careful planning. And so thoroughly has the civilian mind accepted this military culture that there is little organized protest. This would have been unthinkable 50 years ago or even 20 years ago.

The danger to our people and to the world of this militarization of our society is great. The military mind, as Drew Middleton of the New York *Times* once observed, has an attitude of "conformity" in the "daily routines" that tends "to extend to thought processes as well." It has a "dislike of some of the less efficient methods of getting things done that are a part of our political process."

But the greatest danger is that we permit military considerations to guide our relations with other nations. The tendency of generals and admirals to be tough, with a guided missile or an atom bomb as the big stick of the space age, needs to be curbed and eliminated or we shall again and again be led to the very threshold of war, for concentration of power in military hands is always regarded as a provocation and threat to other nations.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the vast expansion of the American military machine cannot be stopped or the trend reversed without a major revolution in our foreign policy as well as in our whole culture. But this is not impossible if we begin to think for ourselves and organize for the democratic replacement of military domination by civilian authority. Democracy can flourish only if it is practiced. No people can turn the important decisions of life over to its army without eventually becoming controlled by that army.

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ROOM 402A • 4 WEST 40th STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LOngacre 5-2885

June 1, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

On July 7th President Ngo Dinh Diem marks his fifth anniversary as the Republic of Vietnam's Chief of State. In these five short years, the world has watched incredulously while a country given up as lost by most political observers, a country torn by internal strife and the chaotic aftermath of a long civil war, emerged as a bastion of freedom in a crucial part of the world.

Under President Ngo's leadership, progress in Vietnam has been evident in many fields. Domestically, the rival war lords and armed sects were systematically routed, thereby creating a stable atmosphere in which reconstruction could be undertaken. Less than two years after Ngo's accession to the highest office in the land, general elections were held throughout Free Vietnam, a constituent assembly elected to draft a Constitution and a National Assembly inaugurated. During these first years, almost a million refugees from the Communist North were completely resettled as productive citizens. A far-sighted program of agrarian reform, credit and cooperatives, and land resettlement was launched. In October 1956 the Constitution--modelled in large measure on our own and guaranteeing basic freedoms to the people--was proclaimed. In education, public health, industrialization, public administration and other fields, slow but steady gains are in evidence.

Externally, Vietnam under Ngo has risen in stature not only in the eyes of its Asian neighbors but before the entire free world community. The Chiefs of State of Korea, Burma, the Philippines and India have made state visits to Vietnam and have come away greatly impressed. In 1957 the Colombo Plan held its annual conference in Saigon and in the spring of that same year, at the invitation of President Eisenhower, Ngo made a state visit to the United States, a country he knew well from his days of study and voluntary exile.

Despite the tragic division of Vietnam at Geneva, Free Vietnam has confounded the experts by forging a new and dynamic republic. Her people today enjoy one of the highest living standards in Southeast Asia in a climate of continual progress. And the Free Vietnamese have demonstrated that an Asian nation can vigorously oppose both communism and colonialism while achieving both freedom and justice. This is a story I have seen with my own eyes. It is a story which the American people should be made aware of as a dramatic example of the value of wisely conceived and utilized foreign aid. I hope you, as a National Committee member, will take full cognizance of our auspicious occasion on July 7th on your program.

Very sincerely,

John W. O'Daniel

John W. O'Daniel
Lt. Gen. USA (Ret.)
Chairman

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June 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On July 7th President Ngo Dinh Diem marks his fifth anniversary as the Republic of Vietnam's Chief of State. In these five short years, the world has watched incredulously while a country given up by most political observers as lost to the Communists, a country torn by internal strife and the chaotic aftermath of a long civil war, emerged as a bastion of freedom in a crucial part of the world.

Under President Ngo's leadership, Free Vietnam has progressed dramatically in many fields. Shortly after Vietnam's tragic division in 1954, the rival war lords, armed sects and Communist cells were systematically routed. These decisive measures enabled Vietnam to achieve the stability necessary for reconstruction and democratic growth. Within two years, general elections were held throughout Free Vietnam, a constituent assembly was elected to draft Vietnam's first Constitution and the nation's first National Assembly was inaugurated. The Constitution--modelled in large part on our own--was proclaimed in October 1956.

During the first years of President Ngo's leadership, almost a million refugees from the Communist North were completely resettled as productive citizens. As part of a broad campaign to raise living standards, Vietnam's President launched a far-sighted program of agrarian reform, farm credit, cooperatives and land develpment. Private investment was encouraged to develop Vietnam's industrial potential. Steady gains were recorded in public health, education, civil administration and the building of a modern national army. Many of these achievements are described by New York Times Far East correspondent Tillman Durdin in the enclosed reprint.

Despite the partition five years ago, despite the countless obstacles and the continuing Communist menace from the North, Free Vietnam has forged a new and dynamic republic. Without the decisive leadership of Ngo Dinh Diem, this could never have been realized. I hope you, as a friend of Vietnam, will join me in recognizing these five years of historic achievement by signing a message of congratulations to President Ngo. I believe that this message, which I have enclosed, reflects the sentiment of most Americans. For your convenience, a reply card and envelope are also enclosed. I hope you will take this occasion to renew your support for this courageous Southeast Asian Republic. I look forward to your early reply.

Very sincerely,

John W. O'Daniel

John W. O'Daniel
Lt. Gen., USA (Ret.)
Chairman

Amer. Friends of Viet. Nam

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March 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I think you will be interested in the enclosed reprint of an article by Miss Ellen Hammer entitled "Progress Report on Southern Vietnam." The article appeared in the September 1957 issue of Pacific Affairs. I believe the article is especially important because Miss Hammer, author of "The Struggle for Indo-China" has been known in the past for her criticisms of the situation in Free Vietnam since the Geneva Conference of July 1954. However, based on firsthand information gathered in Vietnam over an extended period since 1954, Miss Hammer has written a thorough reappraisal which differs greatly from her earlier conclusions.

I would also like to call to your attention the enclosed reprint from Vital Speeches of December 15, 1957. This includes addresses by Vice President Richard Nixon, former Governor Adlai E. Stevenson and His Excellency Tran van Chuong, Ambassador of Vietnam to the United States. These addresses deal with the central issues of our time in the continuing struggle against world communism. Because they analyze the changing nature of this struggle, they merit careful consideration.

Very sincerely,

John W. O'Daniel

John W. O'Daniel, Chairman
Lt. Gen. U.S. Army (Ret.)

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A Blunt Challenge To Our Free World

WE MUST AVOID EXTREMES OF PANIC AND COMPLACENCY

By RICHARD M. NIXON, *Vice President of the United States*

Delivered before the Convention of The National Council of Catholic Youth, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1957

THE KHRUSHCHEV MANIFESTO issued two days ago in Moscow by the Communist parties of 64 nations lays down a blunt challenge the Free World cannot and will not ignore.

It would be foolhardy for us to brush it aside on the ground that it contains the usual lies and distortions which have characterized such statements in the past.

Because this document warns us in advance, at a time when we are thinking primarily of defending ourselves against the increased military potential the Soviet Union will have in the future, that the men in the Kremlin are launching right now a massive non-military offensive aimed at the overthrow of all free governments.

Here are some of the actions we can expect as a result of the adoption of the Khrushchev Manifesto.

The dictators of Moscow will sharply step up their economic, psychological, and subversive activities all over the world.

They will emphasize again the popular front tactics which fooled so many well-intentioned people in times past.

Ruthless control and domination of Communist governments and Communist parties everywhere by the men in the Kremlin will again be the order of the day.

If there was ever any doubt, they have reaffirmed their ultimate goal of world domination by non-military means if possible, by war if necessary.

In responding to this new challenge so dramatically underlined by the two Sputniks, we must avoid extremes of panic and complacency.

Panic can lead to hasty and ill-considered programs. We must not, for example, use all of our resources for military defense and neglect the equally important needs for diplomatic, psychological, and economic defense of the Free World. And in recognizing the necessity for training more scientists and engineers, we must not overlook the necessity of maintaining a balanced educational program which is so essential for the survival of a free society. We must never forget that America has something better to offer to the world than the gross scientific materialism of the Communist system.

Complacency is equally dangerous. It is hard to remember that only last Spring the Administration was under enormous pressures to cut military and mutual security spending. I can understand why Americans were weary of the burden of heavy taxes and constant world crises. We wanted to live our life in peace and we hoped that others would do the same. But it is fatal to mistake hope for reality, or the spoken word for the deed.

Until we have concrete evidence that the world is truly peaceful, we should make up our minds once and for all that we must be prepared for sacrifice and for patient endurance.

There must be economic sacrifice. Even if we did not increase our spending for defense, both military and economic, the constant carrying of a heavy burden of taxes means sacrifice. It means that our living standards will not rise as rapidly as we would desire. It means the giving up of luxuries that otherwise might be ours. We have the most productive economy the world has ever known, but even in such an economy the diversion of manpower, scientific brains and technical skill to defense efforts is bound to make itself felt.

We need the stamina and determination for patient endurance of a cold war for an indefinite period. We did not choose this war. We are trying in every way we know to promote a lasting and just peace, but peace cannot be one-sided unless it is the peace of the conquered, the peace of the prison. Let us reject completely the frantic counsel of those who urge a

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negotiated peace at any cost even if it is based on appeasement of evil. To secure real peace we must be strong enough to deter aggression, yet always willing to seek a world that is governed by law and moral principles, not by force.

This is not an easy road that I point out today. It would be more pleasant to give you platitudes and comforting assurances. But it would not be honest. It would be a betrayal of the traditions that have made America great.

In a time of crisis a great nation should recall the qualities that made it among the leaders of the world. One of these qualities was courage. We have shown courage in peace as well as in war.

In the course of our history we have met grave challenges in war and have never failed to fight through to victory. We have met difficult economic problems and have surmounted them until today we lead the world in income and wealth. We have faced social problems and have made such progress that we can look forward to the day when poverty and destitution will be abolished in our land. We are moving ahead strongly and resolutely to assure racial justice. We do not want in our midst the shame of discrimination and oppression.

The qualities that made possible all of these gains are moral. They reflect character and principle. They can only be explained in terms of the religious traditions that impel us to adopt as our national motto: In God We Trust.

I wish to say a word to this meeting about your own religious traditions. You have been unalterably opposed to Communism from its very beginning. Long before the Soviet Union was founded, the leaders of your Church made clear its total opposition to Karl Marx and the principles he propounded.

One of the most remarkable examples of historical prophecy was given twenty years ago when Pope Pius XI wrote his encyclical "On Atheistic Communism." At that time most persons spoke of the Soviet Union as a weak and ineffectual tyranny. But this great religious leader spoke out in resounding terms of Communism as a threat to the security and peace of the world. Indeed, much as the world has changed in the interval, there is little in his writings that could not be used to describe the Communist menace today.

I do not see how any believer in God and in the dignity of man can falter in the struggle that faces us. Communism is totally opposed to all that we believe and cherish. We believe in the spirit of man; they treat man as a machine. We believe in justice and the moral law; they believe in force alone. We preach love and forgiveness; theirs is a message of hatred. To the religious person, every man is sacred, because all were created by a loving God. To the Communist, his fellow man is but a tool to be used in the effort to seek total power. We seek peace; they prepare to conquer.

These qualities of the spirit give us confidence for the future. We have proved in two great World Wars our military strength. We have unequalled economic power. We have full trust in the ability of our scientists and engineers.

But, above all, we count on the unshakable faith of our people. Without this, wealth and technology would be nothing. Indeed, we would face the danger that luxury would make us soft, and that technical strength would make us blindly overconfident.

But the quiet determination of humble faith is the real secret of American strength. With this faith, the dark clouds of the moment will indeed be the darkness before the dawn, the dawn of a new future of peace, of human brotherhood, and of respect for the dignity of all men.

A Turning Point In History

PERHAPS THE ULTIMATE TEST OF LEADERSHIP IN OUR AGE

By ADLAI STEVENSON, *Attorney; Democratic Candidate for President in 1956*

Delivered at the New York County Lawyers' Association Dinner, New York City, December 9, 1957

MY WORK in Washington in preparation for the critical meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Council next week has been a rewarding experience. I am grateful to the Secretary of State for inviting me to give him my views. He and his associates have extended me every courtesy and their close attention. I have been impressed, and, on the whole, gratified by our preparation for this meeting and the historic steps we propose to take, especially in the military field, to restore the confidence of our allies and to build a greater sense of community in our Atlantic partnership.

But I am sure you are already familiar with the military steps contemplated: the NATO atomic stockpile, deployment of intermediate range ballistic missiles in Europe, the larger sharing of our technical and scientific resources, the intensification of our efforts in research and development and in ballistic missiles. And there are other steps, too, which, if carried out wholeheartedly, promise to help with the reconstruction of the North Atlantic Alliance and the strengthening of our defenses. All these proposals have my emphatic approval, and yours, too, I am sure.

So let me talk a little this evening, if I may, in more general terms about this hour of history and its demands as I see them.

There are times when the solution to problems long delayed requires new concepts driven home by radical action along a broad front. In the past quarter century the United States has thrice confronted such moments: in 1933, 1941 and 1947. In my view we are at such a moment again and my greatest anxiety is that we may not have taken the full measure of this moment's meaning, that our response to Sputnik will fall short in urgency and magnitude.

Since the end of the Korean War two revolutionary forces, long in their generation, have gathered momentum: the revolution in weapons of mass destruction, the means for their delivery, and the means for defense against them; and the nationalist revolution of rising expectations in Asia, the Middle East and Africa. The Soviet Union has geared its policy to these two forces and thrown a massive effort into their exploitation. Thus far we have not. Hence the crisis.

We have suddenly discovered that the richest nation in the world, with the truest democracy, the greatest freedom, the largest rewards in human and economic values to the individual, has been out-stripped in vital areas of science, technology, and production, by a despotism that doesn't provide a decent standard of living for its people.

By a single spectacular scientific achievement we have been brought face to face with the fact that Russian scientists have led us across new frontiers, that Russian children are today better educated in certain vital respects than our own, that Russian basic production is increasing at a much faster

rate than ours, and—perhaps most serious of all—that Russia stands today in the eyes of the majority of the members of the world's population as more skillful, more powerful, yes, and ironically, more peaceful, than we are.

'Shock' Ended 'Pride Before Fall'

Even though these somber facts were foreseen and foretold by many they have come as a shock and rudely removed from our eyes the scales of cockiness, of complacency and of the pride that goes before a fall. I like to think that beyond that they have also removed one barrier that has stood too long between this nation and its destined greatness.

That barrier was ignorance—by design or neglect—of the true state of our affairs in the world. We didn't know the whole truth; perhaps we didn't want to know. Now we are getting the truth—getting it from the Russians.

I expect this truth will do two things.

It will make us use the strength we have—the strength of mind, of resources and of true values that is ours.

But it will also make us see, as we have not before, the fateful paradox: that there is a race of arms in which we must again draw abreast, but that this has now become a race that no one, neither we nor any other nation, can ever win.

I suppose we had to fall behind before we could learn that unless we can stop it the race to kill can end only in the dead heat of extinction and oblivion.

Shock is a momentary sensation. And I suspect that the opportunity that shock has brought us is a dangerously fleeting one. The signs of our timely response seem to me still uncertain, still short of the magnitude of the emergency. "And if the trumpet give forth an uncertain sound, who will gird himself for the battle?"

The President has acted creditably, in my judgment, in taking steps to restore urgency to our missile program and in bringing Dr. Killian to Washington to strengthen our scientific arm. And I hope it won't be much longer before Dr. Robert Oppenheimer's genius is re-enlisted in the nation's service. And there are other starts on the agenda of essential action.

Problems to be Faced

But there are still other military problems that must be faced with bold resolution. I will mention a few.

Limited War Capability. Since stand-off and the deterrence of nuclear war is the best we can hope for from our nuclear defenses, other necessary military supports for our policy are obviously required. After our experiences with Communist methods in Korea, Indochina, Malaya and the Middle East, it is apparent that ambiguous aggression, threat and non-nuclear attacks are more likely than direct nuclear attack. What are we doing, and are we doing enough, to provide mobile task forces, including airlift, to cope with small wars and keep them small, to put out the brush fires? Most all of our so-called foreign aid goes for the support of local conventional forces. I wish I felt more confident about the value of those forces and what we can and should do to prevent the enemy from nibbling deep into the free world.

Reorganization of the Services. It is never a *good* time but it is also *past* time to face up to a drastic reorganization of the Department of Defense. Service conflict for money and function is irrelevant and extravagant at a time when our military problems no longer break down along the old land-air-sea lines. It is too soon to have a one-service reorganization, but we badly need a structure that better guarantees that our security tasks be exercised on a co-operative basis.

Personnel Recruitment. Surely we must overhaul our military recruitment and replace the extravagant system of draft board roulette and rapid turnover with a system which will advance and keep in the ranks men capable of handling the complex weapons of this elaborate technological defense establishment. Some proposals I made along this line in the last campaign are getting, I am happy to say, more favorable attention under different sponsorship.

Yet, the tasks of military policy are by their very nature, in the age of the atom, negative. They have to do only with survival by stalemate. They must meet our fears, but they offer no succor to our hopes.

N.A.T.O.

So, as I have said, I think the President and Secretary Dulles have acted wisely in moving quickly to re-invigorate and restore confidence in the capabilities and resolution of the keystone of our security—the North Atlantic Alliance.

But NATO is more than a temporary military expedient. Although it was born of the urgent necessity to defend our free institutions and cultural traditions, the roots of our great community of interest are much deeper than common defense. And the community of interest will outlive the threat which brought NATO into being.

NATO's greatest goals are to compose outstanding differences with our adversaries, to normalize and turn into fruitful channels the relations of the West with the East. For America, NATO is our promise to participate in a joint search for a better, safer future.

And I would be less than candid if I did not confess that my greatest concern, a concern shared by many, is that Western response to Sputnik and Russian progress in terms just of greater military strength will serve to harden the division between East and West. So we must emphasize our basic peaceful purpose which the weapons exist only to protect. And it is well to remind ourselves here in America of the lesson of the satellites—that we are part of the human family and must learn to live not only with our allies but our adversaries.

Nationalist Revolution

This brings me to the greatest danger of all—which is not the weapons revolution but what I referred to as the nationalist revolution of rising expectations. Here also the Soviet is making a massive effort to win the uncommitted peoples and tip the scale of power by subversion, propaganda and political and economic penetration. This is the hot war now. And it must be manifest from the way things have been going in Asia, the Middle East and North Africa that it calls as imperatively for a combined Western effort as the Communist weapon capability which we are now moving to match. Any Western response to the Communist challenge that ignores this struggle is no response in my judgment.

We have, in short, been losing ground in the underdeveloped countries which Lenin and Stalin believed to be the decisive stepping stones, first to the domination of Europe and ultimately the world. Already Soviet non-military foreign expenditure is pressing us closely in amount, and their effort is on an ascending curve while ours is descending. And a progressive weakening in Asia and Africa in the next few years, coupled with dramatic Soviet advances in the military field, will further the neutralist movement among many of our friends.

So it is my earnest hope that the United States will help to meet the economic development crisis in India. If the Indian experiment fails then we might as well say farewell to our chances in Asia.

But the task is larger than India, and I think the time has come for the Western powers to get together to meet this threat too; to mobilize their financial and technical resources for a new, enlarged and co-ordinated effort, not with guns but

with ideas, with propaganda and persuasion; yes, and with the dollars that are live ammunition in the protection of these vulnerable areas from Soviet economic penetration.

Economic Aid

I am not speaking here of a bigger "giveaway"; I am talking about an expanded and coordinated program of loans and technical assistance in these decisive areas. I am talking about the things that private investment capital can't or won't or hasn't done, however much we talk about it.

And I don't mean to say that the United States should pool all of its economic development funds (which amount this year to only about $400 million) with funds of others. What I mean is that the job must be done and can be done better if the efforts of the industrialized nations of the free world are coordinated for maximum effectiveness, even as we coordinate our military defense.

Such joint economic action would serve notice that we recognize the magnitude of the Soviet-Chinese economic-political-psychological assault on the poor and politically uncommitted areas, and it would also give further vitality to the concept of partnership within the free world.

Money for missiles isn't hard to get from Congress, but money for the hotter economic conflict has met with rising objection in recent years. I think an intensive effort must be made to explain to the Congress and to the country precisely why it is in the national interest. And I am sure that the Administration will have the support of many leading citizens and voluntary organizations on a non-partisan basis if it is prepared to lead the way and to stay the course. No piecemeal, half-hearted or indecisive approach will suffice, nor action that is timid, cautious, restrained or cheap. And there is no time to waste, for this war, declared long since, is now well along toward the final stages, as Egypt, Syria and other tottering territories testify.

I think we must accept in the City of the World the same principles of social responsibility that we have accepted in our home town. In this shrunken world there are no aliens, only neighbors, and the rich dare not, must not, neglect the poor. So, I trust that in due course an enlarged and joint economic effort will be included in democracy's answer to communism's satellites, in freedom's response to despotism's dramatic overture, and in America's declaration of interdependence.

But, of course, the only ultimate answer to the afflictions of these times, to the burdens we taxpayers bear and the obligations of the "haves" to the "have nots"—indeed, the only certainty of survival—is arms control, or at least nuclear disarmament.

If the arms race continues, if military systems continue to grow in complexity and their costs continue to rise at the same rate they did during the past decade, and we really stay in the race, the nations of the world will spend at least $2,000 billion for defense between now and 1970. Will these enormous expenditures buy any security at all? I doubt it, and the world of 1970 will make this period appear tranquil. The arms race must be regarded by all as at best being a means of buying time (and not much at that) to develop an adequate arms control system.

But the contemporary crisis involves, as I see it, still another dimension. If it includes—and surely it does—compulsion for new military and economic defenses, if it presents crucial new issues of foreign policy, it also relates no less directly to our affairs here at home.

Domestic Cutbacks Questioned

We hear it said today on all sides that if one must spend new billions on defense to meet the challenge of the Russian satellite, then these billions must be taken out of the domestic budget somewhere.

That reasoning reminds me of the prize fighter who reacts to a blow in the stomach by putting both hands to his belt. That's the next to the last thing to do.

What program is it that is to be cut back? Is it education, slum clearance, health, social security?

The worst thing that could happen would be for us not to build, immediately, the defense we need. The next worst thing would be to meet this immediate crisis by needlessly aggravating or by ignoring the impending crisis that is developing so rapidly in terms of the growth of our own population.

If there had been no satellities this fall, if communism were only a bad dream, we would probably consider our most serious problem today to be the handling of our exploding population.

At some point in the 1970s, the population of the United States is going to pass the quarter billion mark—which means that there will then be twice as many of us as there were in 1930.

I am not, I hardly need say, against this. I have contributed my due share to it.

Social Budget Deficit

But the key fact is that we are today spending a substantially smaller portion of our gross production on schools, sanitation, hospitals, urban improvement and the development of water resources than we were spending ten years ago. We are not keeping up our social budget.

Our population is increasing at the rate of over two million a year. These two million new members create two sets of new needs. One is for the things that are bought and paid for privately—the cars, refrigerators, food and clothing.

The other increase is for the things we provide largely as a community: education, fire and police protection, roads, waterways, parks and the like. These needs increase just like the others. But these we are not filling today. The social budget is falling rapidly behind both the increase in our national product and the increase in our numbers.

While our cars have grown longer, our television screens broader, our washing machines grander, our kitchens brighter, at the same time our schools have grown more dilapidated, our roads more crowded, our cities more stagnant, our suburbs more messy, our air more fetid, our water more scarce, and the whole public framework on which our private living depends more shabby and worn out.

Estimates of the needs show that as things are going now, we will soon be running dangerous deficits in virtually every field of public service. Unless we do something about it, I have heard it said that we will fall short of meeting our educational needs by $5 billion in 1960; one billion dollars worth of medical needs will go unmet; there will be a deficit of like amount in our program to preserve our natural resources; there will be a half billion dollars worth of unmet needs for water supplies and sanitation: and another half billion for police protection, fire protection and postal service. It is said that the total deficit on our social ledger three years from now will be in the neighborhood of eight billion dollars.

The test of capitalistic democracy today is not whether it can raise the money to get a satellite and an intercontinental ballistic missile into the air. Of course it can—and will. The test is whether we can do this without sacrificing, as Russia has done, the essentials of individual welfare.

But how are we going to do all this? It is going to take a lot of money. What about inflation?

Well, that's another speech—probably for a Republican!

But surely we cannot meet the Russians with a slump on our hands. And surely the rate of our economic growth must be accelerated. Maybe it should even be a joint effort—maybe a joint Western commission to report on the broad needs, the capital, the resources and speed of expansion. We had a Marshall Plan for rebuilding. Could we use the same technique for expanding?

And to control inflation, is a labor-management scheme of temporary voluntary deferment and control of wages and prices beyond our ingenuity?

What is certain about all this is that there is going to have to be some belt tightening, some more self-discipline and some more political courage on both sides of the fence. For the Russians are going to see to it that the going is tough. And we have waxed fat, and kicked against taxes, against responsibility, against adventure and faith and humility. We are not going to beat the godless materialism of the Russians by a godly materialism of our own.

We needed Sputnik. It is sure proof that God has not despaired of us, for it awakened us while there is still time to remember the kind of people we are, or ought to be.

The thrust of the Russian satellite into outer space marks one of the great turning points of history—the beginning of a new epoch in the story of humanity, the start of the Space Age. It confronts mankind with the challenge, not of this earth alone, but of the illimitable distances and mysteries of the universe. It sounds a call, not alone to self-defense, but to greatness. It is a test, perhaps the ultimate test, of leadership in our age.

When Sparta was frightening the Athenians Pericles said: "I am more woried about our own faults than about the plans of our enemies." And so am I.

The War of Aid in the World

NUCLEAR WEAPONS AS OBSOLETE AS DEADLY GASES

By TRAN VAN CHUONG, *Ambassador of Viet Nam to the United States*

Delivered before the World Affairs Council of Boston, Massachusetts, November 19, 1957

THE RUSSIAN SPUTNIKS having plunged us into a time of anxiety and reappraisal, let me propose for your consideration a personal conviction which may at first sound like a paradox, but is absolutely true, that is: the most effective weapon in this atomic age is not nuclear weapons nor guided missiles, it is foreign aid, sincere or deceitful, generous or selfish. I also think that aid from government to government is not enough: it must be supplemented by solidarity and association from people to people.

This is not only an opinion that I have the honor of sharing with many Asians and such statesmen as Vice President Nixon and Mr. Anthony Nutting, former British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, this has been fully proved by the events of these last twelve years all over the world and particularly in Viet Nam.

First let me recall to you that nuclear weapons have become as obsolete as the deadly gases of the first world war and for the same reason. They have become as useless precisely because they are so deadly and powerful that nobody dares to use them. And because everyone knows it, they have even lost a great part of their deterrent power!

This has been fully proved since World War II and in two wars, the Indochina war and the Korean war.

At the time of those two wars, American atomic supremacy was unquestionable and yet was of no help and could not deter anything, nor frighten anybody!

So, let me say that even though the Russians may now be ahead of the Free World in the race for some even more powerful weapons, it will make almost no difference! They cannot be so stupid as to launch them against you at the risk of being destroyed themselves by your H bombs when they have discovered, and successfully experienced for twelve years, a much more effective way of conquering the world little by little without the least risk for themselves, and that is foreign aid!

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This leads me to recall that it is foreign aid which has become in communist hands the most effective means of penetration and world conquest, as it has been in American hands the best means of stopping communist expansion.

Of course communist aid is not like American aid. It is not at all inspired by any desire to help, but only by the desire to deceive, to penetrate, to dominate and to conquer. But precisely because communist aid is aimed at world conquest, the communists have devoted to it a great part of their resources and ingenuity as if it were the main organization of their War Department.

And precisely because American aid is aimed only at rescuing and saving other people, your International Cooperation Administration is given only the same kind of consideration, importance and budget as some super International Red Cross, some super International Rescue Committee, or some International Fire-Fighting Department. The urgency and necessity of its action can rarely be understood by the tax payer and voter unless there is already some glaringly evident sign of fire or catastrophe—that is when it is almost too late!

This explains why the U. S. Government has been obliged to cut and cripple its foreign aid program although this aid has been so successful in Europe and some countries of Asia, and has not only stopped there communist progress, but expanded American trade and enterprise, prestige and influence.

This also explains why the communist dictators have kept forcefully using their interested aid to conquer to communism first the China mainland and then North Viet Nam, to transform them into powerful satellites for further conquests, to lure into neutralism most Asian and African nations, and now to penetrate into the Middle East!

All this without risk, without losing one soldier and by merely giving or lending arms, money, technicians and advisors to the discontented peoples of the world!

Therefore it is quite true that the communist dictators have perfected their foreign aid into the most effective and the least costly weapon of penetration, expansion and world conquest; and for this very reason, they cannot be ever tempted to achieve the same goal through a suicidal atomic war with the United States itself!

Of this communist offensive through aid, Vice President Nixon recently said, on October 15, 1957, in a most remarkable speech to the representatives of 57 nations attending the International Industrial Development Conference at San Francisco: ". . . if such aid succeeds in extending communist rule throughout Africa and Asia, the Kremlin will have assured its victory in the battle for the world . . . The Western World will be forced to surrender without the firing of a shot. This is a real threat—not so dramatic and spectacular as Sputnik and the ICBM, but potentially more dangerous in the long run. We dare not ignore the military threat that these events have posed, but it would be equally folly to ignore the economic weapons that have been mounted against us. The first may never be used; the second certainly will be used."

Here, let me say that I do not quite agree with Vice President Nixon. I would not only say: "the first may never be used; the second certainly will be used." I have said, and proved that all these last twelve years:

1) nuclear weapons have become as useless as the deadly gases of World War I and for the same reason, because nobody dares to use them;
2) it is the weapon of aid which has been consistently and successfully used by the communist dictators and perfected by them into the most effective, the surest and the least costly means of communist expansion and world conquest.

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Therefore, the only sensible reaction to the Sputniks is this: it is necessary to catch up with the Russian Sputniks, but still more necessary to catch up with communist foreign aid!

It is necessary to improve the free world's rocket and missile programs, but still more necessary to improve its aid programs.

Any other reaction would be as foolish and even as suicidal as though we think only of forging new, formidable and most expensive weapons to guard a front gate that will probably not be attacked while the enemy has already, with their foreign aid programs, the key to our back door and has had only to walk into our garden, our kitchen and our dining room!

A British statesman, Mr. Anthony Nutting, former British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, put it another way. In an article published in the New York Herald Tribune of November 11, 1957, he wrote:

"True, Khrushchev, like Hitler, has dreams of empire. But, whereas Hitler had to use military force, Khrushchev in his day and age can achieve his dreams only if he avoids force and uses trade and propaganda . . . If we are going to frustrate those intentions we must change our tactics. We must think less about defending New York against Russian rockets and more about attacking Asia with Western power stations."

Indeed, we should change our mind and reactions about foreign aid and wonder weapons! An atomic war between the United States and Russia will be most improbable because they both know that it will destroy them both, but the war of aid that has been going on since World War II will continue and will shape the fate of us all. We should also give up once for all the fairy tale of being safely protected by robots, rockets, guided missiles or some kind of magic umbrella. Our free world can be saved only by our determination to defend it ourselves with our own lives if necessary; at least to help others defend it for themselves and for us! It can be saved only by steadfastness and solidarity.

The War of Aid in Viet Nam

Now let us see more precisely, with the example of Viet Nam, what has been done and what is to be done in this war of aid.

a) What has been done by the two camps?

You know that after being helped by the Russians to conquer the China mainland and over 500 million Chinese, Mao Tse-tung and his communist associates helped the communists in North Korea to invade South Korea and to inflict there very heavy losses on the United States and on the United Nations. They also helped Ho Chi Minh and other Vietnamese communists disguised as nationalists to win the Indochinese war and thus to transform half of Viet Nam with 60% of its population into a communist satellite. They won that great victory without losing one soldier, one plane, one ship, one tank! Heroism, sweat and blood were all supplied by the Vietnamese that had been lured by their own hunger for freedom into accepting deceptive communist aid and leadership.

After that communist victory and since the Geneva armistice which sanctioned it, China and Russia have been helping their new satellite not only to replace and rebuild what the communists themselves had destroyed in their scorched earth policy, but also to keep a powerful army for further conquests. They have been helping them to build new plants and industries destined to make of North Viet Nam a "window display surprise for the admiration of the peoples of Southeast Asia".

Such was the impression gathered by a Czech journalist, Tibor Mende, in his visit to North Viet Nam last March and reported by him in a rightist French newspaper, *Le Figaro,* on April 1, 1957.

In that article, Tibor Mende reported that late in 1955, the U. S. S. R. and communist China signed a two year aid agreement promising to North Viet Nam an aid equivalent to *two billion dollars,* and that, among other things, "Chinese technicians and skilled workers took part on a large scale in the astonishingly rapid reconstruction and in the development of the country's communications network, including the railroads as well as highways and bridges."

And, after speaking with surprise and admiration of some of the communist projects and realizations, Tibor Mende concluded that the Communists "perhaps contemplate making of North Viet Nam a model of industrial progress for the Asian countries which might decide to choose an alliance with the Communist Powers."

Now, what has been done in the non-communist camp?

The United States lost about two and a half billion dollars in four years, from 1950 to July 1954, helping the French to fight the communist led Viet Minh in the Indochinese war and the French themselves lost at least twice as much of their own money in that war. But after the Geneva armistice of July 21, 1954, direct American aid to Viet Nam was at the same time much less expensive and much more successful. It has been reduced to an average of only about 250 million dollars per year, and yet, has helped President Ngo Dinh Diem to save South Viet Nam from a communist take-over that seemed almost inevitable after the Geneva armistice. It has also helped him to receive and resettle about 800,000 refugees from North Viet Nam, to re-establish internal security, to reorganize the army, to clear the country of the feudal politico-religious sects that would have paved the way for the communists, to transform Viet Nam from an absolute monarchy into a republic with a President and a Legislative Assembly elected by the people.

However, there has been no great progress toward industrialization and economic self-sufficiency.

In the military field also free Viet Nam is far behind the Communist North.

Its 150,000 man army is certainly more homogeneous and higher spirited than the 400,000 man French Colonial army that was defeated in 1954 by the Viet Minh, but it is not half as large as the present Viet Minh army, which is about twice as large and as strong as it was at the time of the cease fire, over three years ago, and is the most powerful army in Southeast Asia.

In short, since the communist victory in the Indochinese war and since the Geneva armistice, Communist China and Russia have not slept on their laurels. On the contrary, they have multiplied tenfold their aid to Ho Chi Minh and to North Viet Nam while the United States has reduced at least by half its own aid to free Viet Nam. That multiplied communist aid and the use of forced labor have enabled North Viet Nam to be far ahead of South Viet Nam in the industrial and the military fields.

What is to be done?

It is most necessary and urgent to catch up at least in part with this communist advance because South Viet Nam is no longer so well protected by the guaranty of the SEATO pact as it was when American atomic supremacy was unquestionable.

The deterrent power of the SEATO pact lies mainly on the assumption that any aggression would cause American planes to strike at the head of the aggressor, at Peiping or Hanoi, or even Moscow, with atomic warheads if necessary.

Unfortunately, this assumption cannot be so strong now after the launching of the Russian Sputniks as it might have been over three years ago, when the SEATO pact was signed on September 8, 1954, and when American atomic supremacy was unquestionable.

Indeed, the Sputniks have rendered insufficient every system of defense based mainly on the deterrent power of atomic retaliation since atomic retaliation has now become suicidal and highly improbable! They have reduced the danger of atomic war but increased the danger of small local wars with ground troops and conventional weapons.

Therefore, if we really want to avoid another "Korean" war and its losses in money, men and prestige, we must no longer rely on any umbrella of air force or of atomic power to defend a threatened country; it must be helped to keep sufficient and well armed ground forces to defend itself, when it is willing and eager to do so, like free Viet Nam.

In such cases, it is to be remembered that these countries must be defended and that they are better defended, at equal or lower cost, by 15 Vietnamese, Korean or Filipino divisions than by a single American division.

It is also to be remembered that small economies in aid to Korea before the Korean war caused the United States to lose in that war 33,000 killed, 103,000 wounded and 18 billion dollars.

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However, it is not enough to help a country with arms and money to have it well defended by its own troops for there is no real and permanent strengthening of a country without a minimum of industrialization.

Asia and Africa are vulnerable to communist propaganda and conquest because they are weak and poor, and they are weak and poor because their lack of industry has not enabled them to transform their natural resources into power and to multiply things with machines.

As long as aid programs do not solve this basic Asian and African problem, they cannot be more successful in Asia and Africa than ointments on external manifestations of internal diseases.

That is why they have not been so successful in Asia and in Africa as in Europe, they have not been so successful because fewer drops against the common cold have been given in an attempt to cure pneumonia!

After World War II, Europe had only to repair and rebuild and had already enough technicians and skilled workers. Asia and Africa have now to build new industries from almost nothing, with almost nothing!

Therefore instead of giving much less to Asia than to Europe and of still reducing this insufficient aid, the United States should increase it, and, at the same time, if necessary, change or improve its aims, methods or regulations.

It does not mean that this task of helping Asian and African countries to self-sufficiency and self-defense is heavy and ruinous!

On the contrary, it can be most profitable! More than colonial exploitation it can give the United States prestige, influence and power in the world as it can give American trade and enterprise opportunities to make bigger money.

In fact, the best way of drawing profit from a country is not to exploit it as a producer of raw materials, it is to associate with its people and help them produce what they need; and thus to raise at the same time their living standard, their resistance to communism, and their purchasing power.

This is not beyond the capabilities of the American people if only they are more interested in this enterprise and more associated with it.

Aid from government to government must be supplemented by private initiative and free enterprise for two more reasons:

1) greater aid is needed and democratic governments cannot give as much aid as communist dictators because they must obey the tax payer and voter;
2) greater and faster industrialization is needed and there can be no rapid industrialization anywhere in the free world without private initiative and free enterprise.

The alternative is not as it may seem, socialism with state ownership of every important industry, but stagnation first, and then communism with forced labor.

Therefore, as Vice President Nixon has strongly recommended in his above mentioned speech, legislation should be passed in the United States as well as in countries to be strengthened, to encourage private investment in such countries.

The Vietnamese government has already given potential investors very important tax-exemption and guarantees, and I have just had the honor of signing on its behalf, with Assistant Secretary of State Walter Robertson, an agreement whereby the United States Government will guarantee American investors in Viet Nam against the risks of war, expropriation and inconvertibility of currency. Other measures, such as those suggested by Vice President Nixon in his speech, should be taken by the United States.

Thus encouraged and protected, American trade and enterprise would soon find that it is at the same time much more moral, safer and more profitable to help produce a little more in Asia than to over-produce in the United States, to help produce and sell, for instance, one bicycle for each Asian family rather than a second car for each American family.

In our shrunken world and this atomic age, solidarity among men and nations is indeed the best offensive and defensive weapon, the most effective, the least expensive and the most profitable means of preserving world peace and security. It is the divine law of human survival!

Progress Report on Southern Viet Nam

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Progress Report on Southern Viet Nam

Ellen J. Hammer

To the visitor who comes today to the Republic of Viet Nam and travels by car unmolested through the more southerly provinces (where once the politico-religious sects, the Cao Dai and the Hoa Hao, used to hold sway) or northward from the crowded city of Saigon-Cholon into Central Viet Nam, past the old imperial capital of Hué and up to the seventeenth parallel, the first and most lasting impression received is one of substantial achievement. The Communist regime of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (D.R.V.N.), which once threatened to engulf the south, has been contained north of the seventeenth parallel. Organized dissension and politically inspired disorders have been eliminated in the south. And for the first time in almost a hundred years, there is an independent national government in southern Viet Nam, in full control of the country and in a position to deal with the very real problems confronting its people.

It seems a long time since the Geneva Conference, which in 1954 ended the war in Indochina and divided the country at the seventeenth parallel, appeared to herald the loss to the Communists of free Viet Nam, before free Viet Nam actually came into existence. The elections for the entire country (scheduled for July 1956 and agreed to by all the powers at Geneva except Nationalist Viet Nam and the United States) would have deprived the Nationalists of the breathing spell they needed in which to organize and consolidate their government, leaving them vulnerable to the time-tested D.R.V.N. techniques of subversion and terror. Changes in the international scene enabled President Ngo Dinh Diem to have his way in refusing to hold those elections; the south profited from the decision of American policy-makers that the preservation of southern Viet Nam as an independent and non-Communist state was a vital American interest, as it did from the decision of Soviet policy-makers that holding nationwide elections in 1956 was not a vital Russian interest. But lifting the menace of premature elections, which would have been free in name only, by no means ended the challenge presented by the D.R.V.N.; that would continue as long as the Vietnamese nation remained divided. If the Republic of Viet Nam has made such strides since it was founded, if the month of July 1956 passed peacefully without the slightest

overt evidence of Communist strength or sympathy in the south, and if today southern Viet Nam can contemplate a future in which it may one day successfully take the offensive in what has developed into a peaceful competition between north and south for popular support, that has been due essentially to the readiness of the Vietnamese people in the south and their leaders to take up the Communist challenge.

Their problems have been immensely complicated by the recent history of Viet Nam, successively a French colonial territory, a battlefield and, since 1954, a nation which has been arbitrarily split in two. It is as though every conceivable device had been brought into play to cut the country off from its past, to shake its faith in its own traditional values while giving it little to replace them, to frustrate the historic drive of the Vietnamese people for geographic unity. Typical of the complexities and contradictions in southern Viet Nam is the capital city itself. Obviously Asian though it is, Saigon in many ways resembles an attractive French provincial city; and a few kilometers away is the distinctively Chinese city of Cholon. There are many Vietnamese who will say, with reason, that Saigon-Cholon is the least Vietnamese part of Viet Nam. Yet by the force of circumstances Saigon-Cholon is now the seat of an impressive effort on the part of the Vietnamese nation under the leadership of Ngo Dinh Diem to preserve itself as a political and cultural entity.

That the Republic of Viet Nam, for the present at least, is limited to the southern half of what was formerly known as Central Viet Nam (Annam) and the whole of South Viet Nam (the French colony of Cochinchina), does not change the fact that this is a national government: its personnel is drawn from the country as a whole, while its objectives involve the entire nation and not merely half of it. It is true, however, that the geographic predominance of South Viet Nam inevitably gives a special character to the political and economic problems confronting the new state.

Thus it is worth noting that the Vietnamese settled Cochinchina only recently in their long history (they consolidated their control over it only in the eighteenth century), whereas the French, when they came to Indochina, occupied Cochinchina first and hence for a longer time than any other part of Viet Nam. Further, when the French seized the south, southern officials and scholars went north rather than live under foreign occupation; and the French set up a system of direct administration which drew on Vietnamese personnel only in limited numbers and at the lowest echelons of government. The Cochinchinese peasantry, as a result, was deprived of its natural leaders, while the members of the small middle class that grew up there under the colonial regime were not only fairly remote from the cultural and religious traditions that prevailed further north but, being closely linked with and wholly dependent on the French administration, tended to become much

more gallicized than their compatriots in Annam and Tonkin (North Viet Nam). At the same time, the relatively easy conditions of life in agriculturally rich, underpopulated Cochinchina left their imprint on the Vietnamese population in the south.

Quite different was the situation in Annam (the seat of the imperial dynasty) and in Tonkin. Annam (and, to a lesser extent, Tonkin) retained the traditional forms of administration and government under their own officials, although the entire system was inevitably weakened by the fact that effective power was in foreign hands. While a few members of the élite were able to take advantage of French educational facilities, they retained far more of the traditional Vietnamese values and culture than did their southern countrymen; unlike the Cochinchinese, they rarely assumed French citizenship; by and large, they were profoundly nationalistic. And conditions of life in Tonkin and Annam generally were more difficult than in the south, a circumstance which tended to shape vigorous and hard-working personalities. It is no coincidence that Ngo Dinh Diem and many key men in the southern republic were born in Central Viet Nam, or that some of the most dynamic elements south of the seventeenth parallel today came from Tonkin. Nor is it surprising that, even though there is more than enough land for all, the refugee peasants from the north have sometimes been regarded with antagonism by the more easy-going southerners among whom they have been resettled. The Nationalist regime itself reflects these regional differences; it has assumed greater austerity in Central Viet Nam, under the aegis of the President's brother, Ngo Dinh Can, than it has in the region that was formerly Cochinchina.

In building the Republic of Viet Nam, it was necessary to find a program which could weld together men of the north, the center and the south, appealing to people of widely varying experience ranging from the simple peasant (*nha que*) who had never left his ricefield, to the French-speaking intellectual who had seen and perhaps participated in the parody of political democracy which existed in prewar Cochinchina, where a limited group had a still more limited right to speak their minds, in the press and in the Colonial Council, but no power at all to translate their desires into action.

First, the Ngo Dinh Diem government had to achieve real independence if it was to have any chance at all of winning over the many Nationalists who, during the years of French rule, had refused their active collaboration to the colonial regime. It was this refusal to cooperate with a French-controlled government which explained why, during the war years, the Bao Dai government had been unable to enlist the active support of so many groups and individuals who had been alienated by the D.R.V.N. In 1954, when the war ended, the Ngo Dinh Diem government broke sharply from the practice of governments

appointed by former Emperor Bao Dai when it succeeded in setting up an independent regime in the south—and this at a time when the D.R.V.N., which for eight years had claimed to be fighting for independence, could not hide its own military and political dependence on and subservience to its Chinese Communist neighbors.

With independence accomplished, the first prerequisite to meeting the Communist challenge, the new government turned next to the question of how to achieve political stability in the south. This was an enormously difficult question; when Ngo Dinh Diem was appointed Prime Minister by Bao Dai in June 1954, the "State of Viet Nam," which had been founded by the French five years earlier under Bao Dai, hardly commanded any popular loyalty at all. Once, it is true, the Vietnamese had had an intensively developed sense of civic responsibility and public morality; society had been organized according to an intricate system of checks and balances in which each individual played his role more or less according to his ability; and public service was the privilege of the most capable. But that was before the institution of the French colonial regime. By the time peace came in 1954, after the demoralizing effects of some ninety years of colonial rule and eight years of war, the Vietnamese population no longer had any concept of loyalty to the state as a continuing entity above considerations of group or individual self-interest.

Even had there been no threat of elections in 1956, Ngo Dinh Diem had to act quickly in order to achieve political stability. This was a desirable end in itself if popular support was to be enlisted for his regime; and its speedy achievement was necessitated by the fact that the Communists would inevitably exploit any political disorders in the south, as they had already begun to do in the twelve months following the Geneva Conference. During that period Viet Nam held its own spontaneous elections and received some 810,000 refugees from the north (numerous others were prevented by the Communists from escaping and more than 75,000 refugees arrived in the south after the official deadline). This year of uncertainty came to an end, however, when the Ngo Dinh Diem government won over the army and established its authority over the south by eliminating the Binh Xuyen sect and emasculating the limited military power of the Cao Dai and the Hoa Hao which had refused to accept the new regime.

The three sects, at least in the degree of military and economic power which they had attained, were direct beneficiaries of the wartime colonial regime, and so also was Bao Dai, whom Ngo Dinh Diem deposed and succeeded as Chief of State in October 1955. If there were those who criticized the fairness of certain aspects of the government-sponsored referendum in which Bao Dai was voted out of office by an overwhelming majority, there was no one in 1955 who could produce any evidence that the onetime em-

peror had a popular following in Viet Nam. Unlike the nationalist-minded emperors who had preceded Bao Dai and his father Khai Dinh on the throne,[1] Bao Dai, ever since he had been brought back by the French as Chief of State in 1949, had demonstrated a persistent inability to act in the national interest or indeed to act at all; as a boy he had been raised and educated by French officials in France and he had never succeeded in identifying himself with his people or his country; he had proven himself totally unable or unwilling to rise to the challenge of the independence which had been finally acquired when the war ended. In a very real sense, the history of free Viet Nam did not begin in the relative chaos which followed the cease-fire in the summer of 1954; it began a year later when Ngo Dinh Diem, with a new and far more effective cabinet behind him and with his brother Ngo Dinh Nhu as his chief adviser, was successful against the sects and the emperor in the struggle for power in the south and on October 25, 1955, became the first President of the Republic of Viet Nam.

The search for political stability led the new government in its early days to concentrate much of its effort on a strong anti-Communist policy. Already the myth of the invincibility of the D.R.V.N. and of its President, Ho Chi Minh, has been broken by a determined propaganda campaign directed by Tran Chanh Thanh, Secretary of State for Information and Youth. To strip the D.R.V.N. of its nationalistic associations in the public mind, the term "Viet Minh" is no longer used officially in the south to describe the northern enemy; instead, the D.R.V.N. is publicly designated and denounced as the Viet Cong or Communist Party. Critics of the regime have averred that, to a certain extent, the government on occasion has taken a leaf from the D.R.V.N. book, using against the Communists a number of their own techniques and forms of propaganda; it has even established an official government party, the National Revolutionary Movement, which has branches in all the provinces, holds half the seats in the National Assembly, and dominates the political life of the country.

Political stability, however, in the long run requires more than the suppression of political opposition; it requires, as Vietnamese leaders are well aware, eventual broad-based public participation in the machinery of government; and for this reason they have undertaken to establish the machinery of constitutional government. A popularly elected National Assembly met for the first time in March 1955 and it approved a constitution which was promulgated on October 26, 1956, the first anniversary of the republic.

The constitution is modelled on the American, although with a stronger

[1] Of the three emperors of Viet Nam who were in French-imposed exile when Bao Dai ascended the throne, two (Ham Nghi and Duy Tan) had led abortive risings against French colonial rule.

executive; it provides for a presidential system and for the separation of powers among the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. There is, however, a one-chamber legislature and also, on the model of the French constitution of 1945, an Economic Council which is intended to safeguard various economic rights. The constitution obviously reflects the special political situation of southern Viet Nam in regard to the D.R.V.N. The president, who is popularly elected and whose five year term may be twice renewed, is authorized to suspend the application of laws in case of an emergency; he may also, with the consent of the Assembly, organize a referendum, presumably on occasions when there is serious disagreement between the legislature and the chief executive. Similarly, although "sovereignty resides in the whole people," there are certain limitations on the rights of the individual citizen, notably those necessary for the "satisfaction of the legitimate requirements of general security, morality, public order, national defense." And perhaps most understandably of all, Article 7 provides that "all activities having as their object the direct or indirect propagation or establishment of communism in whatever form shall be contrary to the principles embodied in the present constitution."

Since critics have been quick to point out that the restrictions on individual freedom in the south have not been confined to Communists and pro-Communists, that neither in theory nor practice is southern Viet Nam as yet precisely a political democracy as that term is known in the West, it is perhaps necessary to emphasize the important fact that very little in the recent Vietnamese past, since the institution of the colonial regime, has given either the present leaders of the country or the population at large anything like the traditions and experience so essential to the effective functioning of the highly complicated political system which is Western political democracy. The early experience of the Ngo Dinh Diem regime, in fact, was such as to encourage a political trend of a very different nature, for when the first peacetime cabinet assumed power it found itself isolated from the population and under attack from many sides; and its members fell easily into the habit of identifying loyalty to the new state with personal loyalty to its leaders. One result of this attitude was an obvious reluctance on the part of the government to trust individuals who had not in some way proved their absolute loyalty to the new government and its leaders. The practical effect was to leave the government in the hands of a small group of people, giving rise to complaints of nepotism and over-centralized and authoritarian rule, and leading to a refusal to permit the public expression of opinions which, while not at all Communist, might seem in some way to challenge the official point of view. There has, however, already been a perceptible improvement in this situation, especially during the past year; and more is to be expected as a stronger

awareness of the national conscience emerges from the postwar chaos.

The Republic of Viet Nam is still in a period of transition; the spectrum of its political life is not yet fully reflected in its political institutions. It is illuminating to look beyond the cities and the National Assembly to the peasants in the countryside—those same peasants who once supported the resistance against the French—to find evidence of popular acceptance of the regime; for there is peace and normal activity in the countryside.

To find critics of the regime it is also necessary to look outside the National Assembly. Of some circles it must be said that they seem to be in the opposition more for motives of personal interest than out of any concern for the future of their country. Others, while professing a strong desire for democracy, appear to have little appreciation of the sense of public responsibility and the experience in self-government without which democratic government cannot properly operate, and little awareness that the time for sitting on the sidelines has passed, that this, unlike its predecessors, is an independent Vietnamese state which must have the full participation of its citizens if it is to succeed. There are, however, sincerely patriotic individuals who have been critical of certain aspects of the regime even while they accept its fundamentals, who have not yet begun to play a role in the southern government and administration. With time, as the leadership of the Republic of Viet Nam acquires greater self-confidence, it is to be hoped that such people will be integrated in larger numbers into the public life of the country and that increasingly adequate channels for the expression of public opinion will be created, broadening the representative character of the press and the National Assembly, so that the Republic of Viet Nam can profit from the political diversity among non-Communists within its ranks.

While all of this has been going on in the south, the D.R.V.N. has not been standing idly by; it has by no means abandoned its goal of one day unifying Viet Nam under Communist leadership. But as the Republic of Viet Nam moved rapidly toward the achievement of political stability, the Communists seemed to have little attraction for the people of the south who could hardly be drawn to the rigid totalitarian system of the D.R.V.N. Individual Catholics still tried to escape from the north while many Buddhists, whose religion placed no prohibition on self-destruction, committed suicide. The northern agrarian reform program degenerated into an instrument of terror devoid of any economic justification and the indiscriminate purge directed against groups of people who by no definition could legitimately be regarded as big landowners, had such a demoralizing effect on the population that sporadic risings broke out in November 1956 north of the seventeenth parallel; and the D.R.V.N. finally had to admit publicly the breakdown of its agrarian reform program.

No responsible spokesman of the southern regime, however, would regard these and other difficulties in the north as justifying an attitude of complacency in the south, least of all in regard to the southern program of agrarian reform which, hampered though it has been by incomplete implementation and by the lack of trained personnel to carry it out, has nonetheless been moving ahead if perhaps not with the urgency that some of its adherents would like to see for it. Most progress has been made in the early stages of the program, in lowering agricultural rents to fifteen to twenty-five percent of the total harvest (instead of the forty percent or more they used to be) and in placing the relationship between landlord and tenant on a written contractual basis, although these contracts, even when they have been signed, have not always proved effective in guaranteeing the new rental arrangements.[2] Credit facilities, hitherto sadly lacking among the debt-ridden peasantry who traditionally were the prey of the usurer, are also in the process of development, to give poor farmers access to loans at reasonable interest rates.[3] An intermediate step in the agrarian reform program calls for the redistribution of state lands among the landless and the opening of abandoned lands to cultivation. But the final step and the real crux of the program, as laid down by a decree of October 1956, is the redistribution of land already in private hands, breaking up the great holdings that characterized the economy of the south (particularly Cochinchina) under the colonial regime; requiring the landowner to give up all riceland he possesses in excess of one hundred hectares and dividing the surplus among the land-hungry peasantry. This program is still only in the early stages of implementation.

Essential as it is to broaden the bases of land ownership in the south, the agrarian reform program can at best be only a partial answer to Viet Nam's economic problems. The major economic fact in Viet Nam today, one which rapidly impresses itself upon the visitor who travels outside the cities, is that the country, however potentially rich it may be, is extremely undeveloped. In the north, the D.R.V.N. has been quick to recognize this fact and is reported to be making a considerable effort to deal with it. Living standards are still very low in the thickly populated north but even under the French colonial administration North Viet Nam, with its considerable natural resources, was the location of such restricted industrial development as Indochina possessed; and, with the technical aid of its Communist allies, the D.R.V.N. is reestablishing and further developing this industry. Some correspondents have been impressed by certain new factories which they have been shown in the north but, without far more information than is currently

[2] For a fuller account see David Wurfel, "Agrarian Reform in the Republic of Vietnam," *Far Eastern Survey*, June 1957.

[3] See *ibid.* p. 87.

available, it would seem necessary to be cautious in estimating their importance. What is important, however, is that in the long run it may well be the outcome of the peaceful competition between north and south in the field of economic development which will one day decide the future of the Vietnamese people, and no one realizes this better than President Ngo and his advisers.

Inevitably, discussion of economic questions involves consideration of the American economic aid program which has been so vital to southern Viet Nam in this crucial period. During the first crisis-ridden years of the Ngo Dinh Diem regime, at a time when the south had also to readjust its economic position to the termination of its membership in the Indochinese economic union (in which the states of Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia and France were united, and which was based upon the French currency bloc), the United States assumed by far the greater part of economic responsibility for the two major economic problems confronting the country: first, support of its large army, which under the previous administration had been almost entirely dependent upon French financial aid and which was required to deal with disorders which continued until the summer of 1955; and second, the influx of refugees from the north who not only needed immediate assistance but also had to be resettled in the south. In the two year period, 1955 and 1956, American aid to Viet Nam amounted to more than half a billion dollars.[4] Of this amount some $340 million was devoted to "military support" (the United States paid 90 percent of the expenses of the Vietnamese army) and $93 million to the refugee resettlement program; an additional $84 million was for economic assistance.[5] Only a fraction of the total (some $68 million) took the form of direct aid. The rest was "commercial aid"; that is, dollars and (through "triangular" arrangements) a certain amount of other foreign currencies were released to private importers for buying goods abroad, the sale of which, in Viet Nam, generated a "counterpart fund" of local currency which was used to support the Vietnamese budget.[6] Trade and the budget

[4] $320,300,000 in 1954-55 and $196,500,000 in 1955-56. These figures refer to the U. S. fiscal year (July 1 to June 30). Because the Vietnamese fiscal year is identical with the calendar year, and also because of the customary delay in U. S. Congressional action in regard to the annual aid appropriation, aid provided for a given U. S. fiscal year is generally not available in Viet Nam before the beginning of the Vietnamese fiscal year six months later.

[5] Included under the heading of economic assistance are: agriculture, public works, public administration, health and sanitation, education, community development, etc.

[6] "If you examine the military budget, you will find that the biggest item in it, 70 percent, is the pay and allowances of troops. Most of the remaining expense met with American aid consists of piastre payments which could be made from Viet Nam's own resources if Government revenues were greater. Aid to refugees presents a similar picture. Most of the aid went to make subsistence payments and other payments in piastres. Even the economic and technical assistance fund, which should be the primary source of aid for economic development, has been spent, at least 50 percent to fill a budgetary deficit. . . . When aid is used for current operating expenses,

have thus been linked closely and both have registered serious deficits—in 1955 and 1956, $157 and $275 million respectively.[7] Southern Viet Nam has been able to meet out of its own resources less than fifty percent of its budgetary expenditures; and only twenty percent of its imports have been covered by exports.[8] In dealing with these deficits, it has been entirely dependent upon American aid.

During the first two years of the Ngo Dinh Diem administration, American aid was thus primarily an emergency program; it was limited in time and in scope by the deadline of the nationwide Vietnamese elections scheduled for July 1956. Once it was certain that these elections would not after all be held, the time was right for a revaluation of the aid program which only then could be regarded not as a short-term expedient but as a long-range program with important implications for the entire economy of southern Viet Nam. Suggestions for changes in the aid program, to adapt it to these altered circumstances, fall under several categories. Some have to do with technical questions: red tape in Washington and Saigon which retarded the implementation of the program; limitations imposed by the U. S. Congress which seemed to militate against long-term planning; restrictions as to the geographic area and the period of time in which funds made available to the Vietnamese had to be spent. Other criticisms relate to local conditions affecting the working of the aid program such as the official exchange rate of 35 piastres to the dollar which is maintained in Viet Nam although on the semi-official market the piastre is worth less than half that amount and in Hongkong it sells at about one third of the official rate.[9]

Especially significant for the future is the sort of questioning now going on about the nature of the aid program itself. On the one hand, there is the feeling in many quarters that, now that the initial emergency is over, the earlier emphasis of the program on bringing consumer goods into the country (the sale of which provided the piastres necessary to pay the expenses of the army and the refugees as well as of certain development projects),

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it cannot be used for long-range development and investment." *Statement of Mr. Leland Barrows, Director, United States Operations Mission to Vietnam before the Committee on Foreign Aid* [Saigon], June 14, 1956 (mimeo.). This Statement is also the source of the data cited in the earlier part of this paragraph.

[7] Department of State, Department of Defense, International Cooperation Administration. *The Mutual Security Program Fiscal Year 1958*. Washington: June 1957, p. 126.

[8] See the report of the U. N. Economic Mission, headed by Professor Carter Goodrich, *Les Perspectives du Developpement Economique au Viet-Nam*, United Nations, August 1956.

[9] When President Ngo visited Washington recently, it was "impressed upon him," according to Assistant Secretary of State Walter S. Robertson, "that this was one of the things that needed most to be done—to establish a more realistic exchange rate for the American goods brought into Viet Nam. That is now under negotiation." *Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations United States Senate Eighty-fifth Congress First Session on the Mutual Security Program for Fiscal Year 1958*. Washington: May-June 1957, p. 652.

should be altered in favor of imports of industrial and technical equipment which would enable the Vietnamese to produce many more of the consumer goods which they require. One Vietnamese summed up this general problem as follows: "I believe that a distinction must be made between 'improving technological conditions' and 'raising the standard of living.' The fact is that raising living standards is not enough. What we want to do is improve our level of scientific and technological development so that we can raise our living standards by ourselves on a long term basis, and not have to appeal constantly for foreign aid, no matter how generous that aid may be."

A second line of reasoning, not unrelated to the above, holds that now that political disorders have been stamped out in the south, a smaller proportion of American aid should be allotted to the army which is necessarily an unproductive force from an economic point of view. This sort of thinking is to be found among a number of Americans who are convinced that the protection against external aggression which is afforded the Republic of Viet Nam by the existence of SEATO means that the country no longer requires a large army to defend itself against possible Communist attack; it would need only a relatively small force, according to this argument, to take care of its internal needs. For this and other reasons, Clement Johnston, in a recent report to the United States Senate, recommended sharp cuts in the amount of American aid to Viet Nam and other Southeast Asian countries.[10]

Such action, however, would seem dangerously premature; a short-sighted economy move at this juncture would imperil the entire American investment already made in Viet Nam. The Republic has won a respite from the Communist threat, but if it is to consolidate its gains and establish itself on firm foundations—which is to the interest of the United States as well as of the Vietnamese people—it requires substantial and long-term aid. With refugee resettlement now well on its way, it will be possible for future aid programs to concentrate more on basic problems affecting the life of the average Vietnamese. Among these it would seem that not only economic development projects but also medical programs merit more attention than they have so far received, for if health conditions are poor the population can hardly make the economic effort required of it; also, a greater concentration on matters of health would have the advantage of associating some of the best brains in Viet Nam with the aid program.

That there are a number of Vietnamese technically trained in a variety of fields, whose efforts, for one reason or another, have not yet been adequately

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[10] *Southeast Asia (Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Burma, and Indonesia). Report on United States Foreign Assistance Programs prepared at the request of the Special Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program United States Senate by Clement Johnston, Chairman of the Board of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Survey No. 7.* Washington: March 1957.

enlisted in the work going on under the aid program, unfortunately does not mean that the country can easily dispense with their contribution. Southern Viet Nam suffers from a serious shortage of technical personnel and, even with all the resources that foreign aid can put at their disposal in the way of training programs and specialists from abroad, it will be years before the Vietnamese will be able to educate enough of their young people to fill the gap in the ranks of their technicians which developed during the years of colonial rule and war. There is also a shortage of qualified administrators. It is a long time since the old mandarinal system assured the country orderly and judicious government; the foundations of the mandarinate were undermined by the colonial regime.[11] The Vietnamese administrator today has a mixed heritage: along with the traditional practices of the mandarinate which have survived the colonial era, he may combine some firsthand experience in the former French administration; in some instances, he did a wartime apprenticeship in the D.R.V.N. The concern of the present government to improve the efficiency of its administrators and to strengthen its roots at the village level, as well as to raise the standards of its security forces, has been reflected in the importance given the National Institute of Administration and the police training school, both of them operating within the framework of American aid.[12]

The American aid program, which is at present administered by Leland Barrows, Director of the United States Operations Mission to Viet Nam, has already had a profound effect on Vietnamese life; it has contributed substantially to the survival of southern Viet Nam as an independent state. However, the influence of the United States and its officials over the conduct of the Vietnamese government today has been much overestimated in certain circles, both Vietnamese and foreign. The President and the American officials in Saigon are not always in accord on questions of policy; and whatever the merits of the specific issues under consideration, it would probably be generally agreed that this in itself is not a cause for alarm; this is, after all, an independent Vietnamese government.

In a larger sense, the problem of contact with American culture as represented by American officials and technicians and their families now in Viet Nam, is necessarily a complex one; the two peoples are widely separated by language and civilization. Until recently, the only Western influence in Viet Nam was French; much of the southern élite is French-trained, a fact which

[11] See Roy Jumper, "Mandarin Bureaucracy and Politics in South Viet Nam," *Pacific Affairs*, March 1957; also Walter Sharp, "Some Observations on Public Administration in Indo-China," *Public Administration Review*, Winter 1954.

[12] And under the auspices of Michigan State University. For a fuller account of recent developments in public administration see the official report, *Record of Governmental Achievements, July 1955—1956*. Saigon: Republic of Vietnam, 1956.

has created something of a minor problem in attempts to set up new educational institutions on the American model; the French cultural mission is active in southern Viet Nam, and representatives of French cultural life have received a warm welcome there. There is little doubt that the technological character of American civilization, as introduced into Viet Nam by the medium of the aid program and the variety of American-Vietnamese interchanges stemming from it, will, in its turn, have a stimulating effect on the country; but in certain respects it could also be a possible disruptive influence, especially since their recent unhappy experiences have not unnaturally shaken the confidence of many southern Vietnamese in themselves and in their past. It would be regrettable if, by accident or design, they were encouraged to model themselves and their country on an alien pattern, whether that pattern is American or any other, for that at best could only lead to a superficial transformation of this ancient Chinese-impregnated civilization, while at the same time culturally uprooting and demoralizing the more Westernized elements of the population.

That American economic aid will remain essential to the development of southern Viet Nam for some time to come, seems fairly obvious. Vietnamese and Americans are agreed, however, that the country will be in a much sounder position when it succeeds in lessening its extreme dependence, in regard to imports and budget support, on that aid. It is a good sign that more responsibility for initiative and planning is being assumed by the Vietnamese government, both inside and outside the framework of the American aid program. The problem is basically one of increasing production in order to achieve some degree of economic independence and, at the same time, broadening the base of taxation. With the aim of establishing a healthier economy, various controls have been imposed, such as those on prices and imports. Other measures, which have been more widely discussed, have also been taken to break the grip of the local Chinese on Vietnamese economic life. One decree declared Vietnamese citizens all Chinese born in Viet Nam (roughly half of the Chinese population, which is put at about 800,000). A second decree closed eleven fields of economic activity to foreigners—in practice Chinese.

Although these decrees were deplored by many foreign observers as harmful to Vietnamese interests and dictated only by nationalism, it must be said that the Vietnamese had good reasons for their action. The decrees were directed against the Chinese not merely because they were organized as a largely autonomous and self-perpetuating foreign community within the Vietnamese state (by agreement with the French the Chinese lived in "congregations" administered by their own officials), but because the privileged position they had enjoyed under French colonial rule had enabled them to gain control of

large areas of the Vietnamese economy, notably the intermediary rice trade and the retail trades, while assuming none of the obligations of Vietnamese citizens. Elements of the Chinese population had also contributed to the strengthening of French colonial rule by operating through the compradore system. Today, Vietnamese are determined that the Chinese shall not set up a similar system in relation to the Americans, with the effect of keeping many benefits of the aid program for themselves and denying them to the Vietnamese peasant. Even a Chinese official, in a conversation with the writer, was willing to admit the necessity of integrating the Chinese community into Vietnamese national life.

Fears on the part of foreigners that these measures might push the profoundly capitalist Chinese of southern Viet Nam into the Communist camp, seem totally unjustified. This sort of reasoning has been stigmatized by some plain-speaking Vietnamese as a form of blackmail exercised by members of overseas Chinese communities throughout Southeast Asia, in a last-ditch attempt to maintain the privileges they had enjoyed under the old colonial regimes. A more real problem, although certainly not an insoluble one, is that the Vietnamese (many of whom personally tend to regard the Chinese with considerable respect and refer to them as "uncle") do not yet have either the capital or the experience to replace the Chinese in their economic functions; it will be some considerable time before they will be able to do so adequately. At present, the Chinese have launched a passive resistance campaign to the two decrees and they have succeeded in hampering the activity of those sectors of the economy which they customarily control.

This has not prevented the government from going ahead with the most ambitious of its projects, its economic development program. It has drawn up a five year plan which would involve diversifying as well as increasing agricultural production (now too largely concentrated on rice and rubber), exploiting abandoned and unused lands in the plains and on the rich but undeveloped high plateaux of Central Viet Nam. Refugee labor would play its part, as it has already done at the best known of the new projects (at Cai San) where, with American help, 43,000 refugees were settled on what, thanks to their efforts, have become rich ricefields. At the same time hydroelectric development on a large scale is expected: a United Nations mission was asked to evaluate two bids (one French and one Japanese) for building an important hydroelectric works at Danhim. Industry too has not been neglected, although it is considered in rather modest terms as befitting an essentially agricultural country: light industry, textiles and the processing of agricultural products; even some mining. In view of the limited capital available in the country (and the reluctance of much of that local capital to invest in such ambitious enterprises), there is a great need for foreign investment. In March 1957 the

Vietnamese government for the first time announced a series of regulations directed at encouraging foreign investment.

Of course there is a long distance between drawing up economic plans and implementing them. It would be wrong to gloss over present difficulties: much is not yet advanced beyond the level of paper work, and some of the officials concerned show a lack of initiative and of system. It would be equally wrong, however, to exaggerate Vietnamese dependence on American aid, or to regard the present economic and financial situation of the country as an indication of permanent underlying weakness. A more just appreciation would distinguish between short-term emergency conditions and basic, long-term trends. It would take into consideration not only the extreme youth of the Vietnamese state and the relative inexperience of the men who direct its economic affairs, but also the very real elements of economic and social stability that exist south of the seventeenth parallel, such as the ability of the country, even in its present unindustrialized and economically backward condition, to feed itself; the absence of any general desire for revolutionary social change; and, not least, the fact that the Vietnamese government, despite all its problems, has already acquired popular roots in the south.

At almost every point in the eventful recent history of Viet Nam, the question of time seems to have been of vital importance. It remains so today. But the way is now open for southern Viet Nam to develop its own resources, with government and private interests, both Vietnamese and foreign, working together to create a productive and balanced economy. Its success will benefit not only southerners, but all Vietnamese nationalists on both sides of the seventeenth parallel. The dream of one day unifying Viet Nam is a very real one for Vietnamese, on whichever side of the frontier they may find themselves. And with the achievement of independence, political stability and the beginnings of economic development in the south, there is every reason to believe that unity, when it comes, will be established on nationalist and not on Communist terms.

Paris, July 1957

American Heart Assoc

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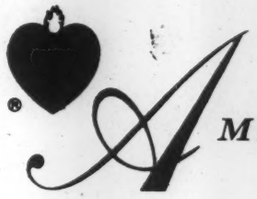

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION, INC.

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July 18, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you are no doubt aware, there has been some controversy in recent years initiated by the proponents of federated fund raising and directed at the American Heart Association and other major voluntary health agencies that prefer to conduct independent appeals. Since we are confident that you will want to consider both sides, we are enclosing the following material which we believe will interest you:

1. An article by Dr. Robert W. Wilkins, President of AHA, entitled, "Doctors, Heart Associations and United Funds," which was published in a recent issue of Modern Concepts of Cardiovascular Disease.

2. An analysis of the health foundation movement promoted by the United Community Funds and Councils of America, Inc.

It should be clearly understood that the American Heart Association is not opposed to federated drives for agencies that wish to participate. However, the policies of our Association affirm the right of a national voluntary health agency to choose its own methods of fund raising as well as the freedom of the individual to support the causes of his choice.

In this connection, I would also like to bring to your attention the fact that the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, meeting in San Francisco last month, approved a resolution reiterating "its commendation and approval of the

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principal voluntary health agencies." This resolution expressed the "firm belief" of the AMA "that these agencies should be free to conduct their own programs of research, public and professional education and fund raising in their particular spheres of interest."

The House of Delegates of the AMA also requested that the newly organized American Medical Research Foundation "take no action which would endanger the constructive activities of the national voluntary health agencies." In effect, this request opposed an effort by the United Fund to use the Foundation as a repository for unspent funds raised by local United Funds through "cause inclusion" methods in an effort to coerce national voluntary health agencies into joining federated drives.

If at any time you desire further information concerning the views of the American Heart Association on this question, we shall be most happy to cooperate with you.

Sincerely,

G. E. Wakerlin

George E. Wakerlin, M. D.
Medical Director

GEW:vf
Enc.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH FOUNDATION PROGRAM OF THE UNITED FUND

The United Community Funds and Councils of America, in a continuing campaign to coerce independent voluntary health agencies into federated funds, is proposing to establish a "national health foundation."

The foundation's announced primary aim would be "to distribute contributed funds for health research, service and education based on needs 'as related to the whole man.'" The United Fund proposes to grant this "foundation" extraordinarily broad powers in acting as trustee in distributing research funds, and in "coordinating" medical research in America. Its chief objectives and functions have been outlined in a statement entitled, "United Giving for a Balanced Health Program," issued by the United Community Funds and Councils of America in April 1958.

In examining the historical background of the proposed "national health foundation," in considering the statements of UF leaders concerning its formation, and in scrutinizing its aims and functions, it is apparent that the "national health Foundation" (and this is now true of its existing local counterparts) would essentially be an instrument of coercion, designed to parallel the work of the voluntary health agencies and to deprive them of their independence.

In structure and function, the "national health foundation" would be duplicative and monopolistic. It would fill no real need in research not already being met by other agencies. In planning a "national health foundation," the United Fund leaders are guilty of the very "evil" they pretend to deplore--the establishment of still another agency in the health field, which would in effect overlap the nationally recognized health groups.

Moreover, the "health foundation" philosophy of catering exclusively to the "total needs of the whole man" and disparaging research in specific, specialized areas is basically unsound.

The "Cause Inclusion" Tactic

When the United Fund began its intensified campaign to drive independent health agencies into federated funds several years ago, the "cause inclusion" tactic was employed in many communities.

When an independent health agency, such as Heart, withdrew or refused to join a local United Fund, it was often deliberately included, nonetheless, as one of the "causes" for which solicitations were made in the annual United Fund campaign.

The UF then offered the local Heart Association a share of its receipts. When the Association declined to accept such funds under the policy of disassociating itself from federated funds, United Funds were faced with the problem of distributing the "cause" money.

In many instances, committees of local businessmen and local physicians undertook to distribute this "cause" money. This technique generally proved unsatisfactory because of the inexperience and lack of competency of many of these committees to apportion the funds properly.

In an address on February 26, 1958, Irving A. Duffy, Chairman, UF Advisory Council, told the Biennial National Conference, United Community Funds and Councils of America,:

> "Many communities have found themselves in a position of being concerned that money collected for a stated cause purpose might not be expended efficiently or in the way the contributor had in mind when he made his contribution. Some communities have not yet found a sound solution to this problem...."

The "Health Foundation" Tactic

In an attempt to remedy this deficiency, the UF is promoting a more subtle instrument of intimidation: the local or state health foundation. As a participating member of the United Fund, the local or state "health foundation" has accepted and allocated funds for medical research, health education and community services in the entire health field. Local health foundations had the same inherent defects as did many of the local ad hoc committees which attempted to disburse cause money: lack of competent advice and direction, limited local research facilities and personnel, and absence of any national coordination.

More recently, recognizing the obvious weakness of organizing and supporting research purely on a local basis, the UF leaders proposed that a "national health foundation" be established.

The first meeting of a special UF committee to explore the proposed "national health foundation" (sometimes referred to as the "National Medical Research Foundation") was held on April 19, 1958.

Under Point 5 of the United Fund program of action adopted at its Biennial Conference, the special committee was directed "to explore the establishment of some form of national vehicle or foundation for contributed funds for national health research, service and education based upon needs as related to the whole man."

From an examination of UF literature and from the bellicose statements of prominent UF officials, it seems evident that UF leaders have devised the "national health foundation" solely to coerce the independent health agencies into federated funds. It was not until they had raised a great deal of money for "health causes" throughout the nation and then were unable to spend it properly that the inspiration for a national whole man foundation emerged. They saw in this idea a device to extricate themselves from their dilemma.

UF Vice President R. R. Eppert, referring to a "medical research fund or foundation covering all the health field," told the national meeting of the United Community Funds and Councils of America in February 1958: "Being brutally frank, it is up to the national health agencies to change their policies...or suffer the consequences of not doing so. We are not mad at anybody, but we maybe forced to pull the trigger."

If the national voluntary health agencies failed to change their policies, Mr. Eppert was reported as saying, drives would be organized to rival those of the national health groups.

And a Pennsylvania newspaperman, John B. Bonnell, who interviewed UF officials for a series on the "health foundation" movement concluded in his articles in the Easton Express on April, 1958 that the "national health foundation" would be created only "if major health agencies decline to join in a combined fund drive."

The National Health Foundation - Objectives and Functions

In the following pages, the stated objectives and functions of the proposed national health foundation, as outlined in "United Giving for a Balanced Health Program," will be analyzed and the major arguments against this concept will be presented.

I. TO MEET "THE TOTAL NEEDS OF THE 'WHOLE MAN', RATHER THAN WAGING A SPLINTERED DISEASE-BY-DISEASE ATTACK."

In promoting the whole man concept, the UF is distorting a worthy ideal and is deliberately confusing the issue.

Concentration on the "whole man" has a good deal of merit insofar as treatment is concerned. Nowhere has the concept of treating the "whole man" been more actively expressed than in the various rehabilitation programs sponsored by Heart Associations for cardiac patients.

In the area of research, however, problems of health and disease are solved by studies in specific, limited areas, the results of which are widely applicable, and not by research on the 'whole man'. Because he was interested in classifying staphylococci, Sir Arthur Fleming discovered penicillin. Sir William Harvey discovered the circulation because he concentrated his efforts on one body system. Dr. I. P. Pavlov discovered conditioned reflexes because he was interested in the nervous system. Dr. Jonas Salk discovered the Salk vaccine because he was concerned with conquering poliomyelitis.

Researchers are themselves among the first to point out that man is composed of a number of body systems; viz., circulatory, respiratory, nervous, endocrine, gastrointestinal, excretory, skeletal and muscular which must function properly within themselves, as well as in relation to each other, in order for man to maintain maximum health and effectiveness in his environment.

Each body system, researchers point out, influences all other body systems and the body as a whole. Thus the heart and circulation, through the blood, provide the oxygen, food, and hormones required by all tissues and remove the waste products of their functioning. When a scientist conducts research on some aspect of cardiovascular function or disease, his findings inevitably benefit the "whole man".

Body functions and disease processes are so complicated, researchers maintain, that understanding of them must be approached in segmental fashion; e.g., by studies of such structural components of the body as cells, tissues, organs, systems; such functional components as circulation, respiration, digestion, etc.; and changes in these produced by disease.

Today, medical scientists note, man rarely dies of uncomplicated old age or general body (whole man) failure. And in the Western world, man dies most frequently from the failure of one body system, while other body systems still function well. Most commonly it is the circulatory system which fails.

The major health agencies as well as the federal government have all recognized this need for research specialization to obtain far-reaching results. The National Institutes of Health of the U. S. Public Health Service are organized on the basis of different fields of biology and medicine, and each have respective allocating arms in the National Heart Institute, National Cancer Institute, the Mental Health Institute, etc.

In the mind of the public as well as the medical profession, such focused interest upon particular health problems appears not only to be logical but more likely to succeed than an amalgamated catch-all approach to the health of "the whole man" through a super research foundation or one over-all national voluntary health agency.

II. TO ASCERTAIN "WHAT OUR RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND SERVICE NEEDS REALLY ARE."

In carrying out this objective, the proposed national health foundation would be duplicating functions performed by a number of other agencies. The medical research needs of the nation are continually being studied (and a good deal is known about these needs) by the federal government, by private foundations, and by the national voluntary health agencies. The medical research needs also will be under study by the American Medical Research Foundation recently incorporated by the American Medical Association.

The U. S. National Health Survey of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, was authorized in 1956 to make "a scientific measurement of the health characteristics of the nation's population" on a continuing basis. The U. S. National Health Survey is presently conducting a "continuing Household Interview Health Survey in which data are collected by means of household interviews to give continuous information on the total volume of illness and disability, the medical care involved and other factors." In addition, the National Health Survey will shortly sponsor a nationwide Health Examination Survey, now in the planning and testing stage, to make a systematic inventory of specific clinical disease entities and the compilation of the "frequency distribution of physical and physiological variables."

Moreover, as the United Fund itself points out, the "Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare currently has a group of special consultants under the chairmanship of Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones to advise him on the status and future needs of medical research and medical education. This review will encompass not only the medical research efforts of HEW (which includes the National Institutes of Health), but the situation in medical research and medical education in the country as a whole... Their findings and recommendations will...have bearing on the entire field of medical research since federal efforts relate to those of the country as a whole, regardless of source of support."

The American Medical Research Foundation, Inc., an affiliate of the American Medical Association, was recently incorporated to plan and initiate scientific and medical research activities; promote the betterment of public health through scientific and medical research; collect, correlate, evaluate and disseminate to the public the results of scientific and medical research activities.

In the specific field of cardiovascular disease, the "national health foundation" would only be attempting to parallel the work of the American Heart Association and the National Heart Institute in "ascertaining medical needs" and "providing information."

Both the Heart Association and Heart Institute are continually re-evaluating their programs in the fields of research, education and community service, and are aided in this effort by the most competent scientific and lay leaders. The programs of the Heart Association and its role in the health field are constantly re-examined with respect to other organizations in the field and the needs of each community.

III. "TO SERVE AS AN IMPARTIAL NATIONAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON THE MEDICAL RESEARCH NEEDS OF THE UNITED STATES" AND "TO PROMOTE THE WIDEST POSSIBLE UNDERSTANDING OF THE NATION'S MEDICAL RESEARCH NEEDS AND HOW THEY ARE BEING MET."

The outstanding year-round programs of public education conducted by the voluntary health agencies provide further evidence of their vital interest in "the whole man." These programs have saved thousands of lives and improved the health of thousands more. Each year these agencies give special emphasis to medical research needs in their respective areas of interest in conjunction with

their annual appeals for funds. By means of these appeals, the agencies give an accounting of how they have met research needs in the past. The public then decides the degree to which it wishes to support these needs.

Experience has already shown that Heart Associations can more effectively promote the understanding of cardiovascular research, its needs and achievements, than can United Funds. A number of Heart Associations have been in and out of United Funds. These Heart Associations have found that through their independent campaigns they have been able to promote greater understanding of cardiovascular research needs and to show the achievements of cardiovascular research more forcefully than when Heart Association identity was submerged in federated funds.

This is evidenced by greater public support given to heart associations in independent fund raising campaigns.

On this point of "promoting understanding" and of "making needs known," the authors of "Community Chest, A Case Study in Philanthropy" have this to say:

"There is...reason to think that a United Fund...by the very fact of 'merging' or 'confounding' agencies in one appeal...actually relieves the citizen of his prior feeling of responsibility and leaves him somewhat apathetic."

(It should be noted that the authors of "Community Chest" were social scientists in the service of "Community Surveys Inc. of Indianapolis,"an independent, non-profit local organization incorporated in 1954 "to carry out such research in the fields of health, education, recreation, and welfare, as its Boards of Directors might deem wise." The 593-page volume "Community Chest" is devoted "chiefly to that phase of contemporary philanthropy in America which is exemplified by community chests and united funds, with special reference to the city of Indianapolis.")

The inference is clear that United Fund organizations not only do not promote "widest possible understanding" of any needs as they propose to do, but only confuse the public and leave citizens "somewhat apathetic."

This is a prime reason why the national voluntary health agencies decline to surrender their autonomy to the United Funds. For in a United Fund campaign, the educational message of heart, cancer, polio, and tuberculosis is largely lost.

The fund raising campaigns of the voluntary health agencies are also well known to have alerted Congressmen and legislators to the health needs of the American people and the necessity for increased appropriations for medical research and health services.

Furthermore, each year, Congress is informed by the National Institutes of Health concerning the activities and needs in the respective disease fields. The testimony is a matter of public information.

IV. TO DEVELOP "BOTH AT THE LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS A PLANNED, THOUGHTFUL, COORDINATED METHOD OF MEETING" THE NATION'S RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND SERVICE NEEDS.

This is an assumption of omniscience that is highly unjustified by the past record of the United Fund organization which has had no program experience or leadership in this area. This proposal disregards the existence of organizations, both public and private, that have developed such programs and leadership and have given serious consideration and have exerted outstanding efforts to meet the health needs of the nation in the past decade.

To disregard this reality, is simply to attempt to exploit a serious concept for the purpose of confusing and deceiving the public. The proposed foundation could not have the experienced voluntary lay or professional leadership or staff necessary to carry out the programs now being conducted by such agencies as the American Heart Association.

The United Fund, which proposes to establish a national health foundation, is a lay-dominated organization that has been concerned only with fund raising. It has had no experience in the development of research, education and community programs. Any foundation dependent upon United Fund support would be subject to lay control since laymen, both locally and nationally would govern allocations of funds to the foundation.

On the other hand, years of scientific and medical leadership and knowledge have gone into the development of the national and local programs of the American Heart Association and other national voluntary health agencies. The most competent physicians and scientists available in the cardiovascular field have contributed vast amounts of their time and effort voluntarily in the formulation of research policies and procedures, in the review ofresearch applications and the development of community service and educational programs, and the allocation of funds, both nationally and locally. They have done this because the voluntary health agencies are their own organizations,

health oriented, democratically based, and research-focused. The medical policies of the Heart Association and other health agencies are conceived and guided, not by professional fund raisers, but by physicians in partnership with interested laymen.

This is a voluntary effort of tremendous scope and significance. A national health or research foundation would have to duplicate this undertaking. Indeed, it would have to set up a huge and cumbersome superstructure to serve all of the major health needs of the nation. An administrative budget of considerable size would be inevitable. And where would the voluntary leadership and trained staff come from if the UF does not intend to call upon the existing agencies for such talent?

Furthermore, it is presumptuous, in view of the long years of intensive effort that have gone into the building of the voluntary health agencies, to assume that any one organization could be developed almost overnight to "meet the needs" in the whole field of human disease.

V. TO RELATE "ALL VOLUNTARY AND TAX-SUPPORTED MEDICAL RESEARCH EFFORTS AT ALL LEVELS-- LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL" AND "TO PROMOTE THE USE OF THE BIO-SCIENCES INFORMATION EXCHANGE."

Here again, UF is employing a basic propaganda technique, stating an objective or a need, while deliberately ignoring the fact that the objective or need is already being met.

The United Fund assumption that there is lack of coordination among the research programs of the voluntary health organizations, private foundations and government agencies is simply not true. The UF propagandists have chosen to ignore the close liaison that is maintained between the Institutes of Health and the voluntary health agencies. In the cardiovascular field, the American Heart Association and the National Heart Institute coordinate all of their efforts. The AHA was, in fact, one of the prime movers in the establishment of the National Heart Institute.

The AHA and other voluntary health agencies assist in providing valuable guidance and direction to the National Institutes of Health. They serve, in effect, as a bulwark against undesirable forms of encroachment of government in the field of research and health programs. By working

closely with the National Heart Institute, the AHA has developed a formula of cooperation in which the interests of government and private medicine are properly maintained.

Through the National Bio-Sciences Information Exchange, which is attached to the Smithsonian Institution, there is an excellent source of information and coordination. Any reputable scientist or agency can obtain from this Exchange a summary of what is being done and what has been done on any specific research problem. Promotion of this Exchange is a laudable but not original objective of the UF inasmuch as the AHA and other agencies have supported, utilized, and promoted this service for years.

In general, leading biological and medical scientists are well aware of current research in their fields and are quick to point out any deficiencies. Many of these leading scientists serve on a number of research allocating boards of various agencies and organizations and are in an excellent position to see that a relatively even front of progress is maintained.

Within recent months, the Advisory Councils of the National Institutes of Health have actively set out to stimulate research in areas which they feel are inadequately covered, and these Councils have set up programs to train people for those fields where they feel there is not adequate personnel. As the research program of the American Heart Association and its affiliates has grown during the past decade, increased attention has been given to coordinating the national, state and local research support programs.

Frequent scientific meetings and seminars in all branches of medicine serve to relate research on all levels. A large selection of medical journals, periodicals, professional books and pamphlets in which scientists report their findings also relate various phases of medical research by rapid and widespread dissemination of information.

A basic aim of the AHA with regard to research is to encourage the pooling and dissemination of fundamental knowledge so that it is available to scientists and medical men everywhere.

VI. "TO SERVE AS A TRUSTEE, AND TO ALLOCATE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH, FUNDS CONTRIBUTED TO IT FROM ALL LEGITIMATE SOURCES INCLUDING LOCAL UNITED FUNDS, COMMUNITY CHESTS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS," AND "TO SERVE AS A CONSULTANT ON HOW RESEARCH FUNDS CAN BE MOST EFFECTIVELY USED."

This is the key to the proposed formation of the UF national health agency. This super-agency would serve as a repository for the funds raised by UF, including those obtained through cause inclusions and other coercive practices without any real consideration for the health needs of the nation.

There is exceedingly scant evidence that the united funds can now, or that its proposed affiliate the "national health foundation" can in the future, be able to "effectively allocate or advise in the effective allocation of medical research funds."

Indeed, the authors of "Community Chest" have made this pertinent statement concerning the much vaunted United Fund claim that it can most effectively distribute funds:

"We have no evidence that the money 'will go where it is most needed.' Indeed we have met no one willing to say in advance, and in the abstract or the concrete, where it is 'most needed.' The claim that a United Fund can allocate funds to all the agencies on a more equitable, rational, and useful basis is thus somewhat dubious."

Those familiar with research allocation procedures know that research funds cannot arbitrarily be doled out to universities and medical schools to use at their own discretion, as local health foundations have attempted to do. Such a casual method of research "allocation" represents an abdication of responsibility and a threat to the entire foundation of research support that has been carefully built over the years by the voluntary health agencies as well as the government. The proper procedure of allocation, which they have followed, involves the submission of a request and description of the project and a review of the application by a research allocations committee of the granting agency composed of the most competent experts in each disease field. Funds are thus given only to the most qualified investigators and proper emphasis is assured for balanced research, which is not possible when funds are routinely and indiscriminately granted.

Another serious consideration for those who are concerned with the future of research in this country is that when the needs of national medical research are amalgamated in one appeal with multiple local charities, having many and diverse purposes, it is apparent that the public will lose interest in research. The result will be a dimunition of financial support for health causes. The UF will not gain the funds now contributed to the voluntary agencies. These funds would gradually disappear with the liquidation of the voluntary agencies. Any national health or research foundation

whose existence is predicated on United Funds allocated for research could not reasonably expect to meet the increasing demands for research support. If United Funds are unable to meet current goals in many areas, how can they be expected to support a national research foundation in the future?

The most sinister prospect of all in relation to the formation of a national health or research foundation is the threat of a national monopoly -- a single health agency through which medical research could be regimented. A national health foundation which aims to serve all the major health needs of the nation would concentrate too much power in the hands of one group and would be in a position to dictate what medical experiments should be conducted, where they should be conducted, how they should be conducted, and by whom.

Such a health foundation would place centralized control in the hands of many individuals not directly acquainted with special health needs, could result in arbitrary and bureaucratic decisions, could stifle freedom of action and flexibility needed to meet emergencies in any particular health field, and could tend to discourage experimentation, especially necessary in scientific research.

A super national health agency would hardly be in keeping with the well established American principles of individual and group initiative, independence and freedom. If the national health foundation concept is applicable to voluntary public support of medical and biological research, why is it not equally applicable to industry, finance and commerce? Since UF leaders advocate a national health foundation through which all voluntary support of biological and medical research would funnel, would they also advocate one over-all steel company, one bank, and one oil company to fulfill the needs of the American people in these areas?

VII. "TO SERVE AS A CONSULTANT ON WHAT THE BALANCE BETWEEN BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH SHOULD BE," "WHAT THE BALANCE BETWEEN PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY MEDICAL RESEARCH EXPENDITURES SHOULD BE," AND ON "THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN OTHER NATIONS AND THAT IN THE UNITED STATES."

The United Fund implication that the voluntary health agencies have neglected basic research is not in keeping with the facts. The major voluntary health agencies, private foundations, and the National Institutes of Health are adequately supporting basic research.

Few organizations can surpass the record of the American Heart Association in promoting basic as well as applied research. In the ten years of its existence as a national voluntary health agency, it has channeled close to 31 1/2 million dollars into research support. From the very beginning -- long before Soviet advances in the missile field focused American attention on the creative role of the "pure scientist" -- the AHA has placed the greatest emphasis on support of basic research. One-third of the research allocations by the national office of the AHA is for basic research and another one-third has definite basic research features.

In 1951, the AHA added a new dimension to basic research by instituting its Career Investigatorship program whereby outstanding scientists of proved investigative ability were assured financial support throughout their productive lives, relieving them of the necessity of seeking new sources of support yearly. In the best scientific tradition, these Career Investigators, now six in number, are free to pursue any path they choose in basic research.

The principle of long term commitment in research support is considered vital to the expansion of basic research. This whole concept, which is a keystone of AHA's research program, would be imperiled by any foundation that had to survive on United Funds. The failure of the United Fund to meet the annual "askings" of local agencies in many areas is evidence of this fact.

It is also important to note here that although a reasonable degree of balancing and coordinating of research is desirable, scientific research can only flourish in an atmosphere of freedom, especially freedom from control by lay authority. Research investigators primarily must work on problems of their own choosing, and this too is a basic tenet of the Heart Association's research support program. Then, too, it must be kept in mind that although administrative duplication is wasteful, there must be repetition of scientific experiments, since the work of one investigator tends to confirm or deny the validity of work done by another experimenter in the same area and to bring truth into focus earlier.

As for the rest of the proposed national health foundation's consultant functions, here too the UF is presuming to fill a need that is now filled by others and for which it has demonstrated no real competency in the past. The voluntary health agencies, as has been pointed out, already maintain an effective program of research coordination with their government counterparts, and are actively concerned with coordinating research efforts with scientists around the world. The AHA, through participation in the International Cardiological Society and the Inter-American Cardiological Society, maintains close liaison with scientific leaders abroad. In 1954, the AHA co-sponsored the Second World Congress of Cardiology held in Washington.

VIII. "TO SERVE IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY TO THOSE COMMUNITIES WHICH PREFER TO MAKE ALLOCATIONS FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH DIRECTLY FROM THEIR FUNDS."

Cardiovascular disease is the major threat to the health of the nation and therefore requires a nationally coordinated research program. In essence, the function stated above, would permit local and state health foundations to exercise local option as to whether "cause money" would go to national medical research or to local projects. The local boards of directors exercising such discretion would be subject to all the pressures and provincial thinking of such groups, and this would tend to divert needed funds from the national research program. The voluntary agencies have learned from long experience that local option of this type will not provide the funds vitally needed for a national research program which is forced to compete with the needs of local charities and welfare agencies, and it is for this reason that the national voluntary agencies make it mandatory that their local chapters and affiliates contribute a minimum percentage of all funds received to a nationally coordinated research program.

A basic inconsistency becomes apparent here, on the one hand the UF preaches the virtues of national coordination and control of research, and on the other hand provides for decentralization. This inconsistent attitude points up once again that the UF leaders will take almost any position for or against anything if they believe it will advance their objective of monopolistic control of the nation's giving.

To plug any loopholes that may have been overlooked, the United Fund lists still another function of the proposed national health foundation: "To advise on any other methods which can implement the points enumerated above and any other factors which may contribute to improving the health of the people of the United States."

In view of the transparency of the "points enumerated above," this objective hardly deserves serious comment, except as it provides further evidence that the UF seeks unlimited authority to establish a national monopoly in the health and welfare fields.

From the foregoing it should be clear that the idea of local and national health foundations, rather than providing a panacea for all of the health problems of the nation, is in fact a poorly conceived device to force the voluntary health agencies into federation against their will, policies and the best interests of the American people.

# # #

DOCTORS, HEART ASSOCIATIONS AND UNITED FUNDS

Robert W. Wilkins, M.D.

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION

DOCTORS, HEART ASSOCIATIONS, AND UNITED FUNDS

A Message to Physicians from the President of the American Heart Association

As the American Heart Association approaches its second decade as a national voluntary health agency, we find its promise of continued success being threatened by a movement that is serious in nature and large in scope.

Just when we begin to glimpse where and how the answers to strokes, coronary disease and hypertension may be found, we are turned aside from our main task by the necessity of defending ourselves against an organized effort designed to regiment us into a single plan of fund raising. Knowing that doctors, of all people, demand for themselves and champion for others the right of fair and equal opportunity and the privilege of individual enterprise, I am addressing myself to you, the members of my own profession, in the hope that you will help us to maintain the Heart Association as a free American institution.

I am referring, of course, to the effort now being made by United Funds to force the national voluntary health agencies into giving up their independent campaigns. However, at the outset I wish to make one point crystal clear: we in the heart associations are *not* fighting United Funds; we are striving to continue and expand a scientific program designed to conquer the cardiovascular diseases through the combined voluntary efforts of the medical profession and the public. We regard federated plans of fund raising, especially for local charity causes, as fully worthy of support, provided they are truly voluntary and not forced on either the people or the participating agencies. We certainly want all community chests to succeed, and will do everything in our power, short of participating actively in their campaigns, to help them accomplish their goals.

Now what has this matter of fund raising got to do with the medical profession? As the world becomes more complex and more anxiety ridden, people everywhere, including those here in the United States, are being asked to turn to government for "womb to tomb" security, including socialized medical care.

A major influence restraining this drift toward governmental domination has been the development of a unique and typically American institution, the national voluntary health agency. This is usually an association or society devoted to a limited or specific purpose, such as the prevention and control of a single disease. It often comes into being in response to a profound conviction on the part of individuals—laymen and physicians—that their combined efforts are needed to combat a major health menace. These citizens decide on their own to *do* something—not to rely solely on government. What could be more American than this?

The contributions to medicine made by the national voluntary health agencies during the past decade have been impressive. Polio appears to be on its way out. Cancer's early-detection campaign is saving an estimated 75,000 lives a year. In a half century, the National Tuberculosis Association has spearheaded a 90 per cent reduction in that disease. In just 10 years, the Heart Fund has channeled over 25 million dollars into research which has produced vital new methods of diagnosis, prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases.

Now here is a very important point: by establishing such national voluntary health agencies, the American people have not only promoted health, they have also protected themselves, and especially the medical profession, from increasing governmental domination of the health field. The Heart Association, the Cancer Society, the Polio Foundation, and others, have acted as *buffers* between private medicine and governmental medicine.

I do not mean to deny to government an appropriate place in the medical field. However, I do believe that the medical profession owes a substantial debt to the voluntary health agencies for helping to preserve the primary interests of private medicine in matters of health.

By providing independent leadership and by giving counsel to governmental health agencies, such as the National Institutes of Health, the voluntary agencies have helped, not only to maintain the integrity of the medical profession, but also to channel the health activities of government into their proper areas and functions. The National Institutes of Health have not suffered; on the contrary they have profited through the existence of the voluntary health agencies. They did and still do look to these agencies to pioneer, to experiment, and to show the way in exploring the health needs of the nation.

The voluntary health agencies also serve as a powerful channel through which the value of the

work and achievements of the medical profession and research investigators is made known to the public. Every agency, as a matter of policy, says to the public over and over again: "See your own physician; he is your best protection against disease."

Realizing that a doctor cannot ethically remind his patients that they need him, the health agencies can and do. They extol the family doctor as the first and best line of defense against disease and death, and they back him up with research, education and community service.

It is ironical, therefore, that United Funds have focused attention on the local physician and the local medical society as a point of attack in promoting their campaigns. What usually happens in a community is this:

A small body of citizens, usually local business executives, either self-motivated or persuaded by professional representatives of United Funds, become annoyed by "so many drives," and it is decided to reduce the number of these drives. The national organization, known as the United Community Funds and Councils, then sends out information and workers to instruct the local group. With or without a preliminary "survey," these workers come up with the surprising answer that the public is in revolt against so many drives, and that a United Fund Plan of "One gift for all—one campaign for all" will solve all the local charity and welfare problems.

The local group are glad to believe that this is the answer to their problem, part of which usually includes the fact that the local Community Chest has been faltering, not to say failing. They are particularly glad to believe in the United Fund plan when they are further told how *easy* it will be. "No more door-to-door solicitations by weary volunteers; no more high-powered campaigns by a multitude of drives," they are told; "merely a single payroll check-off in industrial plants and places of work and the job is done for you."

On this basis, the local group enthusiastically set out to establish a United Fund. Shortly, however, they begin to run into difficulties. Cancer, Heart, and Polio, for valid reasons of national policy, decline to participate in the local United Fund campaign. And so a struggle is precipitated.

Those who start out believing that their objective is to obtain funds more easily for many good causes, suddenly find themselves attacking some of those very causes. As one point of attack, they focus on individual physicians or on local medical societies in an effort to induce them to endorse the United Fund. They use many devices, including personal influence and organizational pressure, to accomplish their purpose.

United Fund people often blame the previous failures of the Community Chest on the health agencies. "Here," they say, "is the reason we have been failing: the health agencies have been siphoning off funds from our community." (They conveniently forget that never in a single year have all the national voluntary health agencies combined received a per capita contribution of more than $1 from the American people.) "People just now happen to be interested in *health*," they say; "it's a popular cause at the moment. We need it in our campaign to obtain enough money. The health agencies must go along with us, or we'll set up our own health causes and collect the money ourselves. After all, heart, cancer, polio, and the rest are just diseases and one cannot trade-mark a disease."

And so they set up a health "cause" solicitation as part of their campaign, leaving the public to believe that the Heart Association, the Cancer Society, or the Polio Foundation will actually receive the funds, despite advance public declarations by the voluntary agencies that they must decline such funds and will continue to conduct their independent campaigns. Ironically, in the process, United Fund promoters do what they profess to abhor; they establish yet another agency!

The pressures brought to bear by the United Fund people upon the voluntary health agencies in this connection have been almost incredible. They have openly proclaimed that rough pressure methods "with teeth in them" will be used against the agencies that do not participate in local United Funds. Their tactics have included economic threats against, and boycotts of, many private individuals, as well as business organizations. Thus they tell the public not only how to give, but where to give, when to give, and often how much to give.

In the face of such tactics, the national voluntary health agencies have been hard pressed to protect themselves. They have not wished to launch a counterattack, believing that two wrongs do not make a right, and besides they do *not* wish to fight United Funds. They have resorted heretofore merely to passive resistance, relying on the American people to recognize in time the value of the independent way and to find a solution other than regimentation.

Whether we like it or not, the medical profession is directly involved in this controversy. Medicine cannot continue to ignore or condone the threats to itself through the increasing attacks by United Funds on the voluntary health agencies. For United Funds are promoting a movement under which uninformed, though conceivably well intentioned, local laymen are entering directly into national medical fields of health and disease and deciding where and when funds should be spent for each purpose, and *how much*. United Fund people may understand local charity needs, but they know nothing about the requirements of the nationally coordinated programs of medical research being conducted by the voluntary health agencies.

During its early years, the Heart Association participated in over 450 United Funds, and sadly learned not only that the amounts collected were inadequate, but also that devotion and zeal were

lost even among dedicated Heart Volunteers when they succumbed to the siren song of "Once for all."

Today the Heart Association has withdrawn from all but 270 of these Funds. Based on the per capita giving in the remaining Funds, the Heart Association in 1957 would have raised less than half the amount it did raise had it participated in a United Fund everywhere. It therefore becomes forcefully apparent that the Heart program would have suffered a serious setback in research, not to mention all other phases of its work, had the Heart Association been forced to abandon its independence under coercion by the United Funds.

Fund raising, except by taxation, is *not* easy; indeed it should not be easy. Competition is the American way. Health needs like other needs must compete for public support. The law of supply and demand cannot be repealed, and the Heart Association is willing to accept this fact. We believe that the people will continue to supply the funds as long, but only as long, as a major health need exists. When the cardiovascular diseases are conquered, the Heart Association's work will be done.

In the meantime, may I remind you, my medical colleagues, that the Heart Association, and the other ethical national voluntary health agencies, are performing vital services for *you*. They are telling your story to the public; they are protecting you from governmental domination on one side, and from local dictatorship on the other. But most important, along with you they are leading the way towards the control of the major chronic diseases.

If United Funds are permitted to continue to undermine these efforts of the voluntary health agencies, research will dwindle and the conquest of disease inevitably will be delayed. The result will be the needless loss of hundreds of thousands of lives.

Every physician should give most thoughtful consideration to the problems created by the United Fund philosophy and tactics. Freedom is indivisible. It is for all, or for none. The medical profession will help to preserve its own freedom in the future if it insists now, through its county, state, and national organizations, that the ethical voluntary health agencies be freed of further coercion by United Funds.

Individual doctors, who wish to interest themselves and their patients directly in the work of the Heart Association, will receive not only an enthusiastic welcome, but also the satisfaction of contributing in an important way to a volunteer group, whose sole purpose is to help all physicians in their fight against disability and death.

Robert W. Wilkins, M.D.
February 1958

American Heart Assoc.

July 8, 1958

Mr. Hal Marc Arden
American Heart Association Inc.
44 East 23rd Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Arden:

Thank you for your kind letter to Mr. Murrow. He was very glad to help you towards the success of the "Heart" cause.

He is on vacation at present, but I will put your letter before him as soon as he returns.

Sincerely,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

sth

GRAMERCY 7-9170

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION, INC.

44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK 10

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July 7, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of the American Heart Association, I want to express my sincere appreciation for your very gracious and generous cooperation.

The special messages which you recorded for us will greatly strengthen the efforts of the American Heart Association in its educational program to help dispel fears and fables about heart disease.

Thank you for making this personal and valued contribution to the "Heart" cause.

Cordially yours,

Hal Marc Arden

Hal Marc Arden
National Radio-TV Director

hma:sg

L-307

Amer. Jew. Committee

May 27, 1958

Dear Mr. Blaustein:

I have your nice letter of May 19th.

Many thanks for sending me the volume of Proceedings of the American Jewish Committee's Fiftieth Anniversary Observance. As yet, I haven't had an opportunity to read through it, however, in the meantime, I do want to thank you for your thoughtfulness.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jacob Blaustein
Chairman
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

mce

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

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Tml

Hold

May 19, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The volume of Proceedings of the American Jewish Committee's Fiftieth Anniversary Observance last spring has just come off the press. A copy is on its way to you under separate cover.

I remember with warmth and pleasure your own fine contribution to our program last spring. Your address is, of course, reprinted in full in the Proceedings volume.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Jacob Blaustein

Jacob Blaustein, Chairman
Fiftieth Anniversary
Planning Committee

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

JB:hg

American Jewish Congress

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

STEPHEN WISE CONGRESS HOUSE · 15 EAST 84TH STREET · NEW YORK 28, N. Y. · TRAFALGAR 9-4500

July 3, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
"See It Now"
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have read with great interest about the forthcoming new program, "Small World," which you plan to produce and to present on the CBS Television Network. It sounds like a very exciting project and I want to wish you the greatest success in this undertaking.

Since you plan to march throughout the world in the search for interesting personalities, situations, and events, may I make a suggestion.

Through our World Jewish Congress which has a widespread affiliation in every major and remote community in the world, we are in a position to make available some very exciting personalities and interesting expressions of opinion.

We could, if you would want us to be helpful, put these ideas and proposals in a concrete form for your consideration.

Please do favor us with a reaction to the idea and thank you for every consideration. With regards, I am.

Sincerely yours,

Julius Schatz

Julius Schatz, Director
Community Service Bureau

JS:dak

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65

Ames, R. L.
Feb 21, 1959
Los Angeles, Calif

Mr. Edward R. Morrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

The enclosed tape recording is an open letter to you which I intend to present as my regularly scheduled 7 minute speech to our Toastmasters' Club at the Santa Monica Douglas Aircraft Co., on Wed., Feb 25.

The recording was made at 1 7/8 ~~c.p.s.~~ in. per sec. I hope you will take ten minutes of your time to listen, and maybe even another ten or fifteen minutes to answer. You could use the same tape for your reply if you wish. Just turn the spool over after playing it & send it back thru to record your remarks on the bottom half of the tape. Thus, my letter and your reply will be on the same roll of tape.

As you will discover when you play this tape, I am not a fluent speaker, which is the reason I am in a Toastmasters Club, to educate myself to become more articulate. The purpose of this kind of a talk is to present something original and to be more interesting to my audience. This is not easy to do when it must be done every week, as you well know. Thank you very much, sir, for your time and co-operation.

Sincerely,
R. L. Ames

Amory, Heathcoat
Rt. Hon.

BRITISH WHO'S WHO 1958

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

AMORY, Rt. Hon. Derick Heathcoat- P.C. 1953; Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food since April 1955 (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and Minister of Food, 1954; Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, July 1954); M.P. (C) Tiverton Div. of Devonshire since 1945; b. 26 December 1899; s. of Sir Ian Murray Heathcoat-Amory, 2nd Bt., C.B.E. and heirpres. to 3rd Bt.; Educ. Eton; Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. Served War of 1939-1945. Formerly Director, Lloyds Bank, John Heathcoat & Co. and associated companies. Member Devon County Council, 1932-1951. Minister of Pensions, Nov. 1951-1953; Minister of State, Board of Trade, 1953-1954. Address: Chevithorne Barton, Tiverton, Devon; 41 Marsham Court, S.W. 1. Clubs: Brooks's.

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
AN AGENCY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

PRESS SERVICE

P. 8913

RT. HON. DERICK HEATHCOAT AMORY

Britain's new Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rt. Hon. Derick Heathcoat Amory, comes to his new post from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries -- an office often described as the "political graveyard of able Conservative Ministers" -- to which he was appointed in July 1954, with Cabinet rank.

He has been a member of the Government since the Conservatives were returned to power in the 1951 elections, when he was appointed Minister of Pensions. In 1953, when that Ministry was merged with the Ministry of National Insurance, Mr. Heathcoat Amory became Minister of State, Board of Trade.

In October, 1954, three months after accepting the portfolio for Agriculture, the surviving functions of Minister of Food were added to his responsibilities.

Now 58, he has been a Member of Parliament since 1945, when he was elected Conservative member for the large rural constituency of Tiverton, Devon.

This material is filed with the Department of Justice, where the required registration statement of B.I.S. under 56 Stat. 248-258 as an agency of the British Government is available for inspection. Registration does not imply approval or disapproval of this material by the United States Government

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BACKGROUND

The second son of the late Sir Ian Murray Heathcoat Amory, Bt., twice Mayor of Tiverton and former High Sheriff of Devon, Derick Heathcoat Amory is a descendant of a farming and textile-manufacturing family.

His great-great-grandfather left farming to become apprentice to a blacksmith, quickly proving himself a mechanical genius. At 20 he invented the lace machine and founded a prosperous business, then discovered a new way of reeling silk which is still used in Italy, and went on to invent a steam plow -- forerunner of today's tractor. He, also, represented Tiverton in Parliament.

After graduating from Christ Church, Oxford, with a B.A. in 1923, Derick Heathcote Amory joined the family textile business. The same year he made a trip around the world, stopping off in the U.S. to visit some Boston Amorys who had migrated to America in 1700 -- the first time the families had been in contact for 210 years.

A BUSINESSMAN

Until joining the Government, Mr. Heathcoat Amory was for many years a Director of the family firm (John Heathcoat & Co. of Tiverton), as well as of its associated companies, and also of Lloyd's Bank.

Industrial relations interested him most in business. He pioneered new techniques of labor-management relations and introduced profit-sharing. Today the firm is regarded as

a model of its type -- providing schooling for its employes, a special bus service to and from work, and low-rent housing.

Before standing for Parliament, Mr. Heathcoat Amory had wide experience of local government since first he became a member of the Devon County Council in 1932. He served on many committees, including that of Education, is a governor of Blundell's School, and was for some years a member of the Council of the University College of the South West. He was also first President of the Devon Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs.

WIDELY TRAVELLED

Before and since the war Mr. Heathcoat Amory has visited the United States, Canada and Australia on several occasions. During November and December of 1948 he undertook a tour to New York and other Eastern seaboard towns, and to Chicago, as a representative Parliamentary speaker chosen by the British-American Parliamentary Group.

As Minister of State, Board of Trade, he went on a goodwill tour of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina in January 1954.

WAR SERVICE

Born on December 26th, 1899, Derick Heathcoat Amory left Eton in time to put in five months as a cadet before the end of World War I. Between wars he served for twenty years with the Territorial Army (Britain's National Guard equivalent), then went on active service soon after the outbreak of World War II.

He served in France, held various staff appointments with the rank of Lt. Colonel, and took part in the airborne operations at Arnhem. He was severely wounded in this engagement and taken prisoner. He spent the next eight months in a German hospital in a town bombed by the R.A.F. by night and the U.S.A.F. by day. "It was most interesting to see Allied air operations from the other end," he afterwards commented.

PARLIAMENTARY REPUTATION

Mr. Heathcoat Amory is regarded in the House of Commons as an able debater, clear and forceful and with an enlivening wit. A middle-of-the-road Conservative, he is more concerned with principles of policy than with personalities or party warfare.

Although he has never been a headline-maker, he was described as long ago as July 1956 as "a man of growing stature and influence." The same thumbnail sketch of him (in the London Sunday Times) predicted that "this quiet, modest Minister, philosophical in outlook but with great toughness of political fibre," was "certain to attain even greater heights."

End

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B1, 2, 3, N, C1, 3, D

January 7, 1958

Amussen, T. S.

April 30, 1959

Dear Mr. Amussen:

It was indeed a pleasure to meet you the other evening at John Palfrey's.

Many thanks for sending me a copy of Al Morgan's, ONE STAR GENERAL. I have not yet had a chance to read it, but hope soon to be able to find time to do so.

Thanks again for sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Theodore S. Amussen
Rinehart
232 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mc

Rinehart
& COMPANY · INCORPORATED
Publishers

232 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 16 · N. Y.

27th April 1959

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I enjoyed meeting you and your wife the other evening at John Palfrey's, and on the basis of that I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of ONE STAR GENERAL by Al Morgan (you will remember his THE GREAT MAN) which we are publishing on May twelfth. I find the novel fine entertainment and certainly Morgan's best to date.

Being hustlers in the market place we naturally want to sell a lot of copies of this, and I am hopeful that we can stir up some kind of a controversy around the book - it will certainly lend itself to that, as you will discover, if you have time to read it.

I would be very happy to hear from you, should you want to write, but of course there is no obligation.

Sincerely yours,

Ted Amussen

Theodore S. Amussen
Vice-President

TSA:MR
Book herewith
Via Messenger

I'm looking forward to the Montgomery telecast -

Anderson, Comm. W.R.

August 13, 1958

Dear Commander Anderson:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter signed at the North Pole. My only regret is that I wasn't there with you.

Please accept not only my thanks, but my heartiest congratulations.

Sincerely yours,

W. R. Anderson
Commander, U. S. Navy
U.S.S. Nautilus (SSN-571)
Fleet Post Office
New York, New York

mcc

J.R.

Anderson, W. R.

U.S.S. NAUTILUS (SSN-571)
Fleet Post Office
New York, New York

SS(N)571/pe
3 August 1958

Copy

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At Admiral Rickover's request I am writing to tell you of the transpolar voyage of the U.S.S. NAUTILUS. On 3 August 1958 we crossed the North Pole submerged beneath the Arctic ice pack on our way from Pearl Harbor to Europe. This is the first time in history that any ship has transited from the Pacific to the Atlantic via the polar route. It is also the first time in history a ship has reached the North Pole.

Knowing of your keen interest in nuclear power and in the Arctic regions I hope you will accept this letter as a memento of a trip of great significance to the Navy and to the United States.

This letter was signed at the North Pole.

Very respectfully,

W. R. Anderson

W. R. ANDERSON
Commander, U.S. Navy
Commanding Officer

original letter was sent to Casey 8/14.
MC.

Anderson, Curt

August 28, 1958

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Thank you for your letter of August 25 concerning your story of Joseph N. Welch.

This is merely a note to tell you that you have my permission to use the quotes you mentioned my my PERSON TO PERSON interview with Mr. Welch.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Curtiss Anderson
BETTER HOMES & GARDENS
Meredith Publishing Company
Des Moines 3, Iowa

fc

BETTER HOMES & GARDENS

MEREDITH PUBLISHING COMPANY DES MOINES 3, IOWA

August 25, 1958

Yes

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just completed a story on Mr. Joseph N. Welch and quoted several comments Mr. Welch made to you on your Person to Person interview. Mr. Welch supplied the script, and I assumed you would have no objection to my using properly credited material from it. The interview was superb, and I make it clear in the story that I considered it so.

The story will run in our November issue under the title, "You'd Like Joe Welch". Here is my reference to the program:

> Following the McCarthy hearings, Welch wasn't altogether sure how old friends would receive him. Perhaps, the gesture he's most proud of was one he related to Edward R. Murrow before millions on Person to Person, Murrow's CBS television show.
>
> When Welch returned to his home in Walpole, Massachusetts, his neighbors presented him with a small cigarette box with the engraving: "E Pluribus Unum - Joseph N. Welch. To your national acclaim we add our love, July 4, 1954."
>
> "That is a little extravagant," Welch said, "but rather sweet and I value it."
>
> Then, Murrow, like many others, tried to define Welch's infectious good nature, and being the good reporter he is, managed to make the great lawyer define the Welch attitude himself. After the program, CBS was deluged with requests for copies of Welch's remarks, especially the final summing-up sentence:

"Mr. Murrow, how could anyone be unhappy at my age to find life opening up in new fields, with new friends and new faces and new adventures. It is incredible that I should go on having more and more things to do and more and more fun. And sometimes I say, 'If I do have any more fun I will some way have cheated fate itself.'"

***

And it is his role as a lawyer of which he is most proud. When Edward R. Murrow asked what the greatest satisfaction was in that role, Welch answered it was simply in solving a problem for a client that seems to him to be impossibly difficult.

"(The client) reaches the conclusion that the lawyer was kind of wonderful and kind of special. And you have a client for life. Quite beyond that, you are apt to have a friend for life."

May I hear from you soon, Mr. Murrow, regarding the use of this material?

Cordially,

Curtiss Anderson

Curtiss Anderson
Special Features Editor
mlf

Anderson, D.

December 10, 1959

Dear Miss Anderson:

Thank you for your interesting letter of December 2nd which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of that time, he will be unable to reply to your letter.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mis Dawn Anderson, Secretary
Freshman Class
Hyde Park Junior High
Post Office Box 551
Las Vegas, Nevada

HYDE PARK JUNIOR HIGH

POST OFFICE BOX 551
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

R. GUILD GRAY
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December 2, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a member of the Freshman Class at Hyde Park Junior High School in Las Vegas, Nevada. Next year I shall assume the duties, responsibilities and attainments as a member of the senior group.

We would very much appreciate your opinion on the greatest need today to elevate and edify youth. Your opinion, along with those of other people whom we shall solicit, will be used to stimulate our students in our school annual, "The Exponent".

Please help us with your response, which will be greatly appreciated.

Very truely yours,

Dawn Anderson

Dawn Anderson,
Secetary

Anderson, George

F

February 2, 1959

Mr. George C. Anderson
Academy of Religion and Mental Health
2 East 103rd Street
New York 29, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Thank you for your letter of January 23. I must apologize for the delay in replying, but my time lately has been much occupied with a number of documentaries in addition to my regular radio and television commitments.

I much regret that it will not be possible for us to meet between now and February 18th. I expect to be away from New York at the end of the month and, in consequence, my calendar until that time is already filled with engagements. I hope we can meet some other time.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

ACADEMY OF RELIGION
AND MENTAL HEALTH

2 EAST 103RD STREET, NEW YORK 29, N. Y.
LEHIGH 4-2977

My dear Mr. Murrow:

When this Academy was organized three years ago, receiving as it did a tremendous national press, you and I tried to get together because of the exciting and interesting relationships between religion and psychiatry and the need for public information in this field. Both of us were quite busy and a meeting could not be arranged, although I had several talks with Frank Stanton. Is there any possibility of your running over to the Lotos Club, 5 East 66 Street for lunch as my guest, so I could tell you of how American psychiatry and organized religion in this country have been vastly influenced by the Academy's program over the last 36 months. We might persuade Frank to join us.

The article in Look on Father Devlin (February 3d issue) reflects the growing interest in some of the Academy's objectives. I realize, of course, how precious each of your moments are, but the leisurely quiet of the Lotos Club might be somewhat therapeutic in the midst of your extremely tense day. Do you have a lunch time free any day from February 2d to the 16th? I hope we can arrange to be together for a chat, which not only would be of great personal interest to you, but extremely newsworthy and informative.

Sincerely yours,

George C Anderson

Director

January 23, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Anderson, J. T.

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This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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DL = Day Letter
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NA089 PD=MEMPHIS TENN NOV 4 1042PMC=
EDWARD R MURROW=
DLR CBS=

CANT YOU COME ON TELEVISION WITHOUT CIGARETTE IN YOUR HAND EVERY TIME I LOOK AT YOU YOU HAVE A CIGARETTE IN YOUR HAND=

J T ANDERSON 1317 E MORELAND=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Anderson, L. J.

Augusta, Georgia
February 20, 1959

Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

My last report to you was in June 1958, where I gave you much details about a tax case. This report will bring you up to the minute.

The organization inside your government (I am referring to the one that controls the Supreme Court, other courts, and several agencies) - the organization not only wants money, but also wants power - like a dog that likes to show his teeth.

In the tax case referred to, which is nearly 12 years old, started off with a tax agent making a mistake; I did not know he made an error, then later I was led or told to hire a certain C. P. A. who was working in collusion with the Government -- the one that claims to be the greatest and most honest government on earth. That is the one that pays you off. As years went by, dozens of men and lawyers joined in; soon it became known, by the law that Congress made, that I did not owe but a tiny fraction of the $140,600.00 case.

Some friends helped me to carry through all the courts. The law in the book was thrown out the window, and the Courts came up with new laws that the lawyers had never heard of. Your inside organization was at work. One government comrade told me in Washington, that even if I were right, they expected to collect on the basis that "ignorance is no excuse at law"; then they let it become known that they must win, as the case had so much publicity that they wanted everyone to know where the organization in the government, that no one could win, no matter what the law was or the facts were.

Later on, many months ago, I admitted I was broke, after having fought so long with so many expensive lawyers, but I told the boys that I would make an offer in compromise to settle. They told me to submit an offer and an earnest money check. This I did. They waited several months and kept the check, but refused to settle. One said they were waiting for me to die, as I have diabetes. The offer was some above what I did owe, and I would not have owed anything if the government agent and the C. P. A. had not made these several mistakes to get me behind the ball.

Now I want to call your attention to the book printed in Washington by the Government on July 25, 1955; on page 14, in Book Number 53874, where the investigators admit the UNITED STATES wilfully, knowingly and intentionally stole 208 million from the taxpayers by sending them bills for additional tax and it was acknowledged that the government (inside Agency) knew the victims did not owe a dime.

Yet, on radio, TV and newspapers you try to tell the public you are honest.

In the decision of the Court of Appeals in New Orleans, in their printed decision of December 6, 1957, it appears one judge was not a member of the group that calls their brothers "Comrade". He spilled the beans. The last three pages of this decision (which are his words) and summed up he admits the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT will do anything in the book to thwart JUSTICE and to get money.

On page 18 of the printed decision, the Court said, they reached in the air and plucked a figure down to which no one testified, and a mere reading of the record will show it was not only unsupported, but is contrary to all testimony. The decision has a lot more stuff just like that. The tax boys or the inside organization pitched this out.

Mr. Ike, I have no preference in this matter; my hands are tied. I must act, or I am not a gentleman any more. If I am going down a winding path to a spring, and meet a child coming from the spring; if I had just passed a big rattler lying beside a log up the path, and if I do not warn the child of the snake near the path he is traveling, I am not a gentleman any more. Or if I am traveling a lonely road, and find a man in a wrecked car, all bloody and hurt; if I do not take the man to a hospital or a doctor, or do all I can to keep the man from dying, I am not a gentleman any more. In the case with your government, if I do not warn all the newspapers, mayors and governors and big corporations that this government is out to rob, cheat, swindle, tickle the courts, then if I do not do it, I am not a gentleman any more. I should warn any and all foreign countries that are inhabited by human beings.

Now the tax boys tell me after 60 years of hard work and honest dealing, that I must give them all I have on the basis of the fake figures, and go to the woods and starve -- no home, no food, no shelter -- and still die in debt.

I was just about ready to do just that, but I came up with a new idea. I recall a Negro woman, whose first man was very black; she told me she was never married. Anyway she had two very black babies; she was light color; he left her and she took on a light colored man. He lived with her, had a good job, and was a nice fellow. I knew him and her well; they rented a house from me for many years. She had six children by this last man, now eight in all, and she is drawing a nice pension check for dependent children, going to have a new one soon, and that will increase her check. She will marry me and I can have food and a roof over my head; this will beat going to the woods and starving. But there are two catches in this new idea She stays drunk all the time, and I never did drink and don't like drunken folks; then the Georgia Law will not permit white and black to marry. But I can get the Supreme Court or the NAACP can get the Supreme Court to crush that law.

I would like a letter about the Goldfine case. I read a lot about it. There was a great question of whether Mr. Goldfine asked Mr. Adams to intervene for him with the Federal Trade Commission. It appears to me that the investigators could have asked the Federal Trade Commission, did Mr. Adams ask them to go easy on Goldfine or not? This whole thing could have been tied down in one hour. If Mr. Adams did not intervene, the case is off - no basis for conviction. But I am going to agree with you that the acts of giving the gifts did look imprudent.

But be that as it may, the best estimate I can get on the costs of the four and hotel bills was around $2,000.00.

Now, I desire to ask you about MAMIE'S MANSION BUILT FOR YOU IN AUGUSTA. I have authentic information that you never paid for said mansion, that you never paid a dime rent. My information says it cost between $65,000.00 and $70,000.00 with furniture; this expenditure would be for a rent of $700.00 per month. This has been in effect for six years, so you have received some $42,000.00 in free rent. I want to ask, is this imprudent for the highest of leaders to receive gifts?

Yours truly,

L. T. Anderson
400 Colorado Street
Augusta, Georgia

Attached herewith is a 4¢ stamp. after reading this, Please mail on to some Congressmen or Senator of other government official. They are all sorry it happened, but they do not wish the public to know what the government did in this case.
It probably will not do me any good, but it may help others in the future.

Anderson, Robert L.

April 28, 1959

Dear Mr. Anderson:

I have your letter of April 24th, and this is just a note to tell you that you have my permission to title your campaign the "Person to Person Pedestrian Safety Campaign".

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert L. Anderson
The Greater Saint Paul
Safety Council
85 East Kellogg Boulevard
Saint Paul 1, Minnesota

mc

Fire • Farm • Home • Traffic • Education • Industrial

THE GREATER SAINT PAUL SAFETY COUNCIL

85 EAST KELLOGG BLVD. SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

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3377 Rice St.

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City Traffic Engineer
Room 274, City Hall

JOHN C. BRYANT
Buckbee-Mears Co.
Lindeke Building

HON. EDWARD D. MULALLY
Municipal Judge
Court House

April 24, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS T V
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our organization has just completed a year long study of pedestrian fatalities and injuries in our city, and we are now planning an intensified protection program. We have conceived what we believe to be a totally new educational approach and hope for outstanding results.

You might wonder how this could possibly apply to you, however, here is the idea. We would like to call our campaign the "Person to Person Pedestrian Safety Campaign". Our plan is to work through such organizations as service clubs, veteran's organizations, civic associations, Parent-Teacher groups, etc. Each group will be asked to urge its members to conduct a "Person to Person" safety education campaign to people in their family or of their acquaintance whom statistics prove to be the most accident prone. These are the age groups from one to nine years and sixty five years and over. In addition to the organization approach, this message will also be carried through the mass information media in our area. After many years in safety activity, this appears to me to be the most effective and logical safety education method possible.

We do not ask for endorsement of this program but your expression that it will be satisfactory for us to play upon "Person to Person" in the manner described. There will be no reference to you or to your program.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS T V
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

If you agree that this is a sound idea, we would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible. We would advise you of the beginning of our campaign at which time you might wish to mention it on your program or through other publicity channels if you can see any possible public relations advantage to your program. I would appreciate any suggestions you might wish to make. I will look forward anxiously to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

THE GREATER SAINT PAUL SAFETY COUNCIL

R. L. Anderson

R. L. Anderson
President

RLA:ph

Andrews, Prof. W. H.

April 8, 1959

Dear Professor Andrews:

Many thanks for your letter of March 16th, which I found awaiting me on my return from a brief trip to Europe.

I am most interested in what you have to say, and feel that your suggestions have considerable merit. Getting someone to act on them, however, is entirely a different matter.

Thank you again for taking the trouble to write as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Wade H. Andrews
University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho

mcc

H.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
MOSCOW, IDAHO

HIGHWAY ECONOMICS

March 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o The Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Recently I read your article in The Readers Digest about the problem of present day TV programing not dealing with the real issues of our times. I found a very close parallel with my own thinking in this area. While reading this article a few suggestions came to mind which I thought I might pass along to you.

This problem is not merely of passing interest to me. Last summer, for example, in an extra curricular way I developed and moderated a series of fourteen half hour discussion programs. This was done through the Ohio State University radio station. This series was an attempt to stimulate thought on present and future social problems. Although eight or ten stations broadcast the series, I am sure the radio impact was small. This series was called "Vital Issues of Our Times". Incidentally, I also served as a consultant on the preparation of the discussion materials which accompanied your radio series on public affairs sponsored by the Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio. I am concerned, therefore, with the paucity of thoughtful and clear information that the American citizen receives and with which he is expected to make decisions in a fast moving but democratic system. I am further impressed with how vastly superior television is over radio and other media in its social impact.

The dilemma of the service role of TV vs. the problem of cost is also not new. I have discussed the need for a more serious public service role for television with station programing people, but they say they cannot do the job that they believe should be done because of costs.

This leads me to my suggestions. I believe there are at least three possibilities to get the necessary financial support. The first one follows your own thought of getting large companies to lend support to this activity. However, in addition to those twenty or so companies you suggest I wonder if the many others of the large corporations (re. Fortune Magazine's list of the 500 largest) would not be vitally

interested in maintaining the American concept of individual citizenship based on intelligent decisions of the electorate. Would not these, either individually or through some kind of association formed for this purpose, back a series of major programs one or more times per week on all networks dealing with the major social issues important at all levels world, national and local. This type of programing in some form should continue in perpetuity and not just be an occasional spectacular or short series. It could be carried out in many forms of course.

A second suggestion would be to get the cooperation of a more widely representative group including in addition to business interests those of labor, civic organizations, professional associations, private foundations and others all of whom would contribute funds to an independent foundation or association that would then sponsor programs of citizen education and information. All such groups operate in the American framework and have a vital interest in seeing that it works.

A third suggestion would be one designed along the lines of our voluntary health and welfare groups that make solicitations for funds. In Columbus, Ohio, a successful local program called "Columbus Town Meeting" is a member organization of the Community Chest agencies. These last two have the definite advantage of general sponsorship rather than only one area.

It is time that the average citizen be made aware of the way in which he can participate in assuring complete and accurate coverage of events and complete and unbiased information concerning decisions. At present he is almost powerless either to do much about this, or to participate in any effective way.

There has long been a concern among many people about the inadequate role TV is playing in the field of public service and world events. It has captured the eyes, ears and minds of the populace and not only is "insulating" them from current social issues, but from a great deal of thinking, initiative and action.

TV has the potential of offering many opportunities for direct thought and action if it is applied. Television also offers the public almost direct participation in the major social institutions by such things as direct viewing of the functions of the government including congress, its committees, the executive branch and many judicial activities as well. In addition, world events, their background and meaning can be brought home to every one, including that of America's role in the world.

Along the line of greater participation I wish to suggest another role that television can perform. It is vital that participation by more of the people in the expression of opinion and fact finding be included in mass media than has been done by the present day press. The press of the past century in the small town was related to relatively few people and may have adequately presented the views of the time, or if not, word of mouth exchange could fill in the gaps. The present massive metropolitan public has an infinitely reduced opportunity for participation in expression of views and forming opinion. Television offers much for the solution of this problem.

I would like to make an additional suggestion on another related problem. In the field of politics there must be more direct participation of the public in assisting TV to present the various candidates. If the public does not do this and no way is found to defray costs of TV time for all candidates the political field is in grave danger of being abandoned to those privileged few with wealth or with welathy interests behind them. This problem may become a part of a public approach.

Finally I want to congratulate you and your colleagues on your long and unflaging effort to bring factual information and vital issues to the forefront of the American scene. One such program is your year end news round table which is of especially great impact and usefulness. It is unfortunate that such an analysis and summary could not be seen at more frequent intervals. Your courage in taking leave to get an even more fresh approach is to be highly commended.

I am a research sociologist and am on temporary leave to the University of Idaho from my position at the Ohio State University. I am at present studying the impact of some aspects of our highway program on human relations.

Sincerely yours,

Wade H. Andrews

Wade H. Andrews
Associate Professor

Angelery, Edw. C.

November 21, 1958

Mr. Edward C. Angelery
Committee on Trade
New York Cotton Exchange
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Angelery:

Thank you for sending me the statement made by Mr. Perry E. Moore before the Senate Sub-Committee on the Domestic Textile Industry.

Sincerely yours,

New York Cotton Exchange

New York

November 19, 1958

Thanks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We wish to follow up our letter of November 6, 1958, which contained a release by Messrs. Robert Moore & Co. on the Commodity Credit Corporation policy for cotton. We, therefore, enclose herewith a statement made by Mr. Perry E. Moore, Senior Partner of Robert Moore & Co., before the Senate Sub-Committee on the Domestic Textile Industry. We feel that the subject matter should be of great interest to taxpayers and to consumers of cotton products, including textiles.

These Governmental operations, conducted at great loss to the CCC which, after all, operates on public funds, could be challenged on grounds of needless, excessive costs to taxpayers, which costs result in higher prices for the end products to the final consumer, especially since several more efficient and less costly plans have been advanced as alternatives.

We, therefore, feel there might be an area of public interest, should the subject be presented editorially and the facts revealed in an understandable manner to the public, by pointing out the inherent fallacies of this Government-sponsored program.

An indication of any interest in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

E. C. Angelery

Edward C. Angelery, Chairman
COMMITTEE ON TRADE

encl.

November 12, 1958.

STATEMENT OF PERRY E. MOORE,
SENIOR PARTNER OF ROBERT MOORE & CO.,
BEFORE THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE ON
THE DOMESTIC TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

I am Perry Moore of Robert Moore & Company, cotton merchants, of 82 Wall Street, New York City.

I have had the opportunity to experience the U. S. Government operations in connection with cotton since 1916 to date. During that time we have had the Farm Board; Secretary Wallace's scheme of plowing under cotton; the NRA; the Bankhead Act; the Stabilization Act; the Soil Conservation Act, and various export subsidy schemes. Now we have a new approach to solve the cotton problem under the Agricultural Act of 1958 (P. L. 85-835), a law which socializes the cotton industry.

During the period from 1933 to 1958 the various schemes adopted to solve the farm problem have cost the U. S. taxpayer about $21 billion, with no solution in sight. During the last two years, it is estimated that the CCC--on its Cut-Rate Export Programs--has lost close to $1.2 billion. In the first two months of the present fiscal year the CCC's realized loss has cost the taxpayers $176 million. Under the law in effect for the 1959-60 and 1960-61 seasons--and probably beyond--the Government stands to continue to pile up additional surpluses of cotton that will be liquidated only at the cost of further billions of dollars to the U. S. taxpayers.

Mr. Chairman, unless Congress will face the fact that the law of supply and demand is the only medium by which trade and private industry can successfully

operate, there is little hope that our farm program will be solved. During the past two years we have been working on the theory that by subsidizing the foreign consumers we can move, by sale methods or give-away programs, the unwanted surpluses of raw material and not injure our own domestic mills and cotton trade or citizens--except the taxpayers.

Facts have proved otherwise, and we now find that we have not only destroyed our own industries and markets, but we have also demoralized the world markets. The only answer to this problem is the establishment of a one-price system, where our domestic industries and trade will have the opportunity to compete for the world markets; where our own producers can have the use of their own lands without the Department of Agriculture telling what and how much each producer may plant on his land. If there is any subsidy to be paid, let us pay this subsidy in our domestic markets, where the effect of it can be beneficial to our consumers, manufacturers, business establishments and the trade of this country--not to the foreign manufacturers, consumers or foreign politicians. Artificially holding up world prices only encourages excess production of commodities in other countries, the ~~market~~ disposition of which destroys the markets for our own commodities and at the same time creates an international problem when the liquidation of these commodities force down world prices, to the internal detriment of our friendly neighbors like Mexico, Guatemala, San Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru and Brazil. As recently as November 11th, the Egyptian Minister of Economy accused the United States of dumping cotton on world markets and selling it at much lower prices than prevailed in the New York cotton market.

The present law will channel a large portion of the 1959 crop into the Commodity Credit Corporation, where--in turn--it will be bottled up, adding unnecessary costs to the taxpayers, with the result that further billions of dollars will be lost when

Uncle Sam conducts another "fire sale". The forcing of this surplus cotton upon the world markets will again cause increased demoralization in them and involve further problems for our State Department.

May I point out that four years ago an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture spoke of the CCC as follows: "The CCC is possessed of a tremendous concentration of power, being the country's largest non-financial corproation, and bigger even than General Motors and Ford combined, with the Government itself being responsible for its huge surpluses because it has continued the war-time system of protecting prices too long.". An excellent example of its mushrooming growth is furnished by the fact that since June 28, 1950, or in eight years' time, its borrowing authority has been raised through special legislation from $4,750,000,000 to $14.5 billion. This is the price we pay for price insurance as we socialize the Textile industry.and cotton trade and destroy our futures exchanges.

In years previous to the taking over of our cotton industry by this giant Government Bureau, free enterprise underwrote price insurance through the use of the futures contract and the Cotton Exchanges. Thus, these shocking losses to our taxpayers would have been impossible as they would have been underwritten by the participants of the Free Enterprise System. Now, however, we find that through this "Money Extravaganza" by the Government, both our textile industry and our legitimate futures markets are undergoing gradual but certain strangulation.

As soon as Congress convenes, it should take steps to bring about a change in this cotton program and return the marketing of cotton to the legitimate trade through the establishment of the one-price system. If there is going to be any aid to the producers, who feel they are entitled to the domestic market, then the money should be spent in the United States, thus aiding business here and not that of foreign countries--particularly the iron curtain countries, whose business helps to undermine the free world.

Since our domestic mills consume two-thirds of our production and employ about three million people, why should our industries be destroyed through a false governmental policy?

Angell Ernest

ERNEST ANGELL

ATTORNEY AT LAW

OXFORD 7-3198

20-ay

$100

1 EAST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

January 20, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

January 31 marks the end of the ACLU's fiscal year. We are thus presented with special problems in time and money, and I would like to share with you, one of our most generous contributors, what is now uppermost in our minds: ending the fiscal year in the black.

Because of your generosity of the past, both the Union and the cause of freedom are in your debt. We have not, however, been fortunate enough to receive your renewal for the current year. Enclosed you will find the ACLU's Targets for 1958. This small piece of paper carries the outline for a very large program -- a program for which we need your continued support; a program the success of which depends on how firmly in the black we can end this year.

Won't you use the enclosed envelope to send as generous a check as possible before the 31st?

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Angell

Ernest Angell
Chairman
Board of Directors

enclosure

American Civil Liberties Union

170 Fifth Avenue

New York 10, N. Y.

Targets for 1953

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
170 Fifth Avenue • New York 10, N. Y.

ACLU TARGETS FOR 1958

The main function of the American Civil Liberties Union is that of "watchdog," ready to act whenever a civil liberties violation occurs or is threatened. Now in its 38th year, the ACLU continues to do that job. But our readiness to respond to immediate demands does not mean that the Union merely meets emergencies and has no sense of program. On the contrary!

Nearly four decades of experience enables the ACLU to see the immediate path before it with some clarity and to decide on its major goals. This leaflet sets forth a program for 1958 and lists what now appear to be the major civil liberties challenges of the next twelve months. At national, affiliate and chapter levels the Union will meet these challenges in court, in legislatures, in administrative hearings, and in appeals to public opinion through the press and other media.

This program should not be thought a substitute for our "watchdog" role, which on occasion may well take precedence over parts of the program. We hope to publish in *Civil Liberties* from time to time a record of the Union's activities in these areas, to keep our members and the public up to date.

FREE SPEECH AND ASSOCIATION

1. Defense of NAACP, Urban League, ACLU, and other organizations whose First Amendment rights of speech, assembly and association are threatened by certain Southern states and cities.

2. Opposition to governmental and private-pressure-group censorship in all media — books, magazine, movies, radio, TV.

3. Reversal of present Defense Department policy of basing character of military discharge on political beliefs and associations.

4. Revision of statement by Association of American Universities justifying dismissal of professors on "loyalty" grounds.

5. Opposition to conditioning grant of licenses to work in various occupations on replies concerning political beliefs and associations.

6. Maintenance of separation between church and state by opposing the use of public funds for church-administered schools, the display of religious symbols on state property, and the intrusion of sectarian religion into public schools.

7. Opposition to House Committee on Un-American Activities, challenging its mandate and that of all Congressional committees whose activities invade First Amendment rights.

8. Promotion of increased diversity of opinion in radio and television, through review of present channel allocation and provision for more programs on controversial public issues.

DUE PROCESS OF LAW

9. Challenge to State Department's power to limit freedom of travel by passport restrictions.

10. Improvement of laws and regulations to cure abuses in Federal Employee Security Program.

11. Defense of *habeas corpus* and other civil rights of prisoners.

12. Opposition to infringement on individual rights by police and lower courts.

13. Opposition to wiretapping, through support of the December 1957 Supreme Court deci-

sion and promotion of federal and state anti-wiretapping legislation.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

14. Defense of Negroes' voting rights, under the federal Civil Rights Act of 1957.

15. Support of integration in public schools as set forth in the Supreme Court's 1954 and 1955 decisions.

16. Opposition to segregated housing, through national, state and local legislation and by barring federal aid to Jim Crow housing projects.

17. Adoption of a labor union "bill of rights" to guarantee internal trade union democracy.

18. Revision of sections of McCarran-Walter Immigration Act which deny equal treatment and due process protection to aliens and naturalized citizens.

19. Defense of the civil liberties of American Indians, with particular emphasis on the principle of *consent* whereby no change should be made in the status of a tribe without its approval.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES

20. Support for the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights, defense of the civil rights of United Nations employees, and promotion of civil liberties in U. S. territories and occupied areas.

V

CBS RADIO NEWS NY GA PLS

Angell, Robert.

To Murrow, please

Will see Murrow called.

RCA

RWXA7 SR UWS58 LIPHOOK 43 16 2243

LT EDWARD R MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

NEWYORK

ROBERT ANGELL MANAGING DIRECTOR MY FILM COMPANIES IS

PRESENTLY IN NEWYORK AND WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU STOP

MOST GRATEFUL YOU SPARE HIM FIVE MINUTES WHEN HE

CONTACTS YOU STOP GREETINGS AS ALWAYS

RICHARD DIMBLEBY

Ardent Admirer

Nov. 25, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C . B. S. Television
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought I'd like to drop you a line and let you know How thoroughly I ENJOY the recordings of I Can Hear It Now - 1918-1932:1933to 1945 and 1945 to 1952. (I hope I'v got my dates right.) The are simply out of this world! AND THAT'S NO UNDERSTATEMNET!

I don't recall the age of C alvin Coolidge as I am only 34 years old but I was a teenager at the time of world war 11 remembering as a child when Hitler came to power and the such and I found those years just as fascinating as you seem to have. YOU DIDN'T SEEM TO LEAVE OUT A THING! THEY ARE AS POSITIVELY INTERESTING AS I CAN POSSIBLY DESCRIBE!!

IN FACT I'V BOUGHT THEM IN DUPLICATE!! (So I will always have them .) I found those years so fascinating like I 'v said that I just turn them on and I'm living in those years as real as I can wish to relive them in my mind.

I thought I'd love to drop you a line and tell you from the bottom of my heart those recodings are the work of a SUPER GENIOUS! THEY JUST CAN'T BE BEAT!!!!!!!! YOU'V DONE A TERRIFFIC JOB IN RECORDING those past events. As far as I am concerned they are invaluable!

(After the war, the boat whistle in the harbor...OH...JUST...EVERY BIT in all three records are utter masterpieces. Your a GREAT ARTIST in every sense of the word, (Your program (Person to Person) was very inter-

esting also).

Your quite an interesting pserson period. Did I say QUITE ? Your simply TERRI FIC. (I PLAY THOSE RECORDS OVER AND OVER AND OVER) THEY ARE JUST SO INTERESTING!!!!

I ENJOY THEM SO THOROUGHLY...I CAN'T DESCRIBE IT!!

Just thought I'd drop you a line and let you know....

Sincerely, (AN AREDENT ADMIRER of YOURS)

Both your recordings
and T.V. Programs

Miss Gloria Rossen
95 Ashland Ave.
Buffalo 22, N.Y.

(They are a complete, exact summary of the happenings of those days, that Mr. Murrow I cannot describe How I utterly enjoy and value them !! They are Simply

Out of this world!!

they are perfect!

I want you to know it.

Armstrong, Gregory

March 30, 1959

Mr. Gregory Armstrong
The International Affairs Book Club
47 West 12th Street
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

As Mr. Murrow is in Europe at present, I am writing to acknowledge your letter of March 23. As far as I know, Mr. Murrow's reason for declining to serve as an editor was lack of time between now and July when he starts his sabbatical year and a desire to be free of any commitments during that year. I doubt whether he will change his mind about this but if he does, after seeing your letter, he will let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

The International Affairs Book Club
47 West 12th Street
New York 11, New York
March 23, 1959

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have heard from Edgar Mowrer via John Gunther that you are hesitant about serving as an editor with The Internation Affairs Book Club. Since the matter of your refusal would be exceedingly important to me, I hope you will not mistake my persistence at this time for impertinence.

Not knowing the substance of your reservations, I can only guess that they would involve such things as the demands on your time, questions about the potential political character of the club, questions about its sponsorship and doubt about its chances for success.

There would be, I assure you, no special demands on your time, no meetings, no special number of books to read and at most two or three book reviews to write each year. In any case the club could not begin operations before next February and perhaps even that date is optimistic.

The club will have no politics. The only standard for selection will be interest and intellectual stimulation. In a good year I hope we can run the full gamut from high Toryism to communism. The editors, therefore, will not be responsible in any way for approving the contents of the selections, but only their vitality and resonance.

The decision to start this book club is my own. I am young and ambitious and perhaps a little more presumptuous than I should be, entering such a venture with nothing more initially than a provocative idea. My experience up to now, has been in book publishing with Farrar, Straus & Cudahy and G. P. Putnam's Sons.

So far as success is concerned, it is indeed a relative thing. I have spoken to many people in publishing, including Gilman Craft of The Readers Subscription and the common feeling is that the field is large enough to support a book club at a better than average level

of success. However I have noticed the existence of an age old circular process which has always militated against the hubris of the young. If Mr. Gunther hesitates, he may ask Mr. Murrow and if Mr. Murrow hesitates, Mr. Gunther is likely to say no. In turn, when a potential financial backer asks, "Who are you going to have on your editorial board?," and you explain that Mr. Murrow and Mr. Gunther and Mr. Lippman have refused, the full excluding circle is completed.

I understand that when I mention this situation. I come insideously close to making you appear responsible for my failure. This, of course, is neither my sentiment nor my intention.

I am sure that this organization can perform a real service. It can lure better books from publishers than is their current practise to publish for a marginal market. It could signal the start of a small renascence of interest in the field of international affairs.

It must all start somewhere, however, with some one person and I am asking you again to be that person. There are few luminous names in international affairs, few names that are recognised or even remembered. Without their help, a book club like this could only have at best an obscure marginal success. This being the case, it would be almost irresponsible to start without the support of these rare indiviguals and to do damage to such a grand possibility.

If there is the slighest inclination on your part to lend your support to this venture could you give me the opportunity to make it grow to full assent. I can speak my piece at whatever rate or whatever place necessity demands.

Sincerely yours,

Gregory Armstrong

Gregory Armstrong

March 16, 1959

Dear Ed:

The proposal of your friend, Gregory Armstrong, seems to me to have great merit but, if I were to accept it I would only be deluding you, him, and myself. There just aren't enough hours in the day. I am sorry, but I am already spread too thin to venture anything else.

As ever yours,

Mr. Edgar Ansel Mowrer
3301 Garfield Street, N.W.
Washington 8, D.C.

KBM/hl

Edgar Ansel Mowrer
3301 GARFIELD STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

March 5, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

My friend, Gregory Armstrong, of 47 West 12th Street, New York 11, a young man of much initiative and considerable experience in publishing has asked me to put to you the following proposition: Will you accept to serve as one of five editors for an International Affairs Book Club to be created shortly?

The idea is, of course, to improve the quality of books written and readily available in the United States on international relations. I am sure that you will agree that both must improve if our country is to fulfill its duty. For a description of your obligation in case of acceptance, I quote the following from Mr. Armstrong's letter to me:

"The minimum remuneration would be $1,000. per year based on a membership of up to 5,000. As the membership of the club expands, and I hope to build it as quickly as possible, the yearly remuneration would be increased by an additional $1,000. for each additional 5,000 members.

"The position itself would require writing a maximum of three book reviews for the club's monthly magazine each year (the books to be selected by you), and consideration of the monthly club selection. The amount of brute work involved in the last item would depend in large measure on the conscientiousness of the individual members. The club itself will provide detailed editorial reports on all the books published in the field as well as complimentary copies of the books themselves. One would imagine that of the 250 books published each year in our field, probably more

than half could be rejected immediately as being too specialized or technical. Of the remainder a certain number will be inaccessible to the club for a number of reasons, mostly economic ones. The number of books actually to be considered would be reduced even further by considerations of timeliness, the reputation of the authors, the need to maintain a variety of selections, etc. In practice, I think this should mean serious reading of at most two or three books per month by each editor and possibly even less.

"In point of fact, the club will benefit far more from the prescience and imagination of its editors, than from any amount of so-called hard work. Obviously the kind of things that you read in your work that excite you are just the kind of books we will want to distribute to our members.

"The most important thing this club can do from my own point of view (in this we depart completely from the customary passivity of most other book clubs) is getting better books published in the field of foreign affairs."

Mr. Armstrong is asking you and John Gunther, George Kennan, Henry Kissinger, and me to be editors. Kissinger and I have both given tentatively favorable answers. Kennan is still "considering" and his reply might well depend on both your answers.

I know that you travel a good deal and are out of the country a lot. So am I. Armstrong is entirely willing to take this into consideration and make it feasible for us to do the job under such circumstances. So why not consider this favorably and drop a line to Armstrong to say so with perhaps a copy to me.

If you desire further information, it would of course be possible for us to meet and discuss the project fully.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Edgar

Edgar Ansel Mowrer

Anker, Willard

February 3, 1959

Mr. Willard B. Anker
U.S. Information Agency
330 Independence Avenue S.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Anker:

I had in fact not seen the cartoon you were good enough to send me, and I now send you my thanks for it.

Somehow, it seems to me that one or the other of us should have made better use of that interview with the German hostess between Tehran and Rangoon.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Edward R. Murrow
% Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Under no circumstances did I wish for you to miss the attached cartoon! Frequently I remember the interview with that very charming German airline hostess on the TWA flight from Tehran to Rangoon.

Personal Regards,

Willard B. Anker

Willard B. Anker
% U. S. Information Agency
330 Independence Ave. S.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

THE SUNDAY STAR, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 4, 1959

"Hello, Ed! We're just spending a quiet evening at home . . ."

Armstrong

OVERSEAS

June 26, 1959

to:

LOUIS ARMSTRONG
CIVIL HOSPITAL
SPOLETO
ITALY

WHATEVER DOCTORS SAY I PRESCRIBE SWISS KRISS BEE AND BEE AND THE ABIDING AFFECTION OF YOUR FRIENDS.

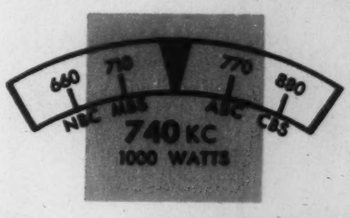
ED MURROW

514-70

Armstrong, Ronald

SERVING THE WORLD'S GREATEST SUBURBAN MARKET

WGSM



379 NEW YORK AVENUE · HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND, N.Y. · HAMILTON 3-6740-1

Edward J. Fitzgerald, General Manager

June 26, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a brief note to thank you for your cooperation in sending us a taped tribute to H. V. Kaltenborn on his 80th birthday. Through the efforts of yourself and the other top newsmen of the network, the program will be a complete success.

In addition, Mr. Kaltenborn was quite impressed and has asked for a copy for himself. He would also like to be remembered to you.

Sincerely,

RADIO STATION WGSM

Ron Armstrong

Ronald Armstrong
Special Features Director

RA:me

Arnon, Michael

July 10, 1958

Mr. Michael Arnon
Press and Information Counselor
Embassy of Israel
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Arnon:

I should like to thank you, on Mr. Murrow's behalf, for the very handsome anniversary album on Israel which arrived this morning.

Mr. Murrow is at present away on vacation but he will be delighted with this fine addition to his library. Thank you again.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

(MA/957)

3 July 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you may know, this is Israel's Tenth Anniversary Year and celebrations are still in full swing.

A special Tenth Anniversary Album has been published on this occasion and I am enclosing it herewith. I hope you will find it of interest.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Michael Arnon
Press and Information Counselor

Enc.
arg

Arnold, Eberhard C.H.

May 28, 1959

Mr. Eberhard C.H. Arnold
Society of Brothers
Oak Lake
Farmington, Pa.

Dear Mr. Arnold:

It is very kind of you to invite me to visit your communities during my leave of absence. At present, I am unable to make any plans but will certainly remember your kind offer when I begin to make arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

SOCIETY OF BROTHERS

OAK LAKE
FARMINGTON. PA.
TELEPHONE: DAvis 9-5515

PARAGUAY URUGUAY ENGLAND GERMANY NEW YORK

April 30, 1959

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Some of us have in recent years followed with a good deal of interest many of your broadcasts on TV and radio. The way you have handled controversial subjects has been quite challenging.

Now that you will be on a leave of absence in a couple months, we would like to invite you to visit one of our Communities, either in the States, or in Europe or Latin America. Enclosed is some material describing our groups, as well as the work of Woodcrest Service Committee, which coordinates the charitable work of the Society of Brothers.

We find many of our friends are interested in our programs, especially in SANATORIO PRIMAVERA and the International Workcamps in Paraguay. Among others, Dr. Werner von Braun and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt have given us encouragement through their contributions to the work of WSC.

We would be glad to have a word from you, Mr. Murrow, and you will be warmly welcomed to visit our Communities.

Sincerely,

Eberhard C. H. Arnold

Eberhard C. H. Arnold

mlo
enc: LT, ATIC, WCSA, WCrep

Living

Together

Society of Brothers

1958

U. S. A. SOCIETY OF BROTHERS

1. Woodcrest, Rifton, New York
2. Oak Lake, Farmington, Pennsylvania
3. Evergreen, Norfolk, Connecticut

PARAGUAY
Sociedad de Hermanos
1. Primavera, Alto Paraguay
2. Fulgencio R. Moreno 132, Asuncion

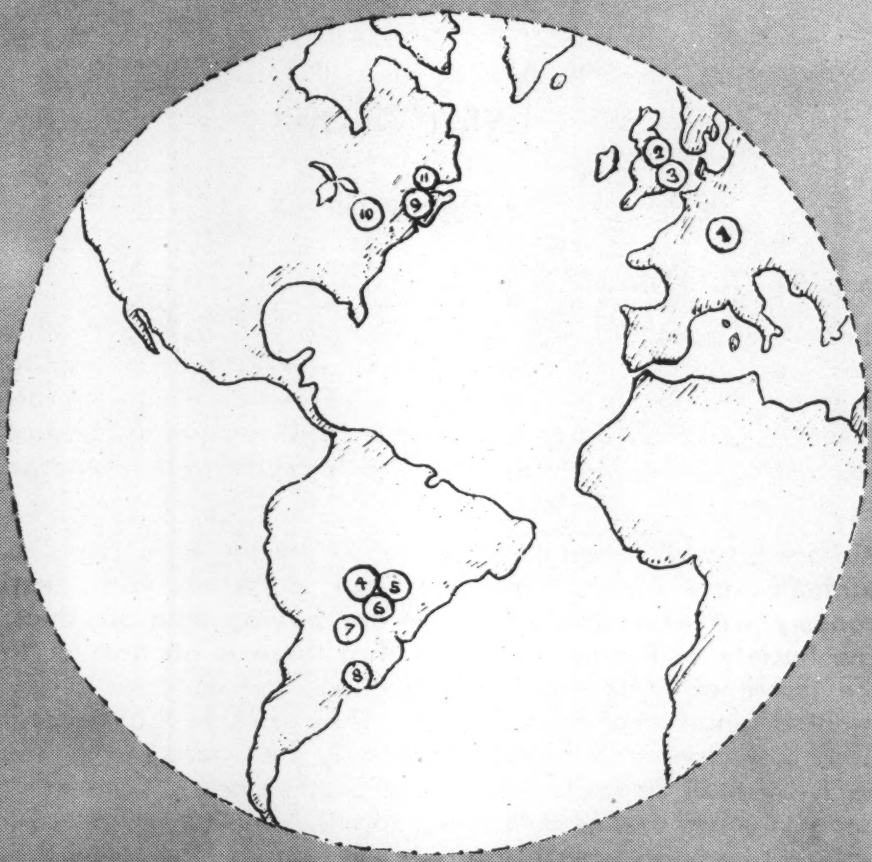
URUGUAY
Sociedad de Hermanos
Casilla de Correos 1269, Montevideo

ENGLAND
Society of Brothers
1. Bromdon, Bridgnorth, Shropshire
2. Bulstrode, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire

GERMANY
Sinntal-Bruderhof
(13a) Bad Bruckenau

For further information write any of the above addresses

10c per copy; 6d.



1. *Sinntal-Bruderhof*
2. *Wheathill*
3. *Bulstrode*
4. *Isla Margarita, Primavera*
5. *Loma Hoby, Primavera*
6. *Ibate, Primavera*
7. *Bruderhof House, Asuncion*
8. *El Arado, Montevideo*
9. *Woodcrest*
10. *Oak Lake*
11. *Evergreen*

WHY LIVE TOGETHER

In This Our Time

There are questions that many people are asking in this moment in history. Will the present East-West tension lead to another gigantic war which might well destroy all life on this planet? Is there a force powerful enough to stem the tide of destructiveness which threatens to engulf and submerge us all?

We are all challenged as never before by the seriousness of contemporary events. We must ask ourselves with deep honesty just what and whom we are serving with our lives. The Society of Brothers believes that there is an answer to the threat of destruction and death—to the confused, fragmented condition of modern man. They are sure that separation, suspicion, and hostility can only be overcome at the roots by their opposites—love and brotherhood. Love in its deepest sense means a "coming together." It can never be limited to any particular group, but is found in the fellowship of those who have become one, in whatever place or time.

What is the Society of Brothers?

The Society of Brothers, sometimes known as the Bruderhof movement, is a group of 1500 people of 20 nationalities who live together in the spirit and practice of the early Christians, as described in the second and fourth chapters of Acts.

They share all possessions and have much in common with the religious community groups throughout the centuries and the prophetic movement which gave rise to them. In 1958, after 38 years, the movement has eleven communities in 5 countries. Four are in Paraguay, one in Uruguay, one in Germany, 18 miles from the East Zone, two in England and three in the United States.

A GLIMPSE INTO EACH COMMUNITY

U.S.A.

Dining Room at Oak Lake

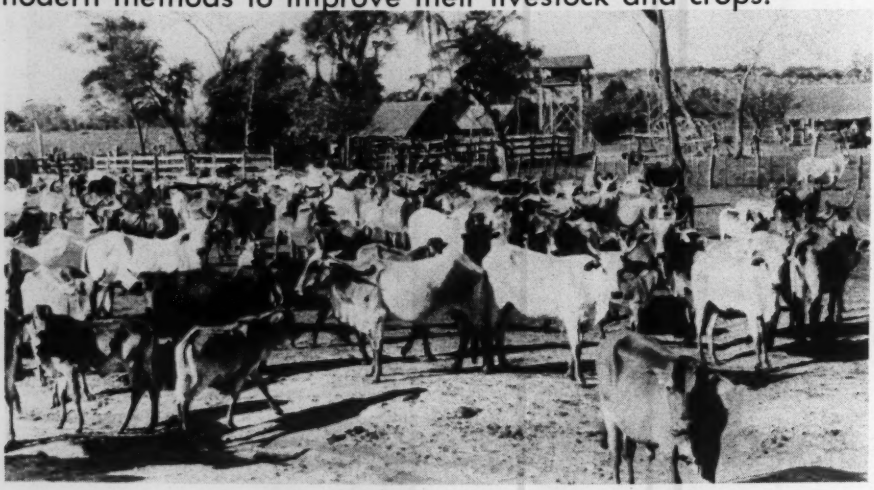
Our new Evergreen Community

Cover Picture ***School Group at Woodcrest***

Paraguay

There are three villages in Primavera, Paraguay. Income producing activities are: cattle ranching, lumbering, wood industry and agriculture. The hospital in Primavera serves 7500 out-patients a year, most of whom are very poor.

The integrated farm program at Primavera has already brought benefits to neighboring farmers who learn from modern methods to improve their livestock and crops.



Bruderhof House, in Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, is the outreach point for Primavera and the center for our young students.

Uruguay

The community in Uruguay, El Arado, is engaged in horticulture. Since the community is near a large city, guests can easily come. Young people of the community also have easy access to training in various lines of work. This community publishes **El Arado,** the Spanish edition of **The Plough.**

Germany

Sinntal-Bruderhof in Germany is 18 miles from the East Zone. This community makes wooden dolls, animals and boxes. There is a special emphasis here on reaching the younger generation in East and West Germany. **Der Pflug,** the German edition of **The Plough,** is published here.

England

Wheathill—Titterstone Mt. in background

Wheathill is a large farm, but also does hand weaving and sells clay for modeling. This community publishes **The Plough,** Plough pamphlets and other literature.

Old Country House becomes Bulstrode Community

The new community outside London has a small industry-manufacturing tubular steel products. It will be able to reach city people and accommodate guests from the Continent.

Wheathill Youth folk dancing at Ludlow

LIFE IN A BRUDERHOF COMMUNITY

The outward forms of living in the different communities vary and change according to need, to the climate and to the specific tasks in each place. Certain basic expressions of this life are the same, however, in each community.

Family

The family unit is regarded as an organic and important part of the whole. Its oneness and faithfulness give a picture of the oneness and faithfulness which must exist throughout the whole community. There is a real togetherness in family life. Parents work in the community and are usually there, seeing and talking with their children many times during the day. Also, all families are together at the same times by common agreement so that no activities pull away from family time.

Education

The education of the younger generation is one of the most important tasks. Most of the children and young people are children of the community families. However, orphan children and young people in need have found a home in the community and have been brought up by the community.

The children live with their parents but enjoy activities with their respective age groups during the greater part of the day. The Nurseries for babies and toddlers, the Kindergarten and the School are important parts of every Bruderhof community. There are many opportunities for children to experience activities and movements of the larger world. School children visit groups and institutions including schools, factories, museums, zoos. Young people participate in work-camps, conferences and institutes.

In England and America, most of the older children attend high schools in nearby towns. Young people after leaving school are given a chance for training outside which enables them to know other people and understand their thinking. It will be obvious that such opportunities vary according to the location of the community. Young people are encouraged to make independent decisions as to whether or not they want to become part of this brotherly way of life. Practically all of them choose to remain in the community.

Common Table and Meetings

Essential expressions of this life together are the common table and household meetings. These are used to exchange thoughts and experiences among members and also with the many guests from varied backgrounds; for singing together and reading letters, articles and books that have a message and help keep everyone in contact with current news and thought.

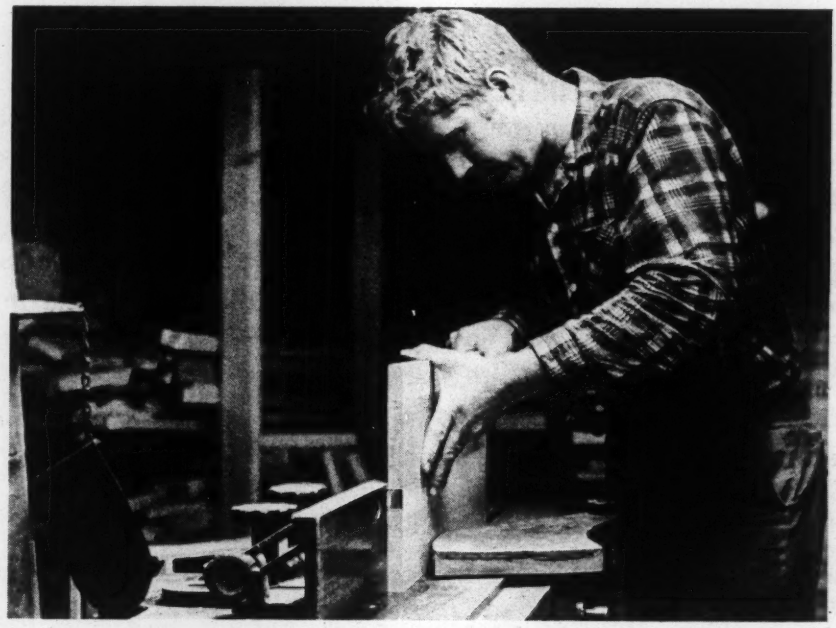
Evenings are also used for inner gatherings or meetings of the brotherhood when full members decide all matters concerning the life and witness of the community.

Creative Activities

Celebrations are frequent. Music, folk dancing, dramatics, games, picnics and outdoor sports are all part of the life in each community.

Work

Each village is a community of work, all members and guests entering into the labor so far as their health and skills permit. There are many departments in each community—laundry, kitchen, children's work, school, shop, garden, offices, publishing, building. Jobs are flexible and the relationship between departments is personal, warm and cooperative. No department is an end in itself; each exists for the whole.



The communities in the United States make creative playthings for children. Each produces educational play equipment called Community Playthings.

THE PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITIES

The members of the Society of Brothers are of all ages, from young people to elderly ones who work so far as they are able. Formerly, many were members of Christian denominations and groups; some were atheists, agnostics; others Jews, Catholics, or members of non-Christian groups. Among them are those who followed various trades or worked in factories, former business and professional men, artists. Many were modern Americans who felt utterly dissatisfied with the sterility and selfishness of their former middle class existence.

All these people work together with a common purpose. The old and young, men and women, single and married, intellectual and worker, Jew and Gentile, yellow, black and white, South American, European and Oriental have found that in order to become brothers and sisters, they have to make the same stand against selfishness and evil in all its forms. Helping one another in this struggle, they find that through their faith in Christ, they can be completely united, acting as one body.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The movement arose on the European continent in the early twenties. It included Dr. Eberhard Arnold, well-known speaker and publisher in Berlin, who had felt keenly the injustice and distinctions in class and society and had come into lively contact with the Youth Movement in Germany after World War I.

Under the impact of the Sermon on the Mount, which they read together, and inspired by the example of the early Christians, a little group of men and women felt impelled to start living in a new order of love and justice.

Before World War II, at the coming of National Socialism, they were forced to leave Germany and went to England.

During the early years of the war, this group, which then numbered 350 people, many of whom were refugees from Nazi persecution, left England, where they had settled in an effort to remain together. The only country that would receive them was Paraguay. Three members left behind in England to wind up the affairs of the group were soon joined by others and together they founded the Wheathill Bruderhof in 1942. Between 1954 and 1957, three communities were formed in the United States and in 1955 a small beginning was made again in Germany. In order to reach the people in a more populated area of South America, a Bruderhof has been established near Montevideo, Uruguay.

The European and North and South American communities, although widely separated geographically, are settlements of people inspired by the same purposes, working together in the closest cooperation for the common task. They have a common purse among them and in addition shipments of clothing and supplies are frequently sent from one community where there is more, to another community which is in need.

OUTREACH

The members of the Bruderhof Communities live simply and maintain an open door for all who wish to live a life of complete brotherhood, regardless of race, nationality or social standing. All who want to become acquainted with community life are welcome for long or short visits, whatever their religious or philosophical outlook.

The members have come from many differing ideologies and traditions into one faith and one common life together, which is based upon the life and teachings of Jesus. For them this is no theological teaching, but a living experience, leading to continual searching in a new way of life. The brotherhoods in each community ask that guests be seeking for an answer to the problems presented by life today and that they join wholeheartedly with the members in this search.

Representatives are sent out to colleges, to cities and to many types of groups as well as to different countries to contact other movements and seeking people and to make the way of brotherly living more generally known through meetings and informal discussions.

Bulletins are published four times a year in English, German, Spanish, Dutch and Esperanto (**The Plough**) and in addition an annual series of Plough pamphlets on leading issues of our day is being introduced. Pamphlets, leaflets, circular letters and books are also published.

Workcamps

Workcamps for young people are often planned in the various communities, and in Primavera there have been several work projects with the Paraguayans. In one of these, 100 Paraguayans from 3 villages helped rethatch the hospital roof; another time, people from Primavera helped build a school in a neighboring Paraguayan village.

The first international workcamp at Primavera was held during July, 1958, with 25 young South Americans from several countries participaitng. A North American young person also attended. Others are scheduled subsequently, with the thought that a permanent Study Center may develop there.

Sanatorio Primavera

The hospital, Sanatorio Primavera, serves a poor district surrounding Primavera of some 30,000 Paraguayans and the agricultural program connected with it attacks disease at its roots by improving crops and livestock. This program has its effect on an impoverished population in one of the most underdeveloped countries in the world.

THE BRUDERHOF MOVEMENT

The Bruderhof movement is concerned to make known that community life in its fullest and creative sense is possible and is not restricted to any particular group of people or any special type. It is for the ordinary person, the only condition being a complete dedication of the will to the service of God and man without seeking reward. This means freedom—freedom from fear, from frustration, from conflict and from self—not a freedom which is given once for all—when one pays the price, but a freedom for which one must also fight daily.

These communities are not cut off or isolated from the world, but are meeting places and focal points of a new order.

School Laboratory in Paraguay

Kindergarten Group

Family Group

Sanatorio Primavera

SOME RECENT EXPERIENCES

WOODCREST SERVICE COMMITTEE, Inc.
OAK LAKE
FARMINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA

At the beginning of this year, 1959, JUSTO is a lively, normal child. But it was a very different story two years ago.

On New Year's Eve, 1956, a Paraguayan baby, then 8 months of age, was left on the hospital doorstep. His weight was barely four and a half pounds.

After admission, he opened his eyes, but otherwise did not move. He was unable to suck at first and was fed by pipette. Then he was breast-fed for two weeks by several mothers in the Community.

Soon he was given increasing amounts of cow's milk, egg and other proteins, plus fruits and vegetables in addition to vitamin and iron therapy. In six weeks, when he was 9½ months old, the baby, whom we named JUSTO weighed about eight pounds.

At 18 months, JUSTO was in good condition, but unable to sit alone. He was very active, however, in a reclining position.

One of the families of the Community legally adopted JUSTO. Now, at 32 months of age, JUSTO is beginning to construct sentences and to attend kindergarten.

AUGUSTIN, a lad of 17, with no parents and no money, walked three days to reach the hospital. Upon examination, he was found to have leishmaniosis, a dangerous tropical disease of lesions which spread over the body and never heal of themselves. He received treatment and recovered.

FELIPA, 6 years old, had a serious blood disease with 10% hemoglobin. After two months, with many blood transfusions and adequate nutrition, her body was built up.

HERMINIO, a very thin little boy of 5, arrived too late, with a fatal blood disease. After three months and many blood analyses and transfusions, and consultation with specialists in Asuncion, he failed to recover.

LORENZA, mother of a large family, whose husband had left her, came to Sanatorio Primavera quite destitute, suffering from tuberculosis. She stayed for five weeks before she was able to get proper treatment in Asuncion.

SANATORIO PRIMAVERA is located about 100 miles northeast of Asuncion, 40 minutes by airplane or about 24 hours by truck and boat in favorable weather, and up to 2 days in the rainy season.

Some of the most frequent treatments are for:

MALNUTRITION

TUBERCULOSIS

HOOKWORM

LEISHMANIOSIS

VENEREAL DISEASE

ACCIDENTS

MATERNITY CASES

$5 is the fee for an appendix operation.
$600 maintains a hospital bed for a year.
Equipment, supplies and drugs are constantly needed.

Paraguayan country folk are poor, and often cannot pay for their treatment. Would you like to help Sanatorio Primavera to continue with this much-needed service?

WOODCREST SERVICE COMMITTEE, Inc.
OAK LAKE
FARMINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA

I am enclosing _____ toward the work of Sanatorio Primavera.

I would like to receive the following literature:

- ☐ HOSPITAL IN THE BACKWOODS (picture pamphlet)
- ☐ LIVING TOGETHER (Bruderhof Communities)
- ☐ WORKCAMPS IN SOUTH AMERICA (projects planned to improve the hospital buildings)

Name _____

Address _____

_____

WOODCREST SERVICE COMMITTEE, Inc., is a voluntary agency which implements and co-ordinates the outreach work of the Bruderhof Communities in their various centers. Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes.

VOLUNTEER PROJECTS

Sanatorio Primavera, a hospital built 18 years ago to meet the urgent medical needs of large numbers of rural Paraguayans, is now inadequate. Ecumenical workcamps are planned for July, 1959, and January, 1960. These groups will improve the buildings for this hospital situated in a Bruderhof Community in Primavera, Alto Paraguay.

There will also be volunteer projects in connection with our other Communities. If you are interested, write for further information.

- ☐ PARAGUAY - International Workcamps
- ☐ PARAGUAY - Projects of 3 months to 1 year - teaching and medical helpers.
- ☐ BRUDERHOF COMMUNITIES- Summer or one-month periods in United States (New York, Pennsylvania, or Connecticut), Uruguay, Paraguay, England or Germany.

Workcamps in South America

WOODCREST SERVICE COMMITTEE, Inc.
Farmington, Pennsylvania

PRIMAVERA WORKCAMPS IN PARAGUAY

The July, 1959, International Workcamp will begin the hospital kitchen project.

Participants in the November-December UNESCO Training Project for Latin American workcamp leaders will complete the kitchen building.

Plans for the January, 1960, workcamp are in process.

MAINTENANCE of workcampers will be borne by Woodcrest Service Committee in cooperation with other groups and the volunteers themselves.

TRAVEL FUND - U.S.A.

Some students in the United States have inquired about travel aid to participate in one of our workcamps. Round-trip transportation is about $475 from Miami to Primavera. We would like to begin a special fund for this purpose.

SUMMARY OF WORKCAMP FUNDS NEEDED THIS YEAR

Building Materials	$1000.00
Kitchen Equipment	113.93
Bedding	281.00
Furniture	210.32
Administrative Costs (printing, office, travel)	200.00
Maintenance of campers assumed by WSC	300.00
TOTAL	$2105.25

BREAKDOWN OF EQUIPMENT NEEDED

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT (second item on summary)		$113.93
36 aluminum plates	7.56	
36 soup spoons	2.67	
36 teaspoons	2.00	
36 cups	10.44	
12 serving bowls	12.00	
2 frying pans	2.80	
4 large tea jugs	20.00	
2 knives	6.40	
3 hurricane lamps	5.76	
15 wash bowls	19.20	
12 buckets	20.10	
2 enamel buckets	5.00	
BEDDING (third item on summary)		281.00
72 single sheets	142.00	
72 pillow cases	54.00	
150 yards mattress material (mattresses to be filled with wood shavings)	85.00	

Good used sheets and pillow cases are welcomed.

FURNITURE (fourth item on summary)		210.32
30 beds (wooden frames)	39.60	
Leather strips for beds	40.00	
21 stools	27.32	
30 bedside stools	33.00	
7 small sets of shelves	20.40	
1 large cupboard	50.00	

We are also investigating the possibility of obtaining two CINVA-RAM BLOCK PRESSES to make earth blocks right on the building site. Cost per press at IBEC factory in Virginia is $105.00

WOODCREST SERVICE COMMITTEE, Inc.
Farmington, Pennsylvania

I am enclosing _____ toward the expenses of the Primavera work-camps.

I would like to receive the following literature:

- ☐ HOSPITAL IN THE BACKWOODS (picture brochure)
- ☐ LIVING TOGETHER (Bruderhof Communities leaflet)
- ☐ WE LIVE TOGETHER (leaflet with complete list of literature)

Name _____

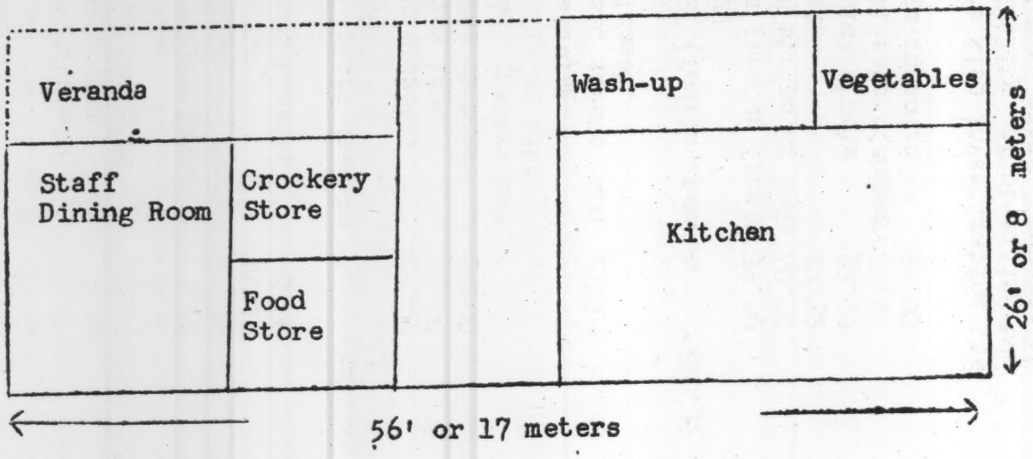
Address _____

WOODCREST SERVICE COMMITTEE, Inc., is a voluntary agency which implements and co-ordinates the outreach work of the Bruderhof Communities in their various centers. Contributions are deductible for U. S. A. income tax purposes.

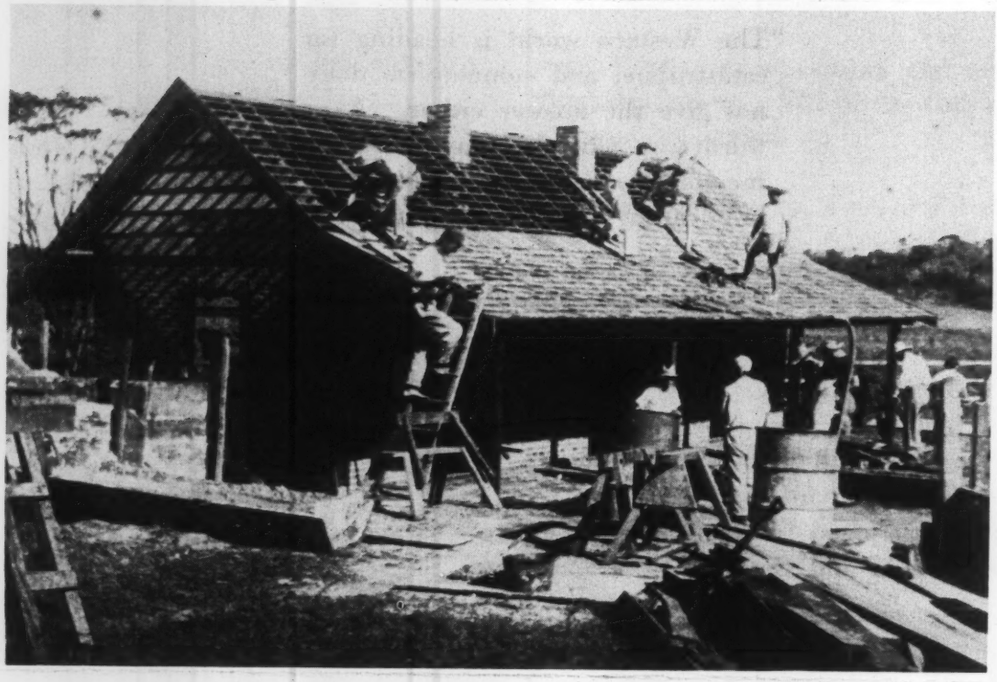
This is an information sheet for contributors and for those who represent organizations and institutions which are interested in our projects.

It is also hoped this mailing will bring funds needed immediately for our hospital and workcamps.

PLAN OF NEW HOSPITAL KITCHEN IN PRIMAVERA. PARAGUAY



Workcamps in South America



Woodcrest Service Committee

Many letters have come from 1958 Workcampers and from others who are interested in workcamps.

A Student Christian Movement secretary from Brazil writes:

"About the camp that was held last July, I can tell you that it was an excellent experience for all our students. They talk only about Paraguay. . . . I have the certain impression that for some of the students this camp contributed to the maturity of their personalities in many respects."

One student participant says in a recent letter:

"I was never so sure of anything in all my life as I am of the results of this camp. I'm not so naive to think in what manner this result will take shape. But whatever shape it takes, in the attitude of expectancy we are in, we will recognize it. . . . Up to now we have known the truth with our heads. What this time has given us is that now we feel the truth with our hearts."

Another workcamper sums up the need thus:

"The Western world is heading for catastrophe, and communism does not give the answer either. A third way must be found and this inevitably consists in a radical application of the Christian teaching."

During January, 1959, five Bruderhof young people who attended the 1958 international workcamp in Paraguay, participated in workcamps in Bolivia and Brazil.

The two who went to Bolivia assisted in clearing land and constructing buildings for a colony of Okinawan refugees which is being established near Santa Cruz.

The three who went to Brazil did renovation and construction work for "Pela e Betania," a church-related social work institution which cares for orphans and for old and mentally sick people. This is located at Taquari, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

Workcampers Roof Isolation House

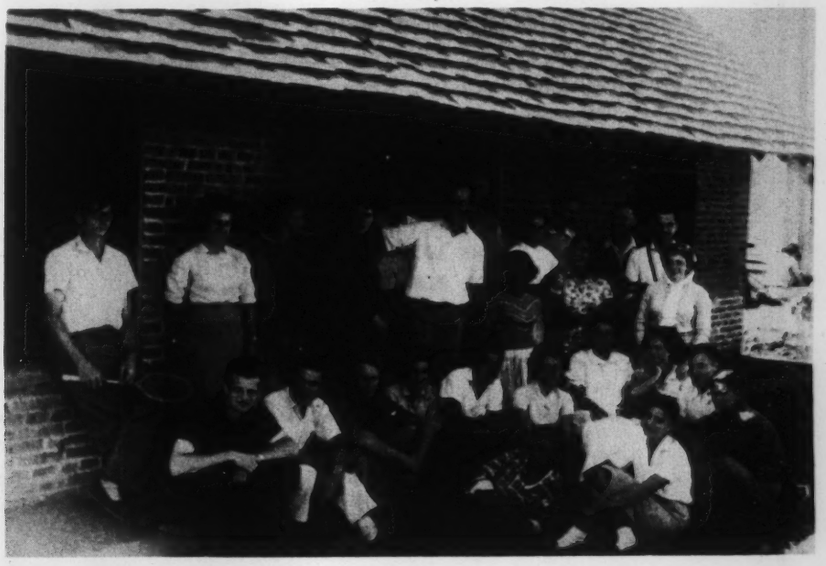
WORKCAMPS IN PARAGUAY

New and significant is the spread of workcamps through Latin America.

The first international workcamp in Paraguay, held at Primavera, was one of the two international workcamps held on the entire continent of South America in the summer of 1958. This was co-sponsored by the Woodcrest Service Committee and the Brazilian Council of Churches in cooperation with the Bruderhof Communities in South America. The 26 participants are now stirring up much interest in their own countries : Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay. One workcamper came from North America.

The building of an Isolation House for Sanatorio Primavera was begun and completed by these volunteers. This is the first new unit of a hospital complex.

Sanatorio Primavera, a hospital built eighteen years ago to meet the urgent medical needs of thousands of rural Paraguayans, is now inadequate. Ecumenical workcamps are planned for July, 1959, and January, 1960. These groups, as well as the participants in the UNESCO Training Project in November-December, 1959, will improve the buildings for this hospital situated in a Bruderhof Community. The World Council of Churches in Geneva is interested in sponsoring the next workcamps.



Workcampers in Front of Completed Project

The International Voluntary Workcamps of UNESCO in Paris are organizing a Latin American Training Project in workcamp methods and techniques. This will be held in Primavera in November/December of 1959.

UNESCO is recruiting candidates who hold responsible positions in youth activities in Latin American countries and who have definite plans for using the experience gained in some active form in the youth movements of their countries. Participants should be high school or college teachers, lecturers in universities or full-time workers in voluntary youth organizations.

UNESCO suggests that some of the Primavera workcampers who made outstanding contributions also train as leaders. Participants will study some of the major problems of students and youth in Latin America in relation to the present changes in society. Therefore, they should have an adequate knowledge of cultural and development programs and of youth and student organizations of their countries. They will also explore how workcamp methods can best be adapted to the needs of Latin America.

Please send application form for service opportunities. I am interested in

_____ Paraguay — International Workcamps

_____ Paraguay — Projects of 3 months to one year — teaching and medical helpers.

_____ Bruderhof Communities — Summer or one-month periods in United States (New York, Pennsylvania, or Connecticut), Uruguay, Paraguay, England or Germany.

Please send the following literature:

_____ Hospital in the Backwoods, Sanatorio Primavera, a picture brochure.

_____ Living Together, pamphlet of Bruderhof Communities.

In North America, mail to:

WOODCREST SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
OAK LAKE
FARMINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA

In South America, mail to:

SOCIEDAD DE HERMANOS
FULGENCIO R. MORENO 132
ASUNCION, PARAGUAY

WOODCREST SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC., is a voluntary agency which implements and coordinates the outreach work of the Bruderhof Communities in their various centers. Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes.

WOODCREST SERVICE COMMITTEE

sponsored

First International Workcamp in Paraguay
held in July, 1958
at Primavera

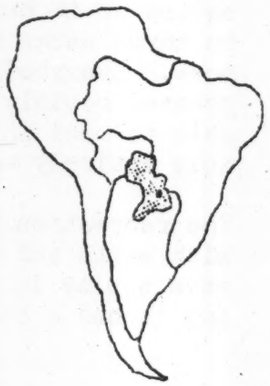
Co-sponsored by the Brazilian Council
of Churches
in cooperation with the Bruderhof Communities
in South America

We would like to share with you something new and significant which swept through a group of young people who came together in a spirit of seeking and expectancy for the first international workcamp in Paraguay. One of the workcampers, T. K., writes, "For our inner preparation we read a book by Richard Schaull called Christianity and the Social Revolution, a book which deals with the social need of our time. There is a chapter in which the question is put, 'Are you ready to be martyred and tormented for the sake of your faith? Are you ready to leave your life? Or would you prefer to be unfaithful to your position when things get difficult?' I could not sleep half the night after reading these words...:"

At one point it looked as if the workcamp would have to be cancelled. All the practical arrangements were carried out by the young people of the communities in very primitive conditions of a backwoods location. The period of preparation was only three and a half months from the time the agreement was made with the committee in Rio de Janeiro to the opening date. On June 4th a letter was written to North America saying, "Just about this time the steers are being lassoed, whose hides will provide the leather strips to put on the wooden frames (when they are made), to supply the beds for the workcampers when they arrive."

In addition, it was extremely difficult to get campers even for three weeks at this time of year, because most young people in all South American countries, except Brazil, were already committed in one way or another. Vacation time down there is in our winter (seasons are the reverse of ours), which is why we are planning our next workcamps for January or February.

The old storehouse in one Primavera village was rebuilt as a big recreation room and for dwelling rooms and on the opening day everything was ready and there was an atmosphere of simplicity and homeliness, of warmth and welcome. The workcampers were between the ages of 19 and 30. Eight came from Brazil, five from Uruguay, one from Argentina and eleven from Paraguay. One participant came from Alabama, her workcamp in Bolivia having been cancelled.



All of these young people were not only keenly aware of the world situation but were deeply disturbed with the problems in their particular part of the world and their responsibility for meeting them. Those from Brazil were acutely concerned because their student organizations are completely in the hands of communists. This does not mean that the majority of students are communists but that the student-unions are communist-dominated. They agreed that their biggest problem is not with students who have turned to communism. It is rather with the many who have turned away from Christianity and communism, disillusioned with both.

These Brazilian young people, profoundly discontented with the status quo, are representative of a large body of young people in their schools and churches. The outlook of Brazilian young people has changed considerably in the last five years, beginning in 1953 - 1954 when books of a number of thinkers in Europe and the United States first began to make an impact.

The leader, J, is president of the student organization in his university and had a good understanding of people and a free approach. He is a student of theology. Among the others who came were W, a fifth-year medical student, who came with many questions and found challenging answers; D, a student of engineering, who was "knocked off his feet" and wondered how he could give himself to conditions he deplored; M, a social worker, who concerned herself with what to do with delinquent children who were won over and asked if the life of community was not the answer; E, another student of theology, who wondered how he could reach men in the city streets through preaching; A, a leader of a youth group of three hundred girls; N and B, teachers; H, a secretary; M, a dietician; A, a watchmaker; J, A, and R, simple and quiet and a good balance for the intellectuals.

Together they arrived at a daily schedule - rising at six; inner meeting and breakfast until seven-fifteen; work until eleven; a half hour for refreshments and work until two, later changed to one-thirty. Dinner, free time, sleep, recreation took until five, then study until supper at seven-fifteen and at nine a meeting.

During study time the book, Christianity and the Social Revolution, was given an important place. There were also reports and studies of the various countries represented in the workcamp.

The work was to build an isolation house for the hospital, Sanatorio Primavera. The site had been levelled and all the building materials carted to it before the workcamp began. The whole house was completed in three weeks and "each tried to do what he was expected to do, and even more. Everybody enjoyed working on the house and that is why it progressed rapidly. The work drew the group close together because we were able to meet in a very informal way. It was a real satisfaction to be able entirely to finish the building."

The recreation was ping pong, volley ball and jolly, spontaneous times with skits and singing and folk dancing. The Primavera young people gave a play in Spanish, a modern version of the medieval, "Everyman", and it had a startling effect.

There were also outings - a trip to Sanatorio Primavera, a day of relaxing at the river "where we sat around a fire and sang until twelve-thirty in the morning and after that discussions still went on. Lots of pranks also belonged to the experience."

Then there was a walk to Carolina, the nearest village, to see how the people of the country live - they were some of the people for whom the hospital was being built. Shelter for these Paraguayans is a one-room hut, thatched, crowded, unheated, unventilated, sometimes with only two walls. "The next day an old woman came quite a long way to bring us a sack of sweet oranges to express her thanks to us for coming from so far away to build the hospital.

"Some had charge of the practical side and clearing up; others of recreation and outings, a few of singing and one or two for meetings. All problems and differences among us were promptly brought out into the open and thoroughly worked out. There was a great longing that every individual should be included in our group experience and with love and care we succeeded. The problems and needs of each participant were really tackled and each was taken seriously. As a group and as individuals we fought through to the roots of many tensions and difficulties. A deep comradeship and mutual respect and concern were experienced and we were bound together and shared everything."

There was the mistake on the part of Primavera of not adequately preparing the campers in advance for holding a workcamp in the framework of a living community. The experience, therefore, came as a shock as well as a challenge. Also at suppers in the communal dining room, in which workcampers participated, there were readings which were so deep and disturbing that for a time the workcamp study program broke down and a number of campers missed their meetings because they were feeling exhausted. Too serious a contact between community members and campers was sought too soon. This mistake was immediately tackled and with patience resolved, with the result that a firm basis was found for relationships between community members and workcampers.

Right from the beginning it was evident that all the campers came with a desire to seek below the surface. The time was very short, too short, but a heart-to-heart contact was given to those who came from widely varying backgrounds and who had very different personalities. The camp was a decisive experience for all - as several expressed it, "A seed was planted in the heart and what the fruits will be, only God knows." One writes, "It was amazing to see how people can change in three weeks. Several were changed completely. It was nothing we could do - it was something given to us." And another, "The free and genuine relationships within the group which did not tolerate any exclusive friendships was so refreshing and wonderful." And still another, "The Western world is heading for catastrophe, and communism does not give the answer either. A third way must be found and this inevitably consists in a radical application of the Christian teaching."

On the last day, after a festive meal in the dining room, there was a meeting around a campfire where all expressed thankfulness and their longing for mankind and a desire to follow the call they had seen. One

of the Primavera young people wrote, "We stood together and listened, talked and sang far into the night. One can say that these weeks brought a fresh wind to Primavera and that this wind should move us on and that we should allow ourselves to be moved by it into new lands and new circles and be confronted with many people and their problems. For most of us it was hard to take leave. We took the workcampers to Rosario where they left by boat for Asuncion. I hardly ever experienced such a farewell. Everyone found a word of joy and thankfulness. I want to stress again the wonderful comradeship. That was our experience, but it is impossible to put it into words."

* *

Woodcrest Service Committee
Farmington, Pa.

I would like further literature on the
Woodcrest Service Committee _____

I am interested in attending a workcamp in 1959 _____ 1960 _____

Name _____

Address _____

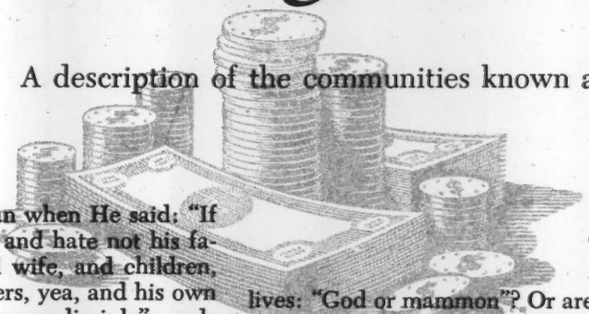
_____

Primavera may be reached by plane, either through Buenos Aires or Sao Paulo.
The journey takes two - four days; the cost is approximately $600 round trip via Buenos Aires; $750 via Sao Paulo.

* *

All Things in Common

A description of the communities known as The Society of Brothers



by Eberhard C. H. Arnold

What did Jesus mean when He said: "If any man come to me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple"; and: "Sell all that thou hast . . . and come, follow me"?

There are men and women today, inside and outside the traditional churches, who feel deeply disquieted about the present state of the world. They ask themselves again and again, "What is wrong with our Western civilization, professedly Christian, which has produced the monstrosity of nuclear weapons and which is responsible for two world wars in less than half a century, with the loss of millions of lives?"

This question is a serious one, and can be amplified by many others. How was it possible, for instance, that such an ugly and sinister figure as Adolf Hitler could seize and hold power, unleashing war and methodically murdering millions of Jews? What about communism? Are we not responsible for its unspeakable crimes, because of our materialism and selfish greed? Can we show a better way, or will the present East-West tension lead to yet another gigantic war, which will not only maim, cripple, kill, and starve millions of people, innocent and guilty alike, but which might well destroy all life on this planet?

To many it seems that we are living in an apocalyptic age, an age very similar to that of Noah, when nobody seemed to care and everything appeared to go on "normally"—yet destruction overcame them all.

What can we do in this situation? Is it enough if we try to defend "our Christian values," to preserve the "heritage" handed down to us from generation to generation? Or will the concern for our own personal salvation be a force powerful enough to stem the tide of destructiveness which threatens to engulf and submerge us all with increasing momentum? And if not, is there a power so mighty as to reverse the nihilistic trend of our age?

We are challenged by the seriousness of contemporary events and are asked to take stock ourselves as to where we stand. Whom are we actually serving with our lives: "God or mammon"? Or are we trying to serve both? Jesus said that this cannot be done. Are we using our time and energies to increase our own influence, our own wealth? Are we craving for our own security and that of our next of kin, or are we concerned with the new order of all things which Jesus, the prophets, and the apostles called "the kingdom of God"?

Questions like these make a strange beginning to an article about the communities of the Society of Brothers, insignificant as they are in comparison with the magnitude of the problems we are facing today. Yet it was just questions like these which started these people on the great venture of community living. They felt a profound sense of disquietude and inner turmoil about the situation and their part in it, and in their anguish of heart they heard a clear call to leave everything, sell everything, surrender everything to God, to divest themselves of all personal privileges and of all human power, as a prerequisite to the doing of God's will. This is what they realized:

We are standing face to face with an "either/or" decision. The horrible threat of self-inflicted destruction has its root in sin. Sin is both the sum total and the wicked fruit of our individual selfishness, our lack of faith, our lack of love, our fear. Sin is a demonic power which destroys life in all its forms and manifestations: physical, emotional and spiritual. It must be destroyed at the root by a power greater and stronger than death: the power of life and resurrection of life.

Separation, division, and hostility can only be overcome by its opposite: community. Community as the fellowship of believers who have become one, through the redeeming and liberating power of Christ.

To this power the early Christians opened themselves at the time of Pentecost when the Spirit of God descended upon them. Through this creative Spirit they were "of one heart and of one soul . . . and had all things common." They were given authority to loose and to bind, power over sick minds and sick bodies. They were a martyr church. Because Jesus had died for men, they gave their own lives for Him as a testimony to His victory over death and in unbending loyalty to His commandments.

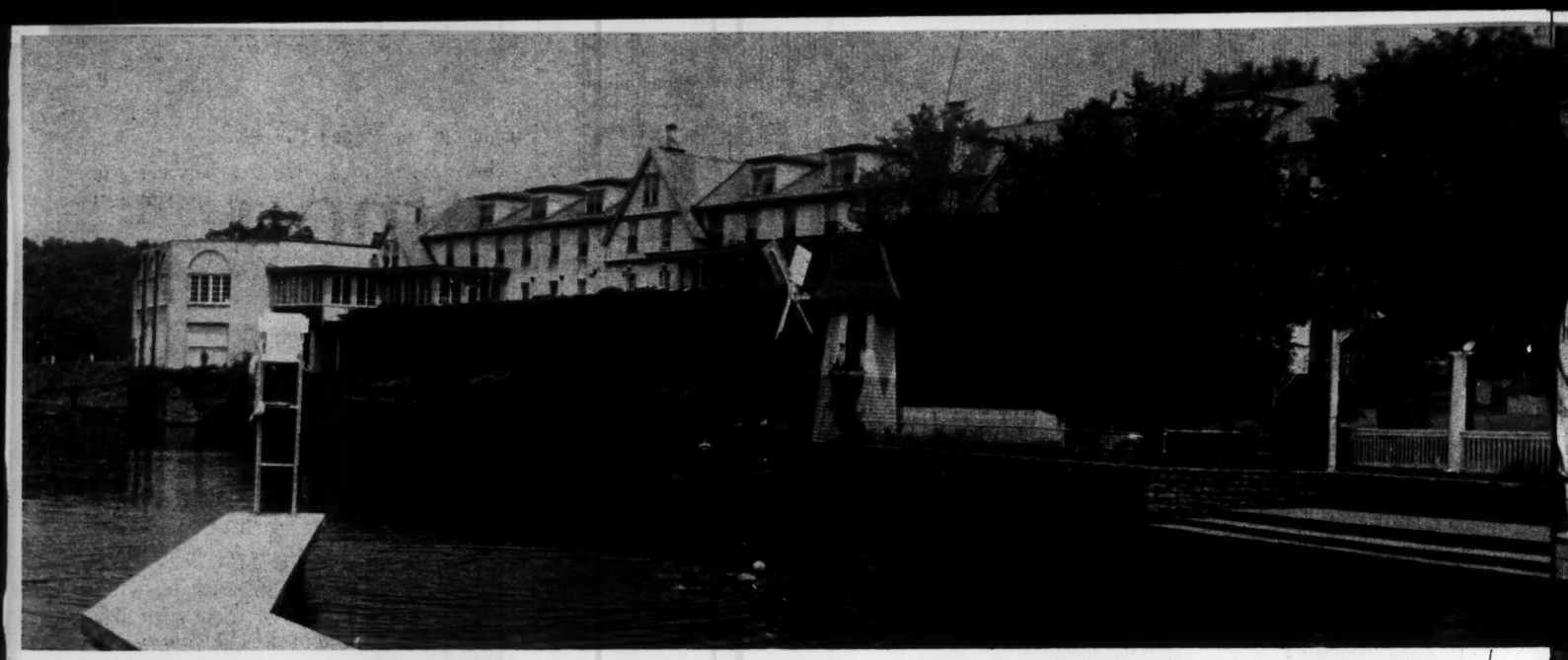
Why were they able to receive this power and to manifest its presence through their lives? Because they were unrestrictedly open to the Spirit, because they had surrendered themselves, all they were and all they had, to God and to their brothers. They were thus able to fulfill the two supreme laws: "Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, . . . soul, . . . and mind," and "Love thy neighbour as thyself," and to obey the commandment of their Master: "Love one another." Jesus' prayer became reality among them: "that they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that thou hast sent me."

The members of the Bruderhof communities know that this radical and revolutionary attitude of the early Christians is needed today. The spiritual power which arises out of this complete surrender to God is the only force by which contemporary man can resist and overcome the tremendous onslaught of destructiveness threatening his very existence. To expect the Kingdom to come means to do the will of God and by His grace and power to realize the love, which is the nature of the Kingdom here and now, as a testimony to life in the midst of a world of death.

To the prophetic vision of the believer, the agonies of present-day society are but the birth pangs of the coming age of peace and justice. He knows that the impending catastrophe is a call to repentance: ". . . but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." There is no other way, no other remedy. "Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

Longing for Redemption

The Society of Brothers as a 20th century movement does not want to form a new sect or denomination. Its members



Home of the Oak Lake community of the Society of Brothers near Farmington, Pa.

long for nothing else and nothing more, and put up a constant struggle for nothing less, than to be open to the same regenerating and revolutionizing Spirit which ruled over the lives of the early Christians. They do not want this as a privilege or for their own sakes, but for the sake of the witness which needs to be made in this generation. Their deep longing is for the redemption of the whole world. They feel that what is needed today is a true prophetic church, a people of God called out from all the nations to give a testimony to the world in word and deed.

Community of life, of work, of goods, community of the table and of worship is only one, although the most conspicuous aspect of this witness to the world. Others are of equal importance: nonresistance, love to one's enemies and the overcoming of national, racial, cultural and other barriers which separate men from one another and lead to oppression and bloodshed, simplicity, frankness in mutual correction and admonition, truthfulness which makes the swearing of oaths both unnecessary and evil, purity in the relationship of the sexes and the faithfulness of Christian marriage. Above all: love, joy and peace in the Holy Spirit!

Recently the Society of Brothers founded a new community settlement or Bruderhof, at Oak Lake (the former "Gorley's Lake Hotel") in Farmington, Pennsylvania. Eighteen families and several unmarried folks, in all some one hundred and twenty men, women and children moved there from North Dakota and New York State in mid-July. The main reason for their move from North Dakota, where the group had lived in community in the sense of the commitment described above since 1955, was the growing realization that their isolated geographical location and the severe climatic conditions prevailing in North Dakota were a serious obstacle to the missionary task of outreach, the mainspring of their life as a community.

The members of the Bruderhof at Oak Lake come from many different walks of life. Several joined the movement during the period before the second World War and had been active in other Bruderhof communities in Europe and the Americas for many years since. Others broke away from the traditional Hutterites recently, because they were seeking for a living, Christ-centered fellowship-church, because of their concern for modern man and his destiny, and their zeal for a vigorous missionary outreach.

A good many of the Oak Lake brothers and sisters are modern Americans, for the most part young, who felt utterly dissatisfied with the sterility and selfishness of their former middle-class existence. They had been shaken up by the catastrophe of the last war and the hideous reality of the atom bomb. Most of them had been pacifists and C.O.'s. They belonged to various denominations, such as Brethren, Quaker, Baptist, Presbyterian, and others. A number of them tried community life in less clearly defined idealistic settlements and had become disillusioned because of the lack of a clear foundation characteristic to these groups. Others again have grown up in the Bruderhof communities from childhood and later accepted this way of life as their personal inner vocation.

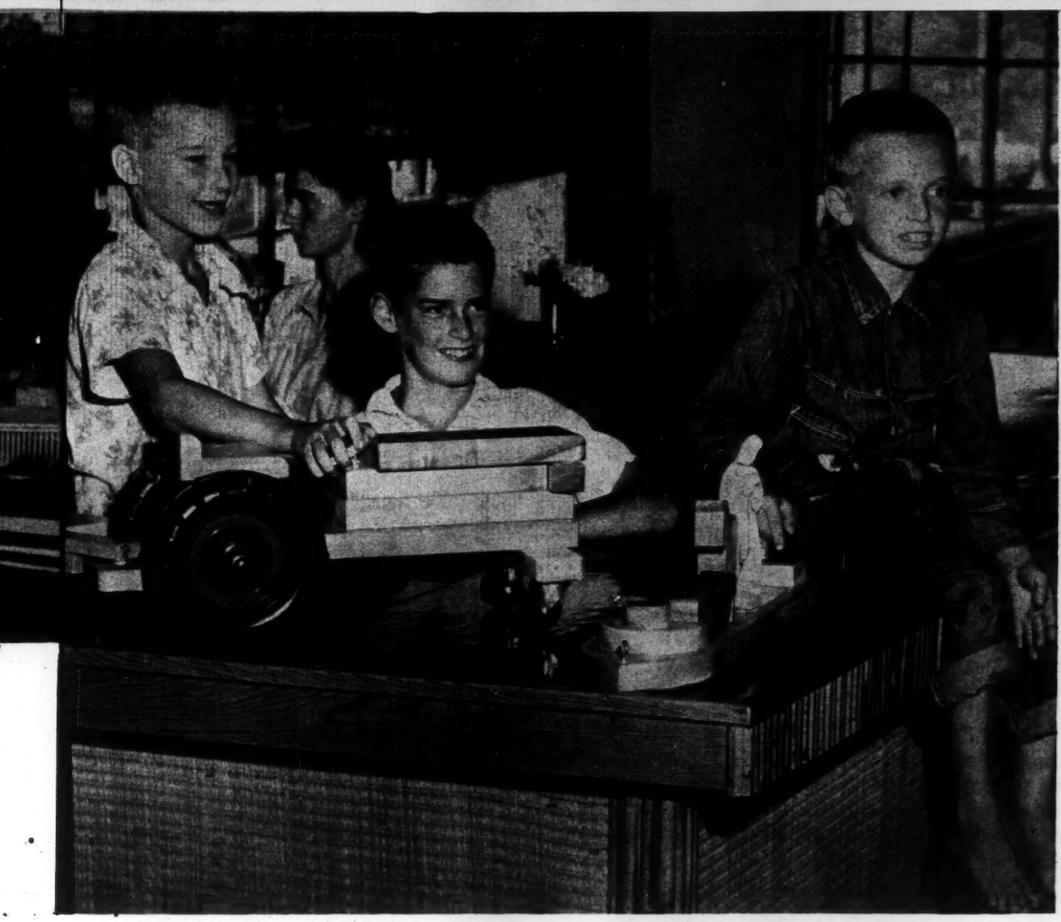
The young Oak Lake Bruderhof has eight sister communities, of which one, Woodcrest near Rifton, is located in the neighboring State of New York. There are four centers of community life in Paraguay, and one Bruderhof community each in Uruguay, England, and Germany. Altogether there are more than 1,200 people (adults and children) living in the communities of the Society of Brothers in these various countries. They know themselves as members of one large family and practice complete sharing, also between the various communities, of all their resources; spiritual, economic, or other. The Bruderhof communities are experiencing a continuous growth and expansion owing to the increasing number of people who feel called to this way of life. As a result of this the Wheathill Bruderhof in England is planning to establish a daughter community near London this fall.

The same as is the case with all the communities of the Society of Brothers, the new Oak Lake Bruderhof in Farmington, Pennsylvania, has an open door for all people who wish to stay with the community for longer or shorter periods of common work and common seeking in the spirit of true fellowship.

The members will earn their living by the manufacture and sale of "Community Playthings," educational equipment for group occupation of children, in conjunction with their sister community at Woodcrest, Rifton, New York. Literature on the Bruderhof communities and the publications of their publishing house in England, including *The Plough*, the quarterly of the Bruderhof Communities, and *Peter Rideman's Confession of Faith* can be obtained from the Brothers in Farmington, Pennsylvania.

The Brothers have their own community school at Oak Lake for the education of the community's children up to the eighth grade. Older children attend the local high and vocational schools. The younger children are cared for during working hours in the communal baby room, toddler room, and kindergarten.

Mealtimes at midday and in the evening



Bruderhof children playing in the former bar at Oak Lake community house, Farmington, Pa.

are held in common, and are regarded as an expression of true Christian fellowship. The evening is used for inner meetings or meetings of the brotherhood when full members decide on current action in all matters concerning the life and witness of the community, whether they be practical, educational, cultural, economic, or other. There are regular household meetings where also guests and younger members of the household attend. Communal singing is one of the best-liked activities of the group, practiced during meetings and at mealtimes. Members are frequently outside the community in speaking engagements and visiting with groups and friends in various parts of the country. This is often combined with sales trips for Community Playthings.

Family life is a very vital part of the community life at Oak Lake, as in all other Bruderhof communities. Sufficient time is given for the families to be together daily. The smaller units of the families are regarded as living cells of the larger organic body of the church-community. Thus the family is of deep spiritual significance as an integral part of the witness for unity to the world, just at this time of an ever-increasing divorce rate and the deterioration of family life. The creative love and steadfast loyalty of husband and wife in marriage are a symbol of the indestructible unity of God with His people, of Christ with His church, pointing to its full consummation in the Kingdom to come. Yet the highest loyalty always belongs to Christ and His church, to which marriage and the family are subordinated.

The new community group at Farmington was very well received by the neighborhood. It is hoped that a good relationship will result. The Brothers feel it to be their task and responsibility to give a witness of a truly brotherly life, both to their neighborhood and to all who can be reached farther afield.

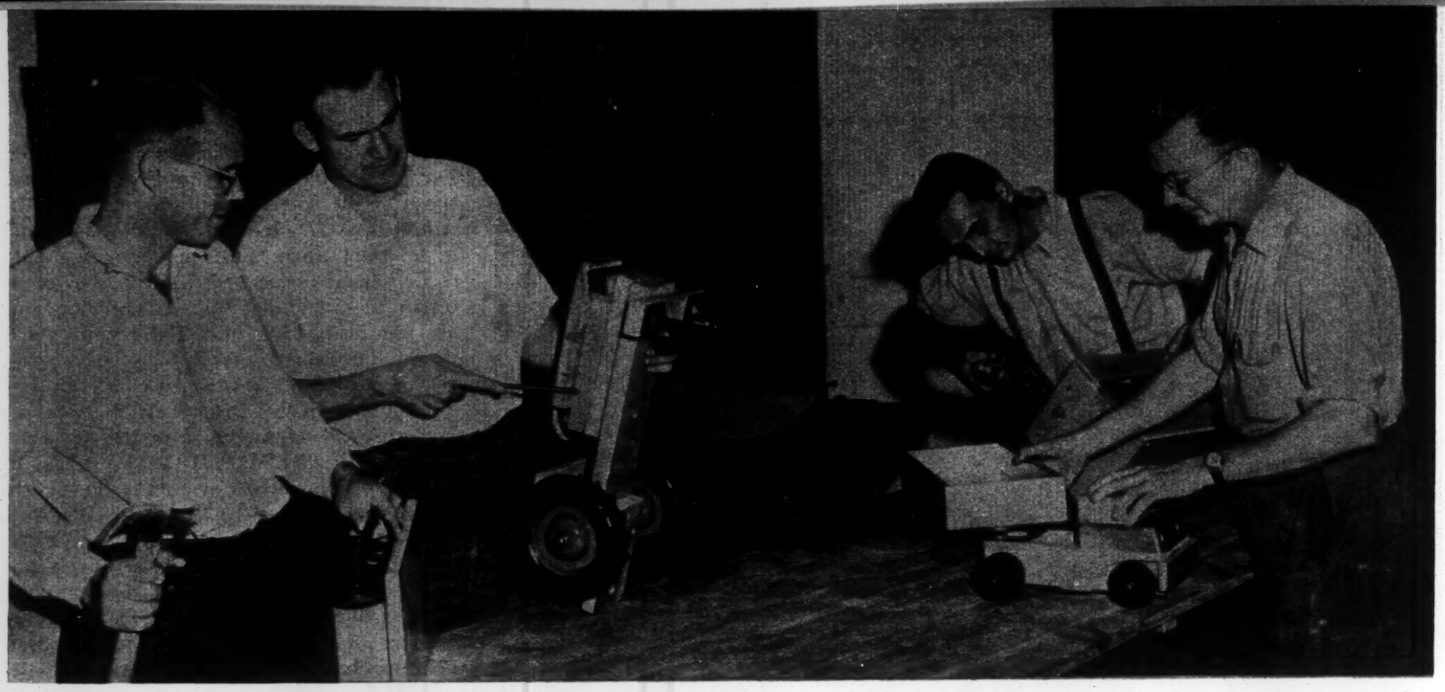
Similar to the Peace Churches

There are many similarities between the faith and practice of the Bruderhof and those of the so-called "peace churches" in America, which have their historical roots in the Anabaptist and Quaker movements of earlier centuries. Yet there has been no direct historical line of descendance and any similarities are due to the same spirit producing the same fruit.

The Bruderhof movement came into being spontaneously, as a result of the seeking arising in Germany through the catastrophe of the first World War, especially in the German Youth Movement. The early beginners gathered in the little village of Sannerz, near Frankfort on Main in 1920, and later founded the Rhoenbruderhof south of Fulda. One of the early members, Eberhard Arnold, was particularly active in spreading the idea of early Christian community through his lectures and writings. Several of his works have been published in the English language.[1]

Already in the early years of the community in Germany, the group was much impressed by the writings and testimonies of the early Anabaptists and early Quakers, but also by other spiritual movements like that of the Moravians at the time of Zinzendorf. Contacts were made with the contemporary descendants of these historical movements. For a time a serious attempt was made to work in close coalition with present-day Hutterites. These attempts came to tragic failure, due to a fundamental difference in outlook. Briefly, the Brothers felt that Christ demands a full surrender of *all* privileges, even if these be "communitarian," that the message of the Gospel is not one of sterile traditionalism and legalistic conservatism, but a living, vital, revolutionary Gospel which should be spread through missionary outreach. It proved impossible to revitalize and reinstate modern Hutterite orthodoxy to this radical outlook once held by their own ancestors in Moravia.

A family group at Oak Lake. The schedule calls for families to eat together at least once daily.



Assembling "Community Playthings" in the workshop at Oak Lake. The society's economic contribution is in the form of these sturdy toys.

The attempt to join forces with present-day Hutterites grew out of the profound impact the testimony and life of the early Moravian Anabaptist communities of the 16th and early 17th centuries made on the new movement of the Society of Brothers. For has there been a more powerful witness since early Christian times than that of these early communitarian Anabaptists who called themselves simply "Brothers"? Perhaps the early Friends at the time of George Fox might be compared to them, yet they never gathered in communities, although their concept of the church as a "gathered people" clearly pointed in that direction.

The early Hutterians had more than one hundred flourishing communal households in South Moravia and Northern Hungary, some of these "Bruderhoefe" numbering more than 500 inhabitants. Their Biblical clarity and Spirit-directed realism will always remain a challenge and an encouragement to the earnest seeker for the truth. Recently some of Ulrich Stadler's writings of 1537 on community were published in volume XXV of Christian Classics: *Spiritual and Anabaptist Writers* by the S.C.M. Press in London. Stadler was one of the earliest "Servants of the Word" of the Moravian Communitarians. The *Mennonite Quarterly Review* published the article on "True Surrender and Christian Community of Goods" written in 1577 by Peter Walpot.[2] For Stadler and Walpot, as spokesmen of the communitarian Anabaptists in Moravia, Christian community of goods was a natural and necessary fruit of *Love*, a genuine expression in deed and action of the new creation given to men by the Holy Spirit; it was no outward form or economic expediency.

The persistence of the early "Brothers" in the face of severe persecution and their unabated courage to suffer and die for their faith is bound to make a deep impression on the serious student of their history. Their loyal and enthusiastic acceptance of the way of Christ in community found its classic expression not only in their well-organized Bruderhof communities with their industries and their progressive schools and medical centers, but above all in their unrelenting missionary efforts and their outstandingly rich literature of teachings, epistles, confessions, songs, and historical records, which is unrivaled by another Anabaptist group of the earlier periods.

One of the strongest links connecting the Society of Brothers with the historic peace churches has not only been their descendance from the great spiritual movements of the 16th and 17th centuries, but their continued testimony against war and their active relief and peace education programs, as carried out by the Mennonite Central Committee, the American Friends Service Committee, and the Brethren Service Commission. It is worth noting in this context that it was through the help of the Mennonite Central Committee that the Brothers found a home in Paraguay when they had to leave England in 1940-41 on account of the war. This will always be gratefully remembered by them, along with the active support given by Brethren, Friends, and Mennonites towards the building of the hospital at Primavera, the community settlement of the Brothers in Paraguay. This hospital now treats ten thousand cases annually, mostly from the poor peasant class of the surrounding rural area.

All Men Should Be Brothers

Christian community is a practical demonstration in terms of everyday living, that all men should be brothers, members of one family—the family of God. The entrance to this fellowship of believers is through the narrow gate of surrender. Without repentance there can be no new life of love and unity. We must step out of darkness into light. Our citizenship should be that of the future Kingdom, not of the world. Yet we are called to be a light to the world. "Light is in itself of no use, neither is salt or leaven, but their use is in relationship to others. Even so with us—not our benefit, but that of others is demanded of us" (Peter Walpot). In order to attain this goal we must take heed of these words by the same writer: "He is not worthy of Christ who loves more than Christ his parents and relatives, his own soul . . . for all the more does it follow that he that loves his own possessions more than Christ who says: 'Sell all that thou hast and give it to the poor' is absolutely unworthy of Christ. . . . He in whom Christ lives has nothing of his own where to lay his head. With him in whom Christ lives it is a case of 'All that is mine is thine, and what is thine is mine.' Yea, he in whom Christ lives shares what little bread and what few fish he has and possesses, with the four thousand and five thousand."[3]

1. See special edition of *The Plough*, Autumn, 1953. Also: Eberhard Arnold: "The Early Christians," "The Peace of God," "The Individual and World Need," "God and Anti-God," "The Hutterian Brothers."

2. A reprint can be obtained for 25¢ at the Society of Brothers, Rifton, New York, or Farmington, Pennsylvania.

3. Quoted from "True Surrender and Christian Community of Goods," Peter Walpot, 1577, edition 1957, pp. 12, 14 and 45.

Reprinted from the December, 1957, issue of "Christian Living." Printed in U.S.A.

Arnold Frank

February 27, 1959

Dear Mr. Arnold:

I have your letter of January 30th. Please forgive the delay in replying to it. I was completely deluged with correspondence.

Unfortunately, your article "Blessed are the Humble" will not be put to use on my broadcasts. My evening radio 7:45 news deals with day-to-day news, and PERSON TO PERSON and SMALL WORLD consist of interviews and discussions.

Sincerely,

Mr. Frank J. Arnold
27 N. 7th Street
Phoenix, Arizona

mcc

Ret'd article

27 N. 7th St.,
Phoenix, Ariz.,
Jan. 30, 1959.

Mr. Edw. R. Murrow,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Ave,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

With the enclosed article "Blessed are the Humble", having sufficient worth to be of much interest to all who seek greater and truer philosophic and psychological knowledge on how to obtain a greater quality of happiness out of life, and a sounder scientific ethical basis for the building of peace upon earth and good will among men, might you wish to read this distinctive work, with full copyright protection to the author, on one of your special broadcasts?

If not, I also enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for the manuscripts' return.

Yours truly
Frank J. Arnold

Aronowicz, S.

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May 22, 1958

Dear Sir:

In less than three months, American industry will be on parade in the Soviet at the American Fair in Moscow, Gorky Park. This production is devoted entirely to United States producers and their products. Over three million Soviet citizens will have opportunity to judge us by what they see.

We are coordinating the fashion aspects of the Fair and those products related thereto. By way of illustration: a characteristic three-room apartment will be set up, and a typical American family will be shown going through a typical day.

I would very much like to tell you what we have done and our plans for the next few intensive weeks of preparation. Of some pertinence in this request for some of your very busy time may be the fact that I just returned from the Soviet. In this connection, I believe that I know the Russian average family, and how we can avoid the pitfalls of our presentations in Brussels.

Will you be good enough to look through the two pieces of printed matter which may elaborate upon our project.

Yours very truly,

S. Aronowicz

S. Aron

enclosure (2)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
W C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

2 in a Family Join Talents In Designs

By AGNES ASH

A GIRL who started her little brother off on a fashion career later followed in his footsteps. Now they have joined talents to become a design team.

Belle and Will Saunders, children of a retired hotel manager, are combining their business lives to create clothes for Abe Schrader. Belle has been with Mr. Schrader for five years. Will joined the dress manufacturer a few weeks ago.

The "dressmaking" Saunders went into the fashion trade about twenty-five years ago. At that time, Belle was working as a statistical secretary on Wall Street. During her free time, she copied dresses from fashion magazines for neighborhood friends. She charged $4.

Will, then 17 years old, became interested in his sister's part-time job and showed an aptitude for sketching. He decided he would like to become a fashion designer. The two teenagers put their heads together and agreed that Will could best break into the business by going to California, where the competition would not be as rough as it was in New York.

Sister Finances Trip

Belle financed the trip and kept sending money to Will until he obtained a job sketching in a small custom shop. By the time Will was 19, he was ready to try Seventh Avenue.

He did not come home a conquering hero, but did manage to find work on the design staff of a junior dress house. Not long thereafter, the head designer was scheduled to go to Paris to see the fashion collections, but she became ill at the last minute. Will was rushed through the passport routine as her replacement.

Belle went to the bon voyage party given for her brother. One look at the champagne, the band and the crowds waving good-by and she concluded that her career in Wall Street was too dull. She called the office, told them that her father was ill and resigned.

Within a week, Belle was working as a sketcher with the International Dress Company, now defunct.

The two Saunders kept their personal lives close—even living in the same apartment house. But their business paths never crossed. Belle designed "misses" dresses; Will did junior clothes.

When Mr. Schrader began looking for another designer to add to his staff, he thought of Will, whom he had met socially. Mr. Schrader believed the Saunders could work together without any "family arguments." Will accepted and moved over to his sister's territory.

—Separate Workrooms

The designers have separate workrooms and each has a separate staff that stitches up samples. There is a great deal of running back and forth to consult on ideas for new lines.

When asked if they ever disagreed, Will replied:

"Oh, yes. And we both have strong convictions. When this happens we just follow our own idea through and it stands or falls on its own. No hard feelings."

Looking over the collection, it is impossible to tell which Saunders is responsible for which design. Both do high-waisted dresses. Both tried dresses that have no waist but a flounce that begins at the knees. The entire group—from costume suits to cocktail dresses—has a surprising degree of continuity.

New Fashions to Tide One Over at the Beach

Above: Stripes of orange, brown and yellow stretch across a shirt of drip-dry cotton and Dacron. $10.29. Matching Bermuda shorts are orange. They are $8.41.

Right: Green straw cone with built-in eye visor is for "mad hatters." $5.59.

Above: Blue and white cotton one-piece playsuit is divided at new low torso line with red fabric belt. $7.47. All clothes shown are from Macy's-by-the-Sea Shop.

Market Basket For Week-End

The prices of the following good food buys are those most generally prevailing here. They are reported by the city's Department of Markets as the result of surveys of chain and independent stores:

Meat and Fish	
Beef:	
Chopped beef	49c lb.
Chuck steak	69c lb.
Liver	65c lb.
Smoked tongue	55c lb.
Fish:	
Butterfish	45c lb.
Flounders (large)	45c lb.
Porgies	30c lb.
Lamb:	
Shoulder (cross-cut)	53c lb.
Breast and shank	25c lb.
Pork:	
Loin roast	69c lb.
Smoked calis	53c lb.
Smoked ham (regular)	65c lb.
Fruit and Vegetables	
Asparagus	23c lb.
Apples (eating)	19c lb.
Bananas	15c lb.
Beans	19c lb.
Cabbage (white)	12c lb.

Food: Shopping Guide

Price Level Continues to Be High—Only Two Meats Below 65c a Pound

THE news for bargain-hungry food consumers is that prices continue at extremely high levels. This is especially true at meat counters.

Most meat cuts this week-end are priced at 95 cents to $1.59 a pound. Only two—veal shoulder roast and smoked pork calis—are listed below 65 cents a pound.

Red meat fanciers will find porterhouse steak at $1.29 a pound, or 19 cents a pound more than it was at this time last year; sirloin steak at $1.10, or 12 cents higher, and round steak at $1.19, or 20 cents a pound more.

In lamb, two cuts have declined slightly in cost. Rib chops are down 4 cents to $1.05 a pound and legs of lamb are off 6 cents to 69 cents a pound.

Scattered special features in chain stores include legs of lamb at 67 cents a pound and pork loins at 33 cents to 55 cents a pound.

At the poultry counter offerings include ducklings at 33 cents to 43 cents a pound. Frying chickens are 33 cents a pound in one major chain.

Fish prices are more attractive than they were last week. A decline of 5 cents a pound is noted on favorites, such as bluefish, codfish steaks, cod fillets, smelts and whiting. Flounder fillets are down 6 cents a pound. Cod, flounder, king mackerel and sea scallops are in good supply.

Thrifty shoppers should include eggs in their food budget this week-end. Large ones are selling for 59 cents a dozen and mediums are 55 cents.

The best buys among vegetables are New Jersey and California asparagus at about 23 cents a pound; fresh snap beans at 19 cents a pound; tender green squash of the popular Italian variety and spinach. The first arrivals from Florida cornfields are definitely for splurging only. This vegetable is $1.20 or more a dozen.

Fresh fruit prices are mostly unchanged from last week. Rhubarb and pineapples are both plentiful and reasonably priced. The best buys continue to be bananas, oranges and grapefruit.

Silver, Porcelains For Brides Offered

With June approaching, wedding fashions start pouring in, bringing with them the age-old problem of the appropriate gift.

Whether it be a museum quality silver punch bowl by Simon Pantin for $22,000 or a pair of Staffordshire dogs for $45, S. Wyler, Inc., 713 Madison Avenue, may prove a great help to the guest list.

A new shipment that has just been uncrated includes a varied collection of silver and porcelains at prices that are equally varied.

A rare pair of ever-useful shell dishes—they are in Irish silver rather than the traditional porcelain—makes a handsome twosome. A white porcelain basket with gracefully pierced sides has a center motif of red cherries contrasted with a purple plum.

A copy of an antique bowl in English plate—it is octagon in shape—has a solid architectural quality about it. Other silver and plate reproductions include a selection of wire bread baskets, salt and pepper shakers and bar accessories.

New Spray-On Varnish

A new product in the work-made-easy department is a spray-on varnish for table tops and other pieces of furniture. Packaged in an areosol container, it leaves no brushmarks and dries to a rubbed-effect finish that is said to resist heat and alcohol. Called Krylon Satin Finish All-Purpose Varnish Spray, it costs $1.69 for a sixteen-ounce can. It is available at the S. D. Jacobs Company, 749 Avenue of the Americas.

IN OR OUT? A group of table settings and vignettes on view at Lord & Taylor stresses the indoor and outdoor living theme. Shown here are an ottoman and table of rattan bound with rawhide that are both decorative and practical for either the terrace or living room. The "Atrium Living" settings also show how metal and wood furnishings can serve either area. Ideas on texture and color dominate.

A Family Album Inspires Designs For Wear in Sun

WITH women looking like children this season, Greta Plattry, long established as a designer of women's sportswear, found it easy to backtrack a bit and design some clothes for girls—her first such attempt in seventeen years. Her summer collection of sportswear and swimwear for all ages was shown yesterday at Best & Co.

Miss Plattry, who once created knitwear for children, will not manufacture the tiny sizes. This will be done for her by Johnston of Dallas. The finished products will be available exclusively at Best's.

This sportswear designer does not like her things to be called "mother and daughter." Her reason: "This is a family affair. Even the aunts and the cousins can get in on it."

Miss Plattry prefers to call her collection "Tintype." She went through an old family album and found herself, plus assorted cousins, on the north shore resorts in Germany. The no-waist dresses being worn then gave her inspiration for the collection she is now showing.

Predicts Revolution

Miss Plattry predicts that there will be a complete revolution in every woman's fall wardrobe.

"The easy fitting dress has really taken hold," she said, adding that she would continue with the theme next season.

As for the present, beach dresses are the newest forms of sun clothes. Blue striped madras cotton made little slipover chemise dresses. Underneath were closely fitted sun shorts. The dress was slightly covered up except for the short, short hemline that allowed much leg to show. The dress and shorts are available in both misses' and children's sizes.

A pink and white floral-printed terry cloth made a pullover top and matching shorts. Miss Plattry even went into millinery here, designing a "dry-off" hat to match. The hat was a draped, hair-line revealing turban.

Miss Plattry has always excelled in "peasant" skirts and blouses. This year she made them again, but flared them out at the sides so that they take on a "trapeze" look.

The price range of Plattry designs is $6.95 to $39.95.

Fashion Events

Wednesday, April 30

Abraham & Straus (3 P. M.)—Maternity fashions will be shown in the restaurant on the fourth floor. Tea and sandwiches will be served. Tickets may be purchased in the maternity shop on the third floor. Admission is 95 cents.

Monday, May 5

Saks Fifth Ave. (1-4 P. M.)—Anne Fogarty's "misses" summer collection will be modeled informally in the Young Elite Shop on the seventh floor.

Black Suits In the Swim

THINGS are going swimmingly in Bond's Vacation Shop, especially for the woman who wonders whether she can afford a holiday after she has bought her holiday clothes.

For the woman who swims only two weeks out of the year, yet feels she cannot get by for that interval with fewer than two swim suits, Bond's is really utopia. Prices start at $8.98, a trifle these days. Sizes go up to 44.

But price is not the only virtue of these swim suits. The styling is excellent and the fit is remarkable. The inner foundations, part and parcel of more expensive swim suits, are present in nearly every garment.

Fabrics range from lisle knit to Lastex. Patterns include paisleys, plaids and stripes. And, although the colors include white, cherry and all shades of blue, it is no secret that Bond's is partial to black.

There is a black Hellanca and Lastex sheath that looks like a nubby knit. A classic sheath, it is fastened in back with jet buttons and faced with a crescent of black Lastex at the neckline. A faille Lastex suit with a square neckline, tapered straps and a subtle bit of draping through the body is a classic example of good taste and fit.

But mermaids are not Bond's only concern. It has assembled a group of cotton knit shorts, pants and tops in royal blue, red and white that are unbelievably inexpensive. A blue and white striped cotton knit middy with a sailor collar and a mock hip belt in bright red costs $2.98. The short shorts are $3.98.

Adjustment to Parenthood Upsets Many Emotionally

MOST well-adjusted, happily married couples who desire children turn emotional somersaults when their first born finally arrives.

This finding is indicated in a three-year study made by Dr. E. E. LeMasters, Professor of Family Life at Beloit College, Beloit, Wis. It was reported in a recent issue of "Marriage and Family Living," a journal of the National Council on Family Relations.

Dr. LeMasters disclosed that 83 per cent of the forty-six couples studied had experienced a "severe" or "extensive" emotional crisis in adjusting to parenthood. Most of them were "average or above in personality adjustment," he said. He declared that the data supported the belief that the "crisis pattern" occurred whether the marriage was "good" or "bad."

General Disenchantment

Among fathers, Dr. LeMasters said, this crisis was characterized by "a general disenchantment with the parental role." Specifically, he said, fathers were harassed by "economic pressure resulting from the wife's retirement, plus additional expenditures for child; a decline in the sexual response of wife; interference with social life and worry about a second pregnancy in the near future."

Mothers were disturbed by "loss of sleep; chronic tiredness or exhaustion; extensive confinement to the home and the resulting curtailment of their social contacts; giving up the satisfactions and the income of outside employment; additional washing and ironing; guilt at not being a better mother; the long hours and seven-day (and night) week; decline in their housekeeping standards and worry over their appearance."

Found Severe Crisis

Dr. LeMasters found that mothers with professional training and extensive professional work experience "suffered extensive or severe crisis in every case." He attributed this to two factors. First, they were giving up an occupation that had deep significance for them. Second, they were assuming the role of mother for the first time.

Ineffective preparation for their parental roles was the reason given by most of the individuals who experienced the crisis. One mother explained:

"We knew where babies came from, but we didn't know what they were like."

Dr. LeMasters contends that the transition to parenthood is also disturbing because it marks the final transition to maturity and adult responsibility in our culture.

"Thus the arrival of the first child forces young married couples to take the last painful step into the adult world," he declared. "This point, as a matter of fact, was stated or implied by most of the couples in the crisis group."

Furrier Here Arranging Style Show for Moscow

By GLORIA EMERSON

A FIFTH-SEVENTH Street furrier is carrying the message to Garcia by way of Moscow. He is Saul Aronowicz, who is arranging the fashion exhibit that will be part of the United States Trade Fair in Moscow's Gorky Park during August.

Having just returned from a five-day trip to Moscow, where Soviet officials were noticeably cordial about these plans, Mr. Aronowicz is a man driven by the vision of 3,000,000 Russians getting to know us through exhibits of consumer goods. Contending that he has become an "expert student of Iron Curtain relations," Mr. Aronowicz believes that the fair will be the most significant development in the effort to cement ties between this country and Russia.

Although there has been some confusion about the fair—it was assumed originally that the United States Department of Commerce would manage and pay for it—the Soviet Union has signed a contract with a private trade show group, America Associates Abroad. Because of Mr. Aronowicz' extensive travels and experience with international fairs—he was an exhibitor at the 1957 American fair in Poznan, Poland—this group gave him the responsibility of enlisting and organizing manufacturers and business men for the Moscow event.

Staff to Select Clothes

Mr. Aronowicz has been discussing with Harper's Bazaar the possibility of having its staff select the clothes for the fair, as did the editors of Vogue for the Brussels exposition. There are no definite commitments at this time, although a member of the magazine said it was an "interesting prospect."

Whatever fashions are sent, they will range from work clothes, which are said to interest the Russians very much, to evening styles. Men's, women's and children's apparel will be included.

During his recent visit to the Russian capital, Mr. Aronowicz was able to take the public's pulse. He feels that the Russians are very "hungry" for a little luxury. On the other hand, he is taking a "no Cadillacs" attitude about the exhibits: they will be medium-priced, practical and useful. Naturally, furs will be included, since Mr. Aronowicz believes that all women everywhere are interested in them.

He did take one of his own mink coats to Moscow and, with the timing of a television actor, happened to have it on hand when he visited the city's leading store. The coat ended up being modeled for a group of Russian women. The audience looked more stunned than enthralled in the photographs that were taken.

The fair will feature agricultural and industrial equipment as well as consumer goods. But Mr. Aronowicz is most excited about his plan to show American living habits. At this point, he is hoping to present a "play" in a small auditorium in Gorky Park. The play would show the activities of an American family throughout the day.

Hopes to Take Family

Mr. Aronowicz also hopes to take an "average American family" with him to the fair. In exchange, he has offered to sponsor two Russian designers in New York and show them the mechanics of our fashion industry. Will United States officials permit him to do this?

"When the Russians say 'da,'" said Mr. Aronowicz a bit impatiently, "we should not say 'nyet!'"

Mr. Aronowicz is convinced that the fair is one way to make friends and influence people. These exhibits, he feels, will not incite envy or hostility but show the Russians that we have certain basic needs and tastes as well as methods of production that could be emulated.

He hopes, too, that some of the exhibits at the Brussels World's Fair will be shipped to Moscow.

"It's our big chance," he said. "It doesn't come very often."

New Mushroom A Stemless One

A STEMLESS mushroom produced in mammoth vats rather than in sheds was introduced yesterday by the Yorktown Products Corporation of New York.

The mushrooms, called morels by the producers, are grown to full commercial size in a pure aerated nutrient fluid. The growing process requires seventy-two hours, as opposed to the sixty days required to produce the well-known shed-grown mushrooms. The latter are now available in most grocery stores and supermarkets.

The mushrooms were introduced at a tasting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The dishes presented to the press for sampling were made from the new product in a dried form. The mushrooms were used as an ingredient in stuffed hard cooked eggs, ground beef patties, a creamed chicken dish and in soup.

According to a spokesman for Yorktown, several major food-processing concerns intend to start using the new product within the next six months as an ingredient in commercially packaged foods that require mushrooms, such as soups. The mushroom probably will be made available to the public in a dried, frozen, fresh or canned form within a year or two.

The new mushroom does not have the shape of the pasture-grown variety and the flavor, at least in the opinion of one observer, lacks the delicate pungency of the fungi found wild in nature. The morel is little known in America, although it thrives in the wooded areas of the Middle West and in Central and Northern Europe.

Now is the time to think of Bilt-Rite...

LANE BRYANT Maternity Fashion

BILT-RITE

BABY CARRIAGES

See the new "GOLDEN FLEET" of COACHETTES, FOLDING CARRIAGES and STROLLERS

Write for our FREE Descriptive Catalogue: Dept. TX, BILT-RITE Baby Carriage Co. 1039 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn 11

AMERICAN FAIR MOSCOW

AUGUST 1958

AUGUST 1958

A Challenge to Free Enterprise

you may wish to participate in the American Fair in Moscow in August 1958 because

(business reasons)

an exhibit of your products in this fair will enable you to explore a new market in which our allies have already been active for some time—

it is the most effective and efficient way in which your products can be presented to purchasing missions and other potential buyers from countries that are otherwise rather difficult to reach—

group arrangements and integration of exhibits within their own industries will hold the cost of your participation to a minimum—

you may be able to ascertain in advance through the Moscow office of the American Fair whether there is any interest for your products and in certain cases definite sales may be concluded BEFORE the opening date of the American Fair—

you can do a most intensive and complete market research job for an area, covering hundreds of millions of people, within less than five weeks

(national considerations)

for the first time our country has a chance to go to the very center of the Soviet empire and show to millions of people there our way of life, our attitude and outlook, our system of doing things, our products and services—

American business, industry, agriculture, governmental authorities, educational institutions, trade groups and organizations can use their resources and ingenuity fully to show these people from vast areas of Eastern Europe and Asia what our country is really like—

there can be no doubt that from the American point of view Moscow is a spot of the greatest strategic importance and it is vital that the first American presentation there be as impressive and complete as possible—

your participation will help to round out the general picture and at the same time it may be of special interest to a good many persons over there

AMERICAN FAIR IN MOSCOW

from the findings and recommendations

of a

Congressional Subcommittee:

"Private concerns in the United States have shown enthusiasm for this American show and indicated their willingness to purchase space at the Trade Fair and display their products"

"Such an exposition will give to American ingenuity the opportunity to present to the Russian peoples the best that speaks for America—not our war potentials, but the fruits of our agricultural and industrial growth, the bountiful blessings given us by the Almighty and developed by a free and independent nation"

"A properly organized American exhibit can contribute to the overall goal of reducing existing barriers by creating a better understanding of American life"

Location: in beautiful Gorky Park along the Moskva River in the center of Moscow

Date: August 1—31, 1958

Area: exhibit area, reserved for the American Fair, totals 250,000 square feet, making it by far the largest American exhibit abroad

Buildings: the area includes open space as well as permanent buildings, previously used by other countries for their exhibits. Additional buildings may be erected for the American Fair on the open space

Cost: the rental for the duration of the Fair (including one additional month for moving in and out) amounts to six dollars per square foot inside the buildings and three dollars per square foot for open space

Utilities: electric current for light and power, water and other utilities are available in the open space and in the buildings

(continued on page 6)

enthusiastic approval by American public opinion

editorial comment on this fair by leading American newspapers:

"enormous psychological advantages to be derived by piling some of the fruits of American technology—and hardly secret ones—on the doorstep of the average Russian and asking him to look them over. One exhibit may well be worth a million words"

"would be welcome in this country as another token of Soviet willingness to make the Iron curtain less iron"

"could have real value as a project designed to generate good will"

"there can be no doubt that ventures of this sort deserve to be encouraged as undertakings helpful in the cause of peace"

"we think this proposal for an American farm-industry show in Moscow is a splendid idea"

"millions of people from all over the U.S.S.R. visit Moscow every summer . . . An American fair in Moscow would attract these millions in addition to the millions of Muscovites"

"here is a chance for the United States to strike a powerful blow in the war of ideas"

a well known United States Senator says:

"The best thing about this show is that it would be a private enterprise deal"

"It appears to be an excellent opportunity for the United States to make contact with ordinary Russian people"

". . . carry the real spirit of Americanism to the far corners of the earth in a constructive, positive way"

AMERICAN FAIR IN MOSCOW

(continued from page 3)

Allocation: allocation of exhibit space will be made in the order of receipt of signed exhibit space applications

Personnel: the services of American or local sales personnel and demonstrators, interpreters and translators, technicians and operators, models, guards, maintenance men, etc., can be engaged at reasonable rates

Staffing: exhibitors within one industry may arrange for the joint staffing of exhibits or for sharing of personnel in order to save salary and travel expenses

Insurance: exhibitors will be able to arrange for insurance coverage against all risks, including those not normally covered

from the General Rules and Regulations of the American Fair:

Exhibitors will not be permitted to employ at the Fair any American who has ever been a member of the Communist party or a Communist front group

Current American export rules and regulations must be complied with in every respect

Exhibits should be shown in motion or in active operation. Displays should be geared to audience participation with the principle of letting the visitors "do it themselves." Presentations and displays should be dramatic, impressive, fascinating and dignified. In demonstrating our way of life, great weight should be given to the question of applicability and to the level of understanding that may be expected under present conditions. Industry and trade groups, state-wide exhibits and specific sectors of agriculture should be arranged as integrated, comprehensive sections to the greatest possible extent.

MANAGEMENT

To assure the highest standards of performance and to make the fair broadly representative of American business and industry, the Fair management has been entrusted to AMERICA ABROAD ASSOCIATES, a group of leading United States trade show managements, specially formed for the purpose of helping to show and sell American products in regions where American business, industry and agriculture are not otherwise represented.

An ADVISORY BOARD, consisting of representatives of leading exhibitors and other prominent Americans, will advise the fair management and supplement its activities.

AMERICA ABROAD ASSOCIATES can assist you by:

1. reserving the required space for your display and arranging for the equipment, installations, services and personnel, needed for your exhibit
2. expediting the necessary travel documents (e.g. the granting of visas)
3. trying to find out for you to what extent potential interest exists for your products
4. assisting in concluding actual sales contracts for your products
5. helping you with the processing of your export licenses
6. coordinating your exhibit with the other displays within your field for proper integration and greatest effect and for savings in regard to personnel and other expenses
7. reserving hotel space in Moscow in the class, preferred by you
8. coordinating the shipment of your exhibit goods with those of the other participants for greatest savings in cost and time
9. coordinating transatlantic trips of personnel for the same purpose
10. arranging for appropriate advertising and publicity in connection with your participation
11. translating printed matter and advertising material, if desired
12. securing interpreters and guides, when needed, and providing office facilities for you in Moscow during the American Fair

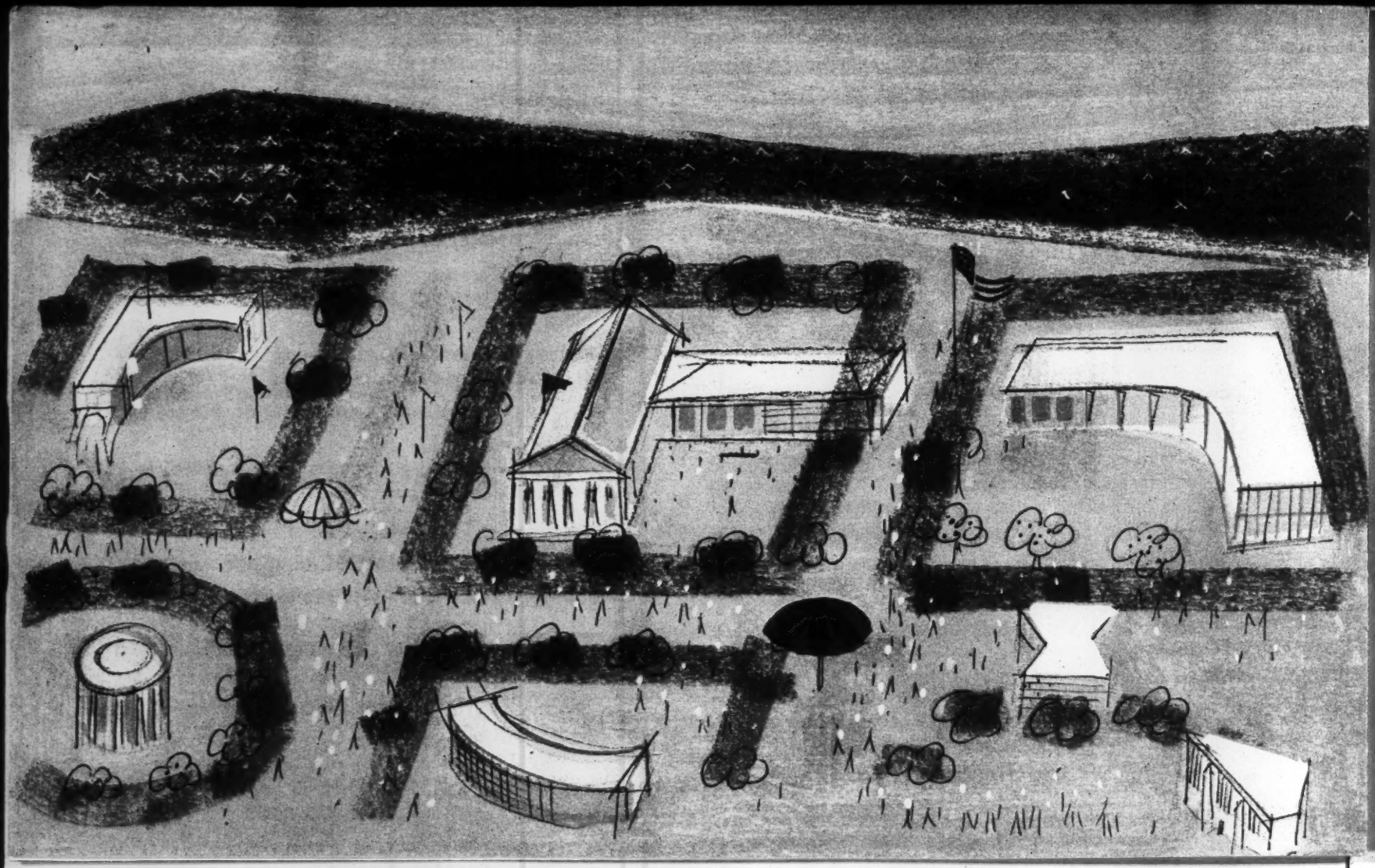
HISTORY OF AMERICAN FAIR

initiated in June 1955 by private American business interests—

written agreement for use of Gorky Park reached in May 1956—

final contract for American Fair in August 1958 signed July 12, 1957

AMERICA ABROAD ASSOCIATES, INC., 545 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.



Arscott, W. L.

December 10, 1958

Mr. W.L. Arscott
E.R. Squibb & Sons
745 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Arscott:

It was most thoughtful of you to send me the life story of Dr. Squibb and the hamper of Squibb products. Dr. Squibb was assuredly a most remarkable man, and I am very grateful to you for adding to my knowledge of him.

Sincerely yours,

E·R·SQUIBB & SONS 745 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. PLaza 3-2900
Division of OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

W. L. ARSCOTT
VICE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR OF SALES

THE PRICELESS INGREDIENT IS THE HONOR AND INTEGRITY OF THE MAKE

December 1, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, we are most pleased to be a part of your "Small World" show.

You, of course, are familiar with our products, but it occurred to us that you might not be aware of the remarkable story of Doctor Squibb, the founder of our company. For this reason, I am sending you a copy of the biography, "Doctor Squibb", by Lawrence G. Blochman, that was published by Simon & Schuster, Inc., last September 9th on our 100th anniversary. I believe you will find this the story of not only a rather remarkable man but, perhaps even more importantly, the story of the growth and development of a company, an industry, and to a significant extent, our own American economy.

We thought, too, that you might be interested in receiving some representative Squibb products. These so-called "over-the-counter" products typify only a small portion of our manufacture. As you no doubt know, by far the larger part of our production is devoted to ethical pharmaceuticals -- products like antibiotics, hormones, anesthetics, cardiovascular agents and similar prescription-type items.

We do hope the biography and the various products being sent to you will give you a more complete impression of Squibb than you perhaps had before.

Sincerely yours,

W L Arscott

W. L. Arscott
Vice President

Murrow

Asbury, E. T.

E. T. Astbury
BLUE BELL COTTAGE
CARLETON, CARLISLE

Edward R.Murrow,
C.B.S.Television Network,
New York, New York,U.S.A.

6-3-59.

Dear Ed,-

I'm Calling you Ed.because I know you'd prefer it that way. Your 'SMALL WORLD',is most instructive and entertaining and I am only sorry I missed that edition on Sex which was responsible for your decision to take a holiday.

Well,if you come to Britain,and I imagine you will,I should feel honored to welcome You in my home as a fellow American. It is a humble home but that cuts no ice with You;Its the Welcome that matters.

Gee,I enjoyed your programme with Gellhorn-Gary-Muggeridge, particularly Martha Gellhorn. She hit the nail on the head when she said the average citizen of all nations,if questioned,would say he objects to all Atomic and Nuclear devises,but as she says What can he do?

Muggeridge's reply,that John Citizen gets the Govt. he deserves is only half-true.In the first place,quite a good percentage of the voters don't vote and if you ask why,the answer might easily be;The voter dosen't feel those candidates putting up for election have what it takes to hold office.In the second place,thro sad experience most voters realise(including those casting their vote)that once elected,the candidate seldom consults the voter on how to act.

Its a pretty pass,when the whole Universe is at the mercy of the deliberations of three men; Eisenhower - Krushchev - McMillan. As far as the Democracies are concerned,the decision to go to War should be the result of a referendum,unless of course in case of attack and then presumably it would be too late.

Why does not some nation take the lead by really putting their cards on the table and declaring to the World; As of this moment We the_ _____(I would like to see UNITED STATES inserted here) resolve in the sight of God,henceforth not to indulge in the making of use of All Atomic and Nuclear Weapons of every description.

I personally am confident,that the rest of the Nations of the Globe would follow this only sane example and should they not; What would the proposer loose? Only Material Wealth;something we ALL came into the world without and something we most assuredly will leave without.

contd.

So, is mans sojourn on this planet really worth all this Greed ? All these Heads of State with the possible exception of China, profess a belief in GOD and when their time comes, should they die a natural death will seek him out for help.

Even the Coin of the United States bears the inscription "In God we trust", is it not rather barefaced hypocracy? I see very little trust in God, if Nations continue to make such Weapons of Offensive Destruction and try to cloak it by calling them Weapons of Defence.

No weapons are needed by those who TRULY trust in God. I could go on for hours but as Martha Gellhorn says Whats the use. Looking forward to your next programme,

I am,

Yours truly,

E. T. Astbury

E.T.ASTBURY.

Aschan, M

March 2, 1959

Mrs. Marit Aschan
The Plaza
5th Avenue at 59th Street
New York City.

Dear Mrs. Aschan:

In Mr. Murrow's absence, I am writing to thank you for your letter of February 21. I am sure that Mr. Murrow will try to see your exhibition if time permits, although he will be away from New York a great deal of the time from now on.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Headquarters - The Plaza -
5th at 59th

STUDIO 127 CHEYNE WALK
LONDON, S.W.10.
FLAXMAN 3790.

25 CHELSEA PARK GARDENS
LONDON, S.W. 3.
FLAXMAN 2562.

21st February.

Dear Mr Newman.

It was so nice your writing to me when you couldn't come to my previous Exhibition in Westport. I did appreciate it -

Now I am showing again very shortly - & it would give me great pleasure if you could come.

I shall be exhibiting my large transparent

enamels which the experts have.
Say is something entirely new!
They are based on my experiences in the sky.
How my husband & I enjoyed
your three sons, the other night
with Mme. Beecham & Maria Callas. It came
over splendidly!

Yours sincerely
Maria Callas.

(Mrs, by name is indeed deceptive)

Ascoli

April 22, 1959

Dear Max:

I am wholly incompetent to make intelligent criticism of what appears in print, so I can only say, in answer to your letter of March 20, that I read The Reporter regularly and with profit, find it both stimulating and unpredictable, and wish that something could be done to increase its circulation to truly massive proportions.

In addition to its content, it is written in a style that approaches the quality of the better English publications.

As ever yours,

EHM:skh

Dr. Max Ascoli
The Reporter
136 East 57th Street
New York 22, N.Y.

THE REPORTER
136 East 57th Street
New York City 22

Max Ascoli

March 20, 1959

Dear Ed:

In April, The Reporter will be ten years old. This anniversary gives us as good an opportunity as any for a sort of station identification. To go on with the metaphor: Is our signal clear and strong? Does it go as far as it could or should? Of course, I have my own answer but it is somewhat tentative, for I am too close to this thing. Perhaps I am not wrong if I say that, in ten years, this magazine has acquired an authority greater than the level of its circulation (at present, 125,000). But I have no doubt that we can do a better job.

When a publication is truly established -- as I think is the case with The Reporter -- it belongs not only to those who own it or work on it but also to those who read it. You are one of the persons for whom The Reporter is written, and I would greatly appreciate any comment you may care to make on the work we have been doing.

Sincerely,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Ascoli, Max

November 7, 1958

Dear Max:

I must tell you that I am much impressed that you thought the Chicago remarks worth space in The Reporter, even though they were written in the language of speech and not very good language at that. I am particularly grateful to you for making it clear that the comments were made to a professional group.

I shall be telephoning you shortly to arrange a time when we can drink some of the Burgundy together. Many thanks.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Dr. Max Ascoli
The Reporter
136 East 57th Street
New York 22, N.Y.

MM 8-4033

THE REPORTER
136 East 57th Street
New York City 22

Max Ascoli

November 4, 1958

My dear Ed:

I simply cannot tell you how glad I am to have your Chicago speech in the issue of The Reporter which is just out. I should also be somewhat abashed for having indulged in the practice of literary piracy, but my abashment is somewhat tempered by the fact that no other editor has beaten me in that game.

Anyway, I feel like drinking in your honor and I just don't like to drink alone. That's why, on the assumption that we agree on many many things, including the love of good Burgundy, I am taking the liberty of sending you this case.

Sincerely,

Max

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Asfahl, M

February 26, 1959

Dear Mr. Asfahl:

I have your letter of February 17th.

Unfortunately, I am unable to do as you ask. I receive requests such as yours quite frequently and therefore have had to make it a firm rule not to participate in lending my name. Your dollar bill is enlosed. Sorry.

Sincerely,

Mr. Milton Asfahl
General Agent
The First National Building
Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma

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EQUITABLE LIFE of Iowa

Founded 1867 Home Office, Des Moines

1959

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B.A.S. ST. PAUL, MINN., U.S.A.

MILTON ASFAHL, C. L. U.
GENERAL AGENT
CE 5-7308
1807 FIRST NATIONAL BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY 2, OKLAHOMA

ORGANIZATION CLUB

MILTON ASFAHL, C.L.U., *General Agent*
SUITE 1807, THE FIRST NATIONAL BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY 2, OKLAHOMA
FOREST 5-7308

LIFE MEMBER MILLION DOLLAR ROUND TABLE N·A·L·U

February 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Will you please write your name on the attached $1 bill and return it to us.

Our salesmen would like to contest for possession of your autograph. Therefore, it will be appreciated if you will write your name on the enclosed bill and return it to us in the enclosed envelope.

It is pleasing to enclose a pocket calendar card as a very small gift to you.

Yours very truly,

Milton Asfahl

Milton Asfahl, C.L.U.
General Agent

MA/ct

Enclosures

Ashley, Chas

February 11, 1959

Mr. Charles Ashley
WSUN
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Dear Charlie:

Thanks for yours of February 7. Right now, all plans for next year, radio and televisionwise, are, to put it mildly, up in the air. I can tell you this - that Fred, Johnny, Jesse and of course this old man would like nothing better than to have you with us. But, at the moment, I think we have no alternative but to wait and see what the fall plans, if any, look like. Meanwhile, I should by all means write to John Day and I will write you again as soon as there is anything to report.

I am going to be spending a few days in Florida at the Kenilworth in Miami, from February 23 - 26. If you should happen to be in that area, give me a shout.

As ever yours,

RRM:ekh

WSUN • WSUN-TV

THE TAMPA BAY SUNCOAST STATIONS

St. Petersburg, Florida

Feb 7, 1959

Dear Ed,

Saw you with Fidel Castro and Norman Rockwell last night and it made me write this letter that has been some time in the thinking stage. I left Boston, not for reasons of health or any conflict. I was getting along fine. But I was in a helpless rut and couldn't get out. I talked with some of the lads, Chuck Hill will verify this, and learned the only way to get with you in New York, Washington, or anywhere for John Day or with any outf it was to quit Boston and come ask for a job like an outsider.

That's what I'm doing.

This berth in Florida is fine, but the take home pay ofless than $100 a week, is for those who are 65, not 45.

I would like, once again, to become one of Murrow's Boys. I don't care where. My health is fine, my teeth sound, my conduct, exemplary, horribly so!

I suppose this is an imposition, but by now you must have become used to being somewhat father confessor and advisor.

I am serious, Ed, I want back in, should I write to John Day or what ? I'd like to work with your crew, but just to be with CBS News would make me feel at home again.

The best from
Charlie Ashley

Ashley, Charles

June 19, 1958

Dear Charlie:

A note to wish you much luck and to say that I am sure you are a wise man.

If Channel 10 works in some minor capacity for me, believe me, if we require anything along the West Coast to Florida, we will shout. We have a fondness for working with old friends and "old pros".

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles Ashley
WSUN TV
St. Petersburg, Florida

mcc

WSUN • WSUN-TV

THE TAMPA BAY SUNCOAST STATIONS

St. Petersburg, Florida

June 13, 1958

Dear Ed,

'Phoned you and talked with Jesse to tell him about shifting down here. Basically, the money is less, but the living is easier. I haven't grown soft, but have a helluva lot more work to do. I'm setting up a news staff for radio and TV UHF and doing a lot of the writing on the FCC exhibits for changeover to Channel 10. Boston hasn't lost its charm, but this man needed a change. Stuck in a rut too long. Kept there because I did a good job. Audrey and Jeff are healthier and happier here and if Channel 10 is ours I'll be wealthier. If not, look at the experience I'm getting. Ed, if there's anything along this west coast of Florida you want, give a yell. Perhaps, I'll miss the CBS tag some, but the thing I regret leaving most is that "one of Murrow's boys" sign.

My very best,

Charlie

Charles Ashley
News Director WSUN WSUN TV

Ashley, Jack

The attached letter is from Jack Ashley, from BBC whom you saw two weeks ago. If you cannot read it, this is what it says:

Dear Ed,

Before I leave New York I do want to thank you very much for your kind assistance the other day. It really was a fascinating and interesting half hour for me and your suggestions were helpful.

I have not been able to see the people in New York you suggested as our baby has been sick since she arrived in New York last week and my arrangements have consequently been thrown aside. But just in case you wrote to them, I am dropping a brief explanation to Oscar Katz, Elmo Roper and Davidson Taylor. I hope to see them on my return to the city.

Forgive any apparent effusion. I really got a kick out of our meeting. When we return to New York I hope that we can arrange a further meeting before I sail. I shall write you before well in advance and indeed, if anything of interest arises, I shall drop you a line "from the field"

Sincerely,

/s/ Jack Ashley

As ERON
1 East 75th St.,
N. York 21.

Dear Ed,

Before I leave New York I do want to thank you very much for your kind assistance the other day. It really was a fascinating & interesting half hour for me & your suggestions were helpful.

I have not been able to see the people in New York you suggested as our baby has been sick since she arrived in New York last week and my arrangements have consequently been thrown aside. But just in case you wrote to them, I am dropping a brief exploratory note to Oscar Katz, Elmore Roper & Davidson Taylor. I hope to see them on my return to the city.

Forgive any apparent effusion. I really got a kick out of our meeting. When we return to New York I hope that we can arrange a further meeting before I sail. I shall write you before well in advance & indeed, if anything of outstanding interest arises, I shall drop you a line "from the field"!

Sincerely,
Jack Ashley.

Ashley, J.W.

November 7, 1958

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your gracious note. The voice quality is altogether admirable. I shall hope to see you again when I come over late in March to film a piece with Field Marshal Montgomery.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. J.W. Ashley
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Room 717, Broadcasting House
London W. 1.

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1
TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON, TELEX ★ INTERNATIONAL TELEX: 2-2182
TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 4468

Room 717
Broadcasting House

30th OCTOBER, 1958

Dear Ed,

Thank you so much for your letter and enclosure.

Apart from a keen professional interest in this type of programme, there is, of course, the personal interest.

Am so glad to know that you have had a good press. Bill McLure gave Davey and myself a run thro' of the first two programmes and I must say they were extremely good. Nevertheless, I will certainly be viewing when the B.B.C. put the series on the air.

Sorry that my "mike" technique is not up to professional standard, but then engineers, at least on this side of the Atlantic, are notoriously poor broadcasters.

Rest assured that I am only too happy at all times to be of assistance in any way possible.

Every good wish,

Sincerely,

Bill Ashley

J.W. Ashley

Ashmore, Harry

February 25, 1958

Dear Harry:

Many thanks for the kind words and the letter and the editorial about the Truman show.

I don't know when we will have another installment ready and releasable, but when it is, I will certainly make you a signal.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harry S. Ashmore
Executive Editor
ARKANSAS GAZETTE
Little Rock, Arkansas

fc

Arkansas Gazette.
LITTLE ROCK
ARKANSAS

OFFICE OF THE
EDITOR

February 7, 1958

Dear Ed:

I thought your Truman show was magnificent and said so in the enclosed editorial.

And how I would like to hear the other eleven hours -- including particularly his comments on the '56 convention and Adlai Stevenson.

Regards,

HSA

Harry S. Ashmore
Executive Editor

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Arkansas Gazette.

Registered U S Patent Office

Established November 20, 1819

The Gazette is the Oldest Newspaper West of the Mississippi

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1958

As Truman Saw It

Television, that strange and sometimes wonderful amalgam of show business, advertising and journalism, on Sunday demonstrated its unique capacity for adding a new dimension to the history of our time.

More than a year ago Edward R. Murrow of the Columbia Broadcasting System took his "See It Now" camera teams down to Key West for a prolonged visit with former President Harry S. Truman. For more than 12 hours spread over a period of days, Messrs. Murrow and Truman sat before the cameras and chatted in relaxed fashion of the earth-shaking events that marked the seven momentous years the cocky little Missourian served in the White House.

The great virtue of "From Precinct to President" was that it was not a television interview in the usual sense. The understanding was that none of the film would be released until after Mr. Truman's death, or without his express permission. As a result the former president could speak without the restraint the camera normally produces, confident that no unguarded statement would react adversely upon the government, betray a military secret, or embarrass a contemporary still active in politics.

What the public saw on Sunday was only one hour of this protracted conversation, skillfully edited out of the great mass of film. Little that Mr. Truman had to say was new. But the effect was to give the public an intimate view of the man it had never had before. Harry Truman chopping his hands in a fire-eating campaign speech or blinking through his glasses at his press conference antagonists, is a familiar sight to every American. But only a handful of his intimates have ever before seen him relaxed by his own hearth, rambling informally through an old but still vital man's reminiscences of his stirring life and times.

Mr. Murrow, whose mordant personality sometimes dominates his subject in more conventional encounters, deliberately maneuvered himself out of this one—serving only as a virtually invisible prompter asking the questions that naturally came to the viewer's mind, and thus creating the impression that the conversation was a private one between the former president and the person before the little screen.

Few Americans are neutral to Mr. Truman; he is a hero to many, and a villain to perhaps more—but these judgments, highly personal though they are, are based upon Harry Truman as the symbol of his works as president. Those who watched him on Sunday have a new basis for judging Harry Truman the man, whose instincts, strength and weakness shaped so much of our history. Perhaps no minds were changed, but every one who watched must have come away with a better understanding of the great, apparent contradiction of the Truman era—the Missourian's passionate regard for the presidency, which often bordered on arrogance, and, in combination with his confessed high temper, frequently overcame his genuine personal humility.

This is the human stuff of which history is made, and it can never be perfectly rendered in the written word. It would be a wonderful thing if we had 12 hours of Andrew Jackson's conversation on film, as Mr. Truman observed in making his revealing personal choice of the predecessor he would most like to hear and see. It would indeed, and we have an idea that Mr. Truman, Mr. Murrow, and CBS have made a contribution to the future of equal value.

Attlee, Lord.

CBS ACR3 WCA456/TD332 LONDON 25/24 28/5.04P

PS CBSINC

NY

ERRI BURKE FRIENDLY EXMCCLURE LORD ATTLEE DELIGHTED SPEAK MURROW TONIGHT 0015 GMT OR LATER TELEPHONE GREAT MISSENDEN 2476 IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE REGARDS

COLLINGWOOD

0015 GMT 2476

OH 1240PM OCT 28 1958 EST OH

R ACR3 CBS

Auger, Edouard.

RECEIVED
1959 JAN 27 PM 6:30
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

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NEWYORK NY JAN 27 534PME

EDWARD MURROW, PERSON TO PERSON

CBS

MERCI ET AU REVOIR JE PARS AVEC LES SOUVENIRS

LES PLUS MERVEILLEAUX GRACE A VOUS A CHER MONSIEUR

MURROW A BIENTOT

EDOUARD AUGER FATHER OF GENEVIEVE

619P..

Avakian, Geo

March 19, 1958

Dear George:

I write to say you my thanks for all your help in the past and to wish you much luck in your new association.

As ever yours,

Mr. George Avakian
Columbia Records
799 Seventh Avenue
New York 19, New York

fc

COLUMBIA RECORDS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

799 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK · CIRCLE 5-7300

GEORGE AVAKIAN
Director Popular Albums
Artists and Repertoire

March 14, 1958

Dear Ed:

It is with mixed emotions that I write to tell you that I am resigning as Director of Popular Albums for Columbia Records in order to purchase a substantial interest in Pacific Enterprises, Inc., which operates the World-Pacific label.

Under the direction of Richard Bock, World-Pacific has grown in less than five years into one of the most respected quality independents in the record business. Dick is one of the finest people I know, and the opportunity to enter into an association with him was as strong a reason for my joining World-Pacific as the opportunity to have an equity in my work. His personal integrity matches that of the product he has created.

Dick Bock and I feel that by working together, in the only independent record company with offices both in Hollywood and New York, we can expand one of the best jazz album companies into one of the best (and largest) popular album companies in the independent field.

Our New York address will be: World-Pacific Records
No. 144, Carnegie Hall
154 West 57 Street
New York 19, N.Y.

Leaving Columbia is not easy for me; I started with the company more than 18 years ago while I was still a student at Yale, and I leave behind me a department to which I have devoted myself wholeheartedly and which in recent years has earned Columbia a greater dollar volume than any other department in the company.

More important than that, I shall miss many close friends among artists and fellow members of the Columbia organization.

And most important of all, I want to thank you for the friendship and support you have given me throughout my career at Columbia Records.

Sincerely yours,

George

Avebury, Lady Diana

February 5, 1958

Dear Lady Avebury:

Thank you for your very cordial letter of January 17th.

I am, as you may know, reluctant at any time, to have to say no to the B.B.C., however, in this instance it seems that I have no alternative. The very nature of my work here causes me to be inundated the year'round with requests to narrate special programs connected with campaigns conducted by societies engaged in fighting cancer and other deadly diseases.

Because of the pressure of my schedule, I am forced always to decline these requests, because if I were to agree to one, I would have to agree to all and it just is not possible to do that. In view of this situation, I feel that my answer to your request is to be "no." I am extremely sorry and hope that you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Diana, Lady Avebury
Public Relations
William Heinemann Ltd.
99 Great Russell Street
London, W.C.1.
England

mcc

WILLIAM HEINEMANN LTD

99 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

Directors: A. S. FRERE, C.B.E., *Chairman;* H. L. HALL, *Managing Director;* A. DWYE EVANS, *Managing Director;* P. D. BARNARD, J. W. DETTMER, L. MUNRO, A. J. W. HILL *Secretary:* E. C. JEEVES, A.C.A.

Telephone: MUSEUM 3946

Telegrams: SUNLOCKS, WESTCENT LONDON

17th January, 1958.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We are the English publishers of Lael Tucker Wertenbaker's most moving book, DEATH OF A MAN. The B.B.C. Television programme "Panorama" are interested in the idea of doing a programme on the subject of "Cancer". They had thought of starting it off with a filmed interview of Mrs. Wertenbaker in New York, but the difficulty has been to find anyone who would interview her. As this is of necessity a speculative interview, they cannot afford to spend much money on it. I know you were a very good friend of Charles Wertenbaker's and I am writing to ask you if you could possibly see your way to interviewing Mrs. Wertenbaker for the B.B.C. under these conditions.

This is an absolutely unofficial approach, as the B.B.C. don't feel they can ask anyone of your unique standing to accept less than the usual fee, nor would Mrs. Wertenbaker like to make any appeal to you on the grounds of friendship. I shall quite understand if either your other commitments, or any feelings you may have on the subject matter will not allow you to consider this. Neither, Mrs. Wertenbaker nor the B.B.C. will know. I would, on the other hand be more grateful than I can say, if you could help.

As you know, you have an enormous following here in England, and your sympathetic approach to such a difficult problem might give help and comfort to thousands of people. May I take this opportunity of saying how much I admire you, and with what deep gratitude I remember your broadcasts during the war.

Yours sincerely,

Diana Avebury

Diana, Lady Avebury,
Public Relations.

Edward Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y.,
U.S.A.

To open cut here

Axford, Roger W

March 6, 1959

Dear Mr. Axford:

Many thanks for your letter of February 13th.

Your kind comments about my article that appeared in "Reader's Digest" are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Mr. Roger W. Axford
Assistant Director
The University of Wisconsin
620 Lake Avenue
Racine, Wisconsin

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
RACINE EXTENSION CENTER

620 Lake Avenue
Racine, Wisconsin

February 13, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to congratulate you and your staff on the very excellent presentation of the integration problem in Norfolk, Virginia.

Your article in the "Readers Digest" pointing up the importance of informative programs on social issues is very well stated, and badly needed in the field of adult education. You are certainly one of the great adult educators of our day.

We hope you will continue to bring us these kinds of programs.

Cordially and sincerely,

Roger W. Axford

Roger W. Axford
Assistant Director

rd

I remember with pleasure your talk to Roosevelt University Dinner, Chicago

PS: Enclosed is copy of our evening bulletin which will give you some idea of our adult program here in Racine.

Roger
1959

SPRING 1959

RACINE EXTENSION CENTER EVENING PROGRAM

the university of wisconsin

RACINE EXTENSION CENTER LECTURE SERIES
Spring, 1959
(There is no charge for these lectures.)
FOUNDING A UNIVERSITY IN THE WILDERNESS
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN 1848-1900
Vernon Carstensen, Professor of History
Thursday, March 12, 1959
8:00 p.m.
Racine Extension Center
BISCUITS OR BABIES?
Glen S. Pound, Professor and Chairman of
Plant Pathology
Monday, March 23, 11:00 a.m.
East Room, Memorial Hall

EMILY A. LEE LECTURE SERIES
of the Racine Public Library
(Tickets for these lectures may be obtained at
the Racine Public Library at no charge.
Admission without ticket after 7:45 p.m.)
THE NATURE OF HUMAN NATURE
Dr. Ashley Montagu
Sunday, January 18, 1959
8:00 p.m.
Memorial Hall
NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND STRATEGY
Dr. Henry Kissinger
Sunday, February 22, 1959
8:00 p.m.
Memorial Hall
THE HIDDEN "WHYS" OF OUR BEHAVIOR
Vance Packard
Sunday, March 8, 1959
8:00 p.m.
Memorial Hall

RACINE EXTENSION CENTER

620 LAKE AVENUE

Albert E. May
Director

Roger W. Axford
Assistant Director

Norman J. Azpell
Student Adviser, Freshman-Sophomore Program

Mrs. Rhoda Dadian
Secretary
Adult Program Office

Spring, 1959

CAN YOU DEVOTE ONE EVENING A WEEK TO AN INVESTMENT IN SELF-IMPROVEMENT?

A message from Dr. Mortimer J. Adler

"The greatest mistake anyone can make about liberal education is to suppose that it can be acquired, once and for all, in the course of one's youth and by passing through school and college.

"This is what schoolboys do not know and, perhaps, cannot be expected to understand while they are still in school. They can be pardoned the illusion that, as they approach the moment of graduation, they are finishing their education. But no intelligent adult is subject to this illusion for long, once his formal schooling is completed.

"He soon learns how little he knows and knows how much he has to learn. He soon comes to understand that if his education were finished with school, he too, would be finished, so far as mental growth or maturity of understanding and judgment are concerned.

"With the years he realizes how very slowly any human being grows in wisdom. With this realization he recognizes that the reason why schooling cannot make young people wise is also the reason why it cannot complete their education. The fullness of time is required for both."

To assist us in future planning to meet *your* needs, we would appreciate your telling us where your interests lie by completing the form below. This expression of interest will not commit you in any way.

Adult Program Office
Racine Extension Center
620 Lake Avenue
Racine, Wisconsin

I would like to have the Racine Center offer informal evening courses in the following fields:

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

NAME ADDRESS

_____

PHONE

SOME POSSIBLE SUBJECT AREAS

Accounting
Anthropology
Art Appreciation
Audio-Visual Aids
Business Correspondence
Communications
Community Development Planning
Conference Leadership
Course for Secretaries
Discussion Leadership
Drama
Economics
Engineering
Family Finance
Foreign Language
Geography
Geology
Humanities
Investments
Journalism
Law
Leadership Training
Library Science
Literature
Management Training
Music Appreciation
Nursing
Political Science
Psychology
Publicity Workshop
Public Relations
Public Speaking
Salesmanship
Social Work
Sociology
Traffic Management
Writing

ALPHABETICAL COURSE LISTING

RACINE

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KENOSHA CREDIT COURSES

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SOCIAL WORK 274-B - HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT 19

ASTRONOMY IN THE SPACE AGE

April 6	Introduction. What to look for in the sky. Constellations. Use of star maps.
April 13	The earth and the moon. The origin of the solar system.
April 20	The stars. Distances and motions; spectra, and stellar magnitudes. Comparison of the sun and the stars.
April 27	The galaxy. Structure, size, motions. The position and motion of the sun and other stars. The total mass of the galaxy .
	The universe. Classification of galaxies. Is the universe expanding? Comparision of our galaxy and others. Modern theories of evolution of the sun and stars.

These lectures will be illustrated with lantern slides from the large collection at the Washburn Observatory of the University of Wisconsin in Madison. Lectures will be informal, with class participation in the discussions invited.

Date:	Beginning Monday, April 6, 1959
Time:	7:00 p.m.
Fee:	$5
Instructor:	Dr. Charles M. Huffer, Professor of Astronomy, University of Wisconsin
Cosponsor:	The Racine Astronomical Society

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD FROM ONE TO TEN

The Racine County Association for Mental Health is sponsoring this one-day institute on the topic of the first ten years of a child's life, with the focus on rearing an emotionally healthy child.

In order to encourage the attendance of both parents together, a child care program is planned.

The schedule for the institute is as follows:

3:00	Registration
3:30-5:30	Afternoon Session Team of Speakers: Presentation and Discussion Normal Development Expression of Special Needs Identification in a Changing Culture (Three relationships will be considered in the above: parent-parent; parent-child; child-community.)
6:00	Dinner
7:30-9:30	Speaker - Dr. Leslie A. Osborn, Director of Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute and Professor of Psychiatry, University of Wisconsin

Date: Friday, March 13, 1959

Time: 3:30-9:30 p.m.
Dinner and Registration: $2.00
Place: Y.W.C.A.

Cosponsors: University of Wisconsin, Racine Extension Center, and other local agencies

DYNAMICS

This sixteen-session course will deal with bodies in motion due to force of gravity and other external forces. It will also deal with velocity, acceleration, and deceleration problems.

Date: Beginning Tuesday, February 3, 1959

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Fee: $20

Instructor: Carl E. Wulff, Former Staff Member, Mining and Metallurgy Department

ECONOMICS FOR SECRETARIES

If you, as a secretary, are to understand the administration of the business in which you are employed and its relationship to other businesses, the government, and the public, it is necessary for you to understand the concepts indicated by the following outline. The course will be conducted in eight sessions.

A. BASIC ECONOMICS CONCEPTS

1. Meaning and value of economics
2. Meaning and value of production
3. Economic systems, with particular emphasis on the private-enterprise system

B. NATIONAL INCOME CONCEPTS, STATISTICAL DATA, AND THEIR USES

C. CONSUMER ECONOMICS

1. Real income
2. Consumer price index
3. Failures determining consumption expenditures
4. Consumer co-operatives

D. INFLATION AND DEFLATION AND THEIR EFFECTS

E. MONEY AND BANKING

1. Money supply in the U.S.
2. Financial institutions in the U.S.
3. Functions of banks
4. The Federal Reserve System and its functions

F. LABOR ECONOMICS

1. Brief history of American labor unions
2. Basic philosophy of American labor unions
3. Methods of settling labor-management disputes
4. Labor legislation

G. MARKETING AND PRICING OF GOODS AND SERVICES

H. FEDERAL INCOME TAXES, INSURANCE, PUBLIC UTILITIES

Date: Beginning Monday, February 2, 1959
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Fee: $16
Instructor: Katsumi Murakami - Dept. of Economics, University of Wisconsin
Cosponsor: The Local Chapter, National Secretaries Association, International

EDUCATION 122—DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF PUPIL ADJUSTMENT DIFFICULTIES

The purpose of this course is to increase the ability to recognize and resolve individual and group problems through an understanding of the dynamics of human adjustment.

In order to recognize what constitutes problem behavior, adjustment or maladjustment, it is necessary to become aware of the unique nature of each child, the characteristic stages of development, and the cultural expectancies and pressures brought to bear upon him by the family, the school, and community agencies. With this knowledge, it will be possible to diagnose the maladaptive ways in which certain children meet their problems, provide remediation, and adopt preventive methods and measures.

First, the general principles of human adjustment, or, conversely, what constitutes maladaptive behavior, are discussed, as well as the methods of studying it, such as: *analysis*, or the application of measuring techniques; *synthesis*, the organization of the case material into an integrated picture of the individual; *diagnosis*, the recognition of specific causes of the problem; *prognosis*, prediction of possible outcomes; *remediation*, the method of treatment; and *follow-up*, re-evaluation at a later time to assess the effectiveness of the remediation. Then. each member of the class will have an opportunity to select an area of concentrated study which is of particular interest to him. Actual cases and particular problems will be selected and worked upon by the group. Acquaintance with various methods and instruments of evaluation and appraisal will be gained.

The assimilation of these principles and practices should increase understanding and, consequently, the individual's effectiveness in working with children so that they can grow more secure in their ability to meet life's problems.

Date: Beginning Tuesday, February 3, 1959
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Fee: Undergraduate—$30
Graduate—$49.50
Instructor: Dr. Kermit E. Seversen, Assistant Professor of Education and Assistant Director of Correspondence Study, University of Wisconsin

EFFECTIVE SPEAKING

This course is designed for the person who has had little or no previous training or experience in speaking to groups and who would like to learn how to communicate his ideas to others with greater skill.

The emphasis in the course is on "learning by doing." Each person will have an opportunity to speak at every meeting. During the course he will have a chance to give seven short speeches, each from four to five minutes in length, and one longer speech of approximately eight to ten minutes. The course aims to teach control of stage fright, how to prepare.speeches of different types, and how to deliver talks effectively.

Following each speech, friendly but frank comments will be offered by the instructor, along with suggestions for improvement. In the latter part of the course, fellow class members will also give their reactions to talks presented in class sessions.

Educational motion pictures and occasional tape-recording of speeches are a part of the instruction. Portions of the recorded speeches will be played back so that each speaker may hear himself as others hear him. In order to make certain that everyone in class will receive individual attention, the enrollment is limited to 20 persons.

The following topics are covered in an eight-meeting schedule:

1. Speaking without fear, and the basic unit of a speech
2. Analyzing the audience and the occasion
3. Selecting a speech subject and a purpose
4. Gathering material and organizing ideas
5. Wording the speech
6. Planning speeches for special occasions and speeches of introduction
7. Developing the persuasive speech
8. Presenting the speech effectively

If you hesitate to talk before a group of people because you lack speaking skill, or feel that stage fright is an uncontrollable problem, this course is intended for you.

Date: Beginning Monday, February 9, 1959
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Fee: $10
Instructor: Richard H. Carrington, Department of Speech

ENGINEERING METALLURGY

Engineering Metallurgy is a course designed for the graduate engineer who desires a review, and for the practicing engineer who wishes to gain fundamental knowledge in the field of metallurgy. The emphasis is on metallurgical principles rather than handbook information, but the relation of principles to practical application is not neglected. The scope of the course is broad and gives a basic foundation for later specialization.

The course is taught by a series of sixteen two-hour lectures, and supplemented with films and slides. The text for the course will be "Engineering Metallurgy" published by Pitman in 1957.

The following is an outline of the material to be covered in the course:

1. Structure of metals
2. Metal state (pure metals, solid solutions, eutectics systems, intermediate phases, phase diagrams)
3. Factors affecting engineering properties
4. Mechanical properties of metals (static, dynamic)
5. Precipitation hardening
6. Light alloys
7. Copper and copper base alloys

8. Miscellaneous alloys
9. Iron-carbon alloys
10. Heat treatment of steel
11. Carbon steel
12. Low alloy steel
13. Hardenability
14. Special purpose steel
15. Cast iron (white, malleable, gray iron, nodular)
16. Corrosion, oxidation, and temperature

Date: Beginning Monday, January 26, 1959
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Fee: $32
Instructor: Carl E. Wulff, Former Staff Member, Mining and Metallurgy Department, University of Wisconsin

FICTION WRITING

Mr. Edward Harris Heth's courses in Fiction and Short Story Writing have been so popular that we have been requested to bring him back again. This eight-session series will be conducted in much the same "workshop" manner as the earlier fiction writing courses, and will include:

A. WHAT A SHORT STORY MUST BE
The technique, the form of a successful story, the sources of material, how to begin.
B. ANALYSIS OF THE SHORT SHORT STORY
Requirements.
C. THE FORM OF THE NOVEL
Study of dialogue, setting, point of view, suspense.
D. WRITING FOR TELEVISION
Technique, market requirements, subject material wanted.
E. HUMOROUS WRITING
A study of such writers as Lardner, Saki, Thomas Beer.
F. CHARACTERIZATION IN FICTION WRITING
G. NONFICTION
How personal experiences can be used in articles or book form.
H. WRITING FOR PRESENT DAY COMMERCIAL MAGAZINES
Goodhousekeeping, Cosmopolitan, and other "slicks." The editors' needs, demands.

Date: Beginning Tuesday, February 10, 1959
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Fee: $10
Instructor: Edward Harris Heth, Author

FRENCH FOR TRAVELERS

This ten-meeting course is designed to provide a basic knowledge of French for businessmen and tourists planning trips abroad. Your enjoyment of your trip will be multiplied many times, because even a fundamental vocabulary will open new doors for you. No previous

training in French is necessary.
The course consists of a presentation of basic French vocabulary; pronunciation; practice in use of vocabulary in various situations encountered in traveling, ordering meals, shopping, touring, hotels, making reservations, meeting people. Recordings will be used to supplement class work.

Date: Beginning Tuesday, February 17, 1959
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Fee: $12.50
Instructor: Orpheus L. Johnson, Department of French

LEADERSHIP TRAINING—A WORKSHOP IN PARENT EDUCATION

Almost all of us belong to some organization which calls upon us for leadership. More and more of us are being asked to lead discussions as this type of meeting becomes increasingly more important.

How can we develop our abilities to lead and participate in discussion? What are the various kinds of discussion patterns? How much does the leader have to know about the subject? How do you develop participation? How much "initiative" should a leader take? These are the kind of questions that shall be dealt with in this workshop.

This five-session program is built upon demonstrations, participant practice sessions, and group analysis of various methods of leading different kinds of discussion programs. The objectives include development of an understanding of discussion techniques and use of appropriate skills by discussion leaders.

The content of the course will deal with discipline and the child.

Date: Beginning Monday, April 13, 1959
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Fee: $3
Instructor: Roger W. Axford, Assistant Director, Racine Extension Center
Cosponsor: Racine Parent-Teacher Association Council

MADRIGAL SINGERS WORKSHOP

Mr. Edward A. Sprague of the Music Department of the University of Wisconsin Extension Division in Madison, will come to Racine to help with the organization of the Workshop and in eight meetings to introduce the group to Madrigal and Motet Singing. Madrigals are a part of the extremely creative and artistic fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, often known as the Renaissance Period; and placed in their proper historical setting, represent one of the most remarkable eras in music. Madrigals are choral compositions, sung without accompaniment, and are dependent upon their words in each individual instance for their formal outline. Based upon secular poetic material, the madrigal became the delight of a rapidly growing public throughout Western Europe before the end of the sixteenth century. In England, it is

said that a person was almost disgraced socially if he could not take his part—at sight—in the madrigal singing that gave life to almost every sort of social gathering.

The workshop is open to all interested people who can read music and who wish to become better acquainted with this enjoyable and satisfying type of vocal music.

You must register for this course by Tuesday, February 10, 1959.

Date: Auditions Tuesday, February 17, 1959
Workshop begins February 24, 1959
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Fee: $10
Instructor: Edward A. Sprague, Staff, Radio-TV WHA

THE MENTALLY RETARDED CHILD—A COURSE FOR PARENTS

This eight-meeting course is designed for the parents and others interested in the problems of the mentally retarded child. The following general content will be considered:

A. WHAT IS MENTAL RETARDATION
A discussion of the conceptions and misconceptions surrounding mental retardation, including related concepts, i.e., slow-learner, feeble-minded, brain injured.

B. THE SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM
Methods of diagnosis (mental age, I.Q., social age). Technical and practical meanings of these terms. Types.

C. CAUSES OF RETARDED INTELLECTUAL GROWTH
A discussion of the role and relative importance of hereditary factors, prenatal influences, birth injuries, endocrine functions, and childhood diseases or accidents.

D. SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE RETARDED CHILD
Preschool; school; teenage.

E. and F. TYPES OF TREATMENT
1. Medical approaches.
2. Special classes.
3. Special schools.

G. THE ROLE OF THE PARENT
Discussion of self-blame; over- and under-stimulation; relationships with siblings.

H. THE OUTLOOK—A POSITIVE APPROACH INVOLVING PARENT PARTICIPATION
Utilization of community resources.

Date: Beginning Wednesday, February 25, 1959
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Fee: $10
Instructor: Dr. Melvin Kaufman and Staff, Medical School, University of Wisconsin

MODERN MAN AND HIS PROBLEMS—IN CONTEMPORARY FICTION

Sponsored by The Racine Public Library

March 5, 1959 - Prof. Ricardo Quintana
"George Orwell and the Fight for Freedom"

March 19, 1959 - Prof. Carl R. Woodring
"Waves of Being in the Novels of Virginia Woolf"

April 9, 1959 - Prof. John J. Enck
"The Beat Generation"

April 23, 1959 - Prof. Karl Kroeber
"The Organization Man in Russia and the United States—A Discussion of the Novels of John Marquand and Valdimir Dudintsev's *Not By Bread Alone*"

The above professors are from the English Department of the University of Wisconsin.

Time: 8:00 p.m. Thursdays
Place: The Meeting Room of the Racine Public Library
Fee: $2 for the series; no single admissions
(Purchase tickets at the Racine Public Library.)
Advance registrations will be taken at the Racine Public Library.

PROFESSIONAL SECRETARIAL SKILLS

Local secretaries who have been taking special courses at the Racine Extension Center over the past several semesters in preparation for the Certified Professional Secretaries examination on May 1, 1959, have asked for this intensive review of skills needed by a secretary in recording and transcribing dictation, in preparing typed copy of various kinds, in using good English, and in exercising judgment. In four sessions, these activities will be covered: building shorthand speed up to 120 words a minute, transcribing, proofreading and making corrections, addressing envelopes, composing letters or other materials, spotting errors in typed materials, typing from rough draft, setting up materials in tabular form, alphabetizing, arranging and typing business reports, typing other business papers, and review of English usage, spelling, and punctuation.

Date: Beginning Monday, April 6, 1959
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Fee: $8
Instructor: Mrs. Marjorie Bryan
Cosponsor: The Local Chapter, National Secretaries Association, International

REAL ESTATE TAX COURSE

This will be a series of three lectures on real estate tax problems, and will explain the accounting and tax management procedures involved in present day real estate transactions as they affect the real estate broker. These transactions will include phases of brokerage, speculation, land development, depreciation, and investment in real estate. The lectures will follow the following outline.

1. Tax information as it relates to subdivisions.
2. Tax information as it relates to depreciation.
3. How taxes affect real estate investments.

Date: Beginning Monday, March 16, 1959
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Fee: $6
Instructor: Norbert J. Stefaniak, M.B.A., C.P.A., Lecturer in Commerce, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Cosponsor: The Racine Real Estate Board

SEMANTICS II

This is a course in semantics that assumes a background of reading and knowledge in general semantics. A prerequisite is Semantics I or consent of the instructor. The class will be limited to 20 so that there will be opportunity for all to participate in discussion and to apply the principles of general semantics. Two sections of eight meetings each will be held in order to accommodate all those who have expressed an interest in an advanced class. Registration in advance is required by February 1 for one of the two sections.

Date: Section 1–Thursday, February 5, 1959
Section 2–Thursday, April 2, 1959
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Fee: $10
Instructor: Kenneth G. Johnson–Former Assistant Director, Extension Editorial and Communications Services; Member, Institute of General Semantics

SPANISH FOR TRAVELERS

This ten-meeting course is designed to provide a basic knowledge of Spanish for businessmen or tourists planning to visit our neighbors south of the border. Your enjoyment of your trip will be multiplied many times, because Latins will love you for making the effort to learn their language. No previous training in Spanish is necessary.

The course consists of a presentation of a basic Spanish vocabulary; pronunciation; practice in use of vocabulary in various situations encountered in traveling, ordering meals, shopping, touring, hotels, making reservations, meeting people.

Class work will be supplemented by slides, films, music, and presentation of representative arts and crafts of Mexico, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Spain. If desired, trips to Spanish movies or restaurants will be arranged.

Date: Beginning Monday, February 9, 1959
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Fee: $12.50
Instructor: Norman J. Azpell, Department of Spanish

UNDERSTANDING HUMAN PERSONALITY

This eight-session series is designed to give an understanding of some of the major influences which play a part in human behavior and personality development. The purpose of the course is to provide the participants a broad coverage of the field of psychology as it relates to human behavior. Its objectives consist of providing to those who attend insights into their own behavior and the behavior of other persons in meeting common problems of getting along with other people. Subjects to be discussed include:

A. INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN BEHAVIOR
B. HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT
C. BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND GLANDS
D. DEFENSE MECHANISMS
E. BASIC AND SOCIAL NEEDS
F. HUMAN LEARNING–PROBLEM SOLVING–INSIGHT–EMOTIONAL ASPECTS OF THINKING AND REASONING
G. PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT
H. PERSONALITY PROBLEMS AMONG ADULTS–INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN ABILITY AND PERSONALITY

Date: Beginning Tuesday, March 3, 1959
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Fee: $10
Instructor: Dr. Patrick J. Driscoll, Psychologist, Staff, Racine Extension Center

BURLINGTON

BUSINESS LETTER WRITING

The following topics will be covered in eight two-hour sessions:

A. ORGANIZATION AND INTRODUCTORY REMARKS
B. PHYSICAL MAKE-UP OF THE EFFECTIVE LETTER
C. PLANNING THE BUSINESS LETTER
D. CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUSINESS LETTER
E. THE BODY OF THE LETTER
F. LETTER TONE
G. THE DEVELOPMENT OF TONE
H. LETTERS OF APPLICATION, REFERENCE, RECOMMENDATION, ACCEPTANCE, AND RESIGNATION
I. CLAIM AND ADJUSTMENT LETTERS
J. CREDIT AND COLLECTION LETTERS
K. THE SALES LETTER
L. THE BUSINESS REPORT

Date: Beginning Thursday, February 12, 1959
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Place: Burlington High School
Fee: $10
Instructor: Joseph L. Kleiner, Associate Professor of Commerce, University of Wisconsin

ELKHORN

EDUCATION COURSE

Monday, February 2, 1959
To be announced.

LAKE GENEVA

OIL PAINTING

Painting is a creative experience and a way to help discover more about yourself as well as an opportunity to learn more about art in a general sense. This class is planned for both the beginning and advanced painter. Each person will receive individual guidance from the instructor in addition to the general class instruction. Many oil painting techniques will be explored.

In addition to studio painting, there will be discussion periods, including films and slides, dealing with considerations of subject matter as related to techniques, preparation of painting surfaces, instruction in color usage, imagery and symbolism in art, building a painting, and composition. Studio drawings and paintings will be made from still-life arrangements and from the student's sketch book. At the first meeting the instructor will discuss specific materials needed for the course.

No formal training or prerequisites are necessary for enrollment and the class is open to interested persons of any age. The class is limited to 20 persons and runs for eight meetings.

Date: Beginning Thursday, April 9, 1959
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Place: Lake Geneva Public Library
Fee: $10
Instructor: Edward F. Dickerson, Department of Art Education, University of Wisconsin
Cosponsors: Lake Geneva Art Association and Lake Geneva Public Library

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

An introduction to a practical study of the Russian language will be given in ten meetings. Practice will be provided in simple but typical sentence patterns which will help in an understanding of the way the Russian language works.

Date: Beginning Monday, February 16, 1959
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Place: Lake Geneva Public Library
Fee: $12.50
Instructor: Daniel Levan, Russian Language Department, University of Wisconsin
Cosponsors: Yerkes Observatory and Lake Geneva Public Library

KENOSHA CREDIT COURSES

EDUCATION 282 - CLINICAL STUDIES IN GUIDANCE

2-3 credits
Professor John W. Rothney, Department of Education, University of Wisconsin

SOCIAL WORK 274-B–HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

3 credits
Prerequisite: 274-A or consent of instructor

IT TAKES ALL THE RUNNING YOU CAN DO TO KEEP IN THE SAME PLACE

The man who stands still today is actually slipping backward. Every day brings new advances in scientific and social theories, and each one of us, to keep pace, must do quite a bit of educational running. University Extension classes covering almost all areas of learning can play an integral part in your own advancement and self-improvement. Last year, thousands of students took advantage of University Extension courses. We hope you will be a part of this year's program.

REGISTER BY MAIL FOR LECTURES AND COURSES

Adult Program Registration Office
University of Wisconsin
Racine Extension Center
620 Lake Ave.
Racine, Wisconsin

Please enroll me in the following lecture series or courses:

_____

_____

_____

Enclosed is my check for $_____, payable to the University of Wisconsin Extension Division.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

For additional information, phone MElrose 4-3361.

STATEWIDE SERVICES AVAILABLE THROUGH THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION

Correspondence Study: More than 500 courses are available, including college or university courses; high school courses, for credit toward the local diploma; and noncredit courses, designed for self-improvement and advancement along professional or vocational lines. Bulletins are available at the Racine Extension Center, 620 Lake Avenue.

Extension Centers: Full freshman and sophomore class programs which enable students to complete their basic college work in the home community are offered in eight cities of the state.

Special Classes: More than 350 late afternoon and evening classes for credit and noncredit are available in communities throughout the state.

Package libraries, study aids, and a forensic association provide mediums through which the Bureau of Information and Program Services serves individuals and groups interested in the study and discussion of timely subjects.

Drama services are available through the Wisconsin Idea Theatre.

Music services are available through the Department of Music.

Visual aids, including sound and silent films, filmstrips, and lantern slides are available to schools and civic organizations through the Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction.

Advice on photography may be obtained through the Photographic Laboratory.

Educational entertainment programs, lectures, and commencement addresses are offered to schools and organized civic groups through the Bureau of Lectures and Concerts.

Management personnel of business and industry are provided with short courses by Management Institute.

Worker groups are served by special classes and institutes sponsored by the School for Workers.

Aid in psychological research and program development is provided for business, labor, industrial, and civic organizations through the Bureau of Industrial Psychology.

Engineering and technical personnel can keep abreast of the latest developments in their specialized fields through the Engineering Institutes.

Community counseling in regard to economic and social problems is available to individuals or groups in any Wisconsin community through the Bureau of Community Development.

Institutes and short courses in economics, sociology, and social work are provided by the Department of Economics, Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work.

Institutes for government officials and adult education in public affairs are provided by the Bureau of Government.

Information concerning any Extension service as well as aid in organizing local class or study groups may be obtained locally through University field representatives or the Extension Center directors.

• REGISTRATION

PLACE OF REGISTRATION—Register in Room 116 just before the first class meeting. If you wish to assure a place in any class, call MElrose 4-3361 in advance.

FEE—All persons who attend classes are required to enroll and pay the appropriate class fee at the time of registration.

ORGANIZATION OF COURSES—The University reserves the right to withdraw or cancel a class if its continuation is not warranted.

CLASS MEETINGS—Classes meet once a week for two hours unless otherwise stated in the course description.

• THE EVENING PROGRAM

The evening class program at the Racine Extension Center is designed to aid citizens in their pursuit of intellectual interests and in the acquiring of skills necessary for personal achievement and progress. Through this program, new theories in the sciences, new methods in the arts, and new thought in the social sciences are brought to the community.

• CORRESPONDENCE STUDY COURSES

Over 500 University Extension Correspondence Study Courses are available in addition to local classes.

Many of these courses provide information and supplementary training as a preparation for advancement in business and industrial positions. They all provide opportunities for the use of leisure time in profitable study under University instructors.

A program for any business, industry, or job objective may be arranged upon request.

For information, call MElrose 4-3361.

All classes will meet at the Racine Extension Center, 620 Lake Avenue, unless otherwise indicated.

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THE WISCONSIN
EDUCATION CONCEPT

. . . . . .DRAMATICALLY TOLD . . . . . .
IN A 16MM SOUND FILM
IN FULL COLOR

The warm, uniquely human story of the Wisconsin Idea in education, the vital concept of a University reaching out to the people, is told in a 30-minute sound and color motion picture called *University of the People.*

The University of Wisconsin pioneered in the area of general educational outreach in this country, and over the years has been one of the leading universities in the development of broad programs of adult education and public service. Today, through its University Extension Division, the rich resources of the campus–talents, skills, and insights – are brought into the daily lives of the state's citizens in countless ways.

The film makes vivid and real the impact of the University on Rhinelander as a typical small city, and effectively makes the point that in every Wisconsin community the resources of the University are a dynamic force for fuller everyday living to meet tomorrow's challenges.

The cast of *University of the People* is a large one, but there are few actors in the film. Real people are depicted in real situations. The workshops, classes, institutes, and conferences are actual ones filmed in the locales in which they occur. Original music performed by the University Symphony Orchestra helps the film reveal the sweep and breadth of the University Extension concept. *University of the People* is as large and colorful and vital as life itself. It dramatically illustrates Wisconsin's unique partnership between the people and their state university.

- *University of the People* is an instructive and entertaining film of interest to: Service Clubs, Alumni Clubs, High Schools, Fraternal Orders, Social Groups, Educational Organizations, Civic Clubs, Women's and Men's Clubs.

  Your group may obtain the film without charge by contacting the Racine Extension Center.

EXTENSION CENTERS OFFICE
310 EXTENSION BUILDING
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

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U. S. POSTA
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Madison, Wisc
Permit No. 6

1-59-4500

Organization
POSTAGE
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Wisconsin
No. 658

Ayers, Ted

January 16, 1959

Mr. Ted Ayer
FACE THE NATION
WTOP
40th & Brandywine Streets
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to send you the enclosed correspondence, with the idea that you might possibly use the people mentioned on FACE THE NATION.

Sincerely yours,

MR. ED MURROW
485/17

Press Information
485 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

January 6, 1959

"THE LOST CLASS OF '59" TO EXAMINE EFFECT OF SCHOOL CLOSINGS ON NORFOLK, VA., CHILDREN, BUSINESS AND NAVAL COMMUNITIES, JAN. 21

Hour-Long Report By Edward R. Murrow And Fred W. Friendly To Present Both Sides Of School Integration Controversy; Will Focus On Norfolk's 10,000 School-Less Students

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The integration deadlock in Norfolk, Va., where the closing of six schools is currently keeping 10,000 students from furthering their education, and the effect of these closings on the community, will be examined in detail on "The Lost Class of '59: A Study Of Virginia's Massive Resistance Plan," Wednesday, Jan. 21, on the CBS Television Network (8:00-9:00 PM, EST).

The hour-long special report is being produced for CBS News by Edward R. Murrow and Fred W. Friendly. Reporter-director Arthur Morse and veteran documentary cameraman Martin Barnett have shot more than 50,000 feet of film in Norfolk and will have spent more than five weeks in the troubled city by broadcast time.

Approximately 10,000 of Norfolk's 43,000 school-age children are now "out-of-work." That is, they have no schools to go to as a result of the closing last September of three Senior and three Junior

(More)

high schools by Virginia's Governor J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. Through interviews with many of these students, their parents, ministers, businessmen, and members of Norfolk's naval community (Norfolk currently has the largest complex of naval installations in history), Morse and Barnett show viewers what is happening to the children and to their community.

Gov. Almond, who proclaimed the schools closed under authority granted him by the state legislature, will be interviewed by Edward R. Murrow on "The Lost Class of '59." Norfolk leaders interviewed on the program will include J. J. Brubaker, Superintendent of Schools; Charles W. Perdue, President of the Norfolk Education Association; Colonel James G. Martin, President of the Tidewater Education Foundation; the Rev. James A. Brewer, Chairman of the Norfolk Committee for the Public Schools; the Rev. Edgar Potts, President of the Norfolk Ministerial Association; and Harold J. Binney, Jr., the only one of Norfolk's 1,200 public school teachers now teaching at a private school.

The CBS cameras cover meetings of the Norfolk Committee for the Public Schools, whose members believe in re-opening the schools and obeying the law of the land, and the Tidewater Education Foundation, Inc., whose members believe the schools should remain closed rather than re-open on an integrated basis.

Viewers will also see -- for the first time on television -- the 17 Negro students whose admission to the six schools led Gov. Almond to order the schools closed. They are seen being tutored at a Baptist church in preparation for admission to the closed schools.

(More)

Approximately 4,200 of the students from the six closed schools are attending private tutoring sessions. These sessions -- in churches, temples and other public buildings -- are set up and conducted by the public school teachers as a stop-gap measure while the schools are closed. About 1,800 students have been sent by their families to friends and relatives in almost every state in the union so that they may continue their education and preparation for college. Between 3000 and 4000 students are not attending schools of any kind. Many have abandoned their plans for college and have taken jobs. Others have married prematurely. Interviews with many of these students and their parents make up a major portion of "The Lost Class of '59."

Featured on the program is a visit to Norfolk Catholic High School, a local school that has been operating on an integrated basis for more than four years. The school has 34 Negro students (in a student body of 500), double the number involved in the closing of the six schools. These students -- both white and Negro -- are seen in class and in assembly as they describe for viewers how integration has worked out in their school.

The CBS cameras also take viewers on a tour of the excellent facilities in the six closed schools, and on a tour of the make-shift classrooms being used by the tutoring sessions. Also shown will be the traditional Thanksgiving Day football game between Norfolk's Maury and Granby High Schools, both of which have been closed since the start of the school year.

Members of Norfolk's huge transient Navy population and of its business community discuss the effect of the school closings in terms of the reluctance of outsiders to come to Norfolk while the current situation holds.

"The Lost Class of '59" is an Edward R. Murrow-Fred. W. Friendly production. Associate producer is Palmer Williams.

Ayers, Ted

TO Ed Murrow

FROM tedayers

I thought you might get a chuckle out of the attached. Refers of course to YEARS OF CRISIS. The Governor had requested it personally. Prolly better burn when finished.

Ted

Ayers, Ted

STEVENSON, RIFKIND & WIRTZ
135 ~~20~~ SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE FINANCIAL 6-5180

ADLAI E. STEVENSON
SIMON H. RIFKIND
W. WILLARD WIRTZ
WILLIAM McC. BLAIR, JR.
NEWTON N. MINOW

IN NEW YORK
PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON
575 MADISON AVENUE

IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
STEVENSON, PAUL, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON
1614 EYE STREET, N. W.

January 10, 1958

Dear Ted:

Thanks so much for sending me the transcript of the CBS program. If we could substitute the CBS foreign news staff for the Department of State, we'd all be better off!

Cordially,

Newt

Newton N. Minow

Mr. Theodore A. Ayers
CBS
Broadcast House
Washington 16, D. C.

Bacharach, Bert
(series 1955-58)

June 12, 1958

Dear Bert:

The pleasure was certainly mutual. To find a really fine musician who also possesses great natural charm and intelligence is rare indeed.

I am sure you are as proud as you ought to be.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bert Bacharach
681 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, New York

fc

BERT BACHARACH
681 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 9-8220

June 3, 1958

Dear Ed:

I know you haven't the time for small-talk correspondence — but I couldn't refrain from dropping you this note anyway.

We're very proud of the several fine qualities that we see in our son.

Since Friday, I've been conscious of his discernment and his appreciation of that rare combination of talent and charm that we found in a certain fellow who visited our house one night, electronically.

In fact, he's talked so much and so enthusiastically about you — that I'm sure he has by now become the active head of the Brill Building Chapter of the "ERM Fan Club"!

I'm so glad that he had the opportunity of meeting you — and vice versa.

Sincerely yours,

Bert

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

BB/br

Bacharach

January 22, 1957

Dear Bert:

Thanks for your note of January 14th.

I'm a connoiseur of neckties, insisting that they should have two ends!

As ever yours,

Mr. Bert Bacharach
681 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, New York

fc

BERT BACHARACH
681 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 9-8220

January 14, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your letter of January 9.

The several ties that I sent you were mere samples - to get your reaction of the type that you like. As soon as I am sure of this, you're liable to be knee-deep in neck wear!

Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Bert

Bert Bacharach

BB:g

.T BACHARACH
.TH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y • PLAZA 9-8220

Wednesday.

Dear Ed:

This is not a Christmas present.

It's just that I'm a little proud of my tie packaging — and wanted you to see it.

Have ordered some of the ties for you, which will be delivered in January. I hope they'll be to your taste.

And let me take this opportunity to thank you again for all the nice things that have happened since our big night on "P to P".

Season's greetings to you and yours.

Sincerely,

Bert

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

BB/br

Bacharach,

January 9, 1957

Dear Bert:

I survived an incredible number of television shows during the holiday season, and I am told by my enemies that my appearance was unusually distinguished. I have not yet told them it was due entirely to your neckwear, but I am thinking of doing so.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bert Bacharach
681 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, New York

rh

BERT BACHARACH
681 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. • PLAZA 9-8220

Thursday.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your letter. And please call off your lawyers. How damaging can a guy be — who writes only in two-syllable words!

Have you ever worn one of these cross-striped, straight-end ties? I think they're good for TV — as they show a bit more of the shirt front, and the patterns come out good and clear.

Or do you like the neater, space-figure type?

Sincerely,

Bert

BERT BACHARACH
681 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 9-8220

November 21, 1956

Dear Ed:

Like I always said — a hat makes the man.

The others came out fine — and I'm sure you'll like 'em.

Thanks so much for your time and patience on Monday.

Sincerely,

Bert

BB/br

Bacharach
B

December 5, 1956

Dear Bert:

I now have proof that the pollsters were right when they decided I was the best hatted man in television, even though I didn't wear a hat for five years.

I enjoyed our time together, and have instructed my lawyers in advance to bring suit for whatever you write.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bert Bacharach
681 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, New York

rh

Bacharach

December 23, 1955

Dear Bert:

This is just a note to say you my thanks.

I'm looking forward to receiving the ties and certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bert Bacharach
681 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, New York

fe

William Baggs

THE MIAMI NEWS

WILLIAM C. BAGGS
EDITOR

November 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Ed:

Our television critic, Kris Dunn, is traveling to New York on November 21 and will be prowling through the catacombs of network tv for approximately a week.

Miss Dunn is unlike O'Brian and some of the otherpeople who report on television in the newspapers. She is an earnest and intelligent young woman and I would very much like for her to talk to you while she is in New York. Probably you are 3000 miles away from New York, and this is just a small, unsophisticated rocket in the air in the event you might be up at your farm. I would like for Miss Dunn to talk to you about the moral responsibility of television to inform at least a little bit and to interest people in a more informative way.

Thought your piece in Twentieth Century was excellent. Jim Cox and I both noted the American Heritage series which is an approach to what we talked about that very pleasant day.

Sincerely,

Bi

Geoffrey Baines

July 14, 1959

Dear Mr. Baines:

Thank you for your letter of July 6th. I also received your letter of July 2nd, because the only Miss Hammond at CBS of New York, noticed the mention of Mr. Murrow and sent the letter up to our office. I am not in the least annoyed by your having confused my name with that of Kay Hammond, since I remember how delightful she was in FRENCH WITHOUT TEARS and BLITHE SPIRIT.

I am now trying to find out exactly what our Record Library has in the way of broadcasts made of Mr. Murrow during the war. I already have one of his most famous broadcasts, "Orchestrated Hell" which was the story of his bombing mission over Berlin with the RAF. This is on tape, and I will have a dubbing made for you if you will kindly let me know whether you want it dubbed at 15 or 7½. I have scripts of all the major broadcasts Mr. Murrow did during the war, but do not quite know which of them to suggest for your use. Could you give me a little more information about the general outline of the program.

As far as we know now, Mr. Murrow will arrive in London on or about October 5th. I shall be arriving two or three days before hand and I shall be able to keep you posted on the exact date, time and place of his arrival. He has agreed to your suggestion that his arrival be filmed.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

KAY CAMPBELL
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Geoffrey Baines
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London, W. 1

mc

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
HEAD OFFICE: BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1
TELEVISION FILM STUDIOS: EALING GREEN, EALING, W.5
TELEGRAMS & CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON, TELEX * INTERNATIONAL TELEX 22182
TELEPHONE: EALING 6761

6th July, 1959.

Dear Miss Campbell,

In a moment of mental aberration, I confused your name with that of the actress Kay Hammond and I do apologise for this stupid error.

In case the letter I wrote to you on the 2nd July has gone astray I attach a further copy.

Yours sincerely,

Geoffrey Baines,
Producer, Telefilms.

Miss Campbell,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y., U.S.A.

COPY

2nd July, 1959.

Dear Miss Hammond,

I had the pleasure of meeting Bill McClure the other day and he suggested that you might be able to help me with the research work for Mr. Murrow's contribution to our series "Return to Europe".

I find that our records of his wartime broadcasts in this country are not complete and I should be most grateful if you would help me to trace any scripts, despatches or recordings other than those mentioned on the list attached.

Although it is not intended to start filming until November of this year, we may wish, with Mr. Murrow's permission, to film his arrival in this country. Perhaps you would be good enough to let me know his proposed date of arrival.

Yours sincerely,

Geoffrey Baines,
Producer, Telefilms.

Miss Hammond,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y., U.S.A.

Recordings of Ed. Murrow's war-time broadcasts available in London.

2657-60	'London after Dark' - description of air-raid Trafalgar Square.
2661-4	'London Carries On' - description of air-raid from roof of Broadcasting House.
5776-9	'An American in England' C.B.S. feature. 'The Anglo American Angle'
4853-6	Three years of war 1942 - 'Radio Newsreel'
5661-9 5776-9	An American in England series. prod. by Murrow. Nos.4,5 & 6. 1942.
9244-5	Farewell talk to Britain A reporter remembers 1946

Baker, D. G.

NEW VISION

Telephone
KENsington 4128

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L. IAN FEARN

20 RUTLAND GATE
KNIGHTSBRIDGE
LONDON, S. W. 7

Hon. General Secretary
D. DE CAYNOTH BAKER

Hon. Assistant Secretaries
H. K. EDWARDSON, B.Sc.
C. E. TISDALL, B.A.

ignore

February 22nd, 1958.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

One of our readers has suggested that we introduce to you the periodical NEW VISION which is published twice yearly.

Its appeal is specially for those who are disturbed but not discouraged about the future of mankind. It does not attempt to provide quick answers or short cuts to the problems that beset us, but to stimulate thinking on new, constructive lines beyond the old thought-patterns.

It seeks to inspire confidence in the value of our individual efforts to carry out the principles of sane living in simple, sincere ways.

Its approach is, however, not austere or prosaic, but its writings are inspired with the spirit of romance and poetry.

We are enclosing you a copy, which we believe will be of interest to you, and hope that we may number you amongst our readers.

Sincerely yours,

D. de C. Baker. Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Edward Roscoe Murrow,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York City 22,
N.Y. U.S.A.

NEW VISION

PRICE: TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE - FIFTY CENTS

NEW VISION

11

In Creative Re-membrance

* * *

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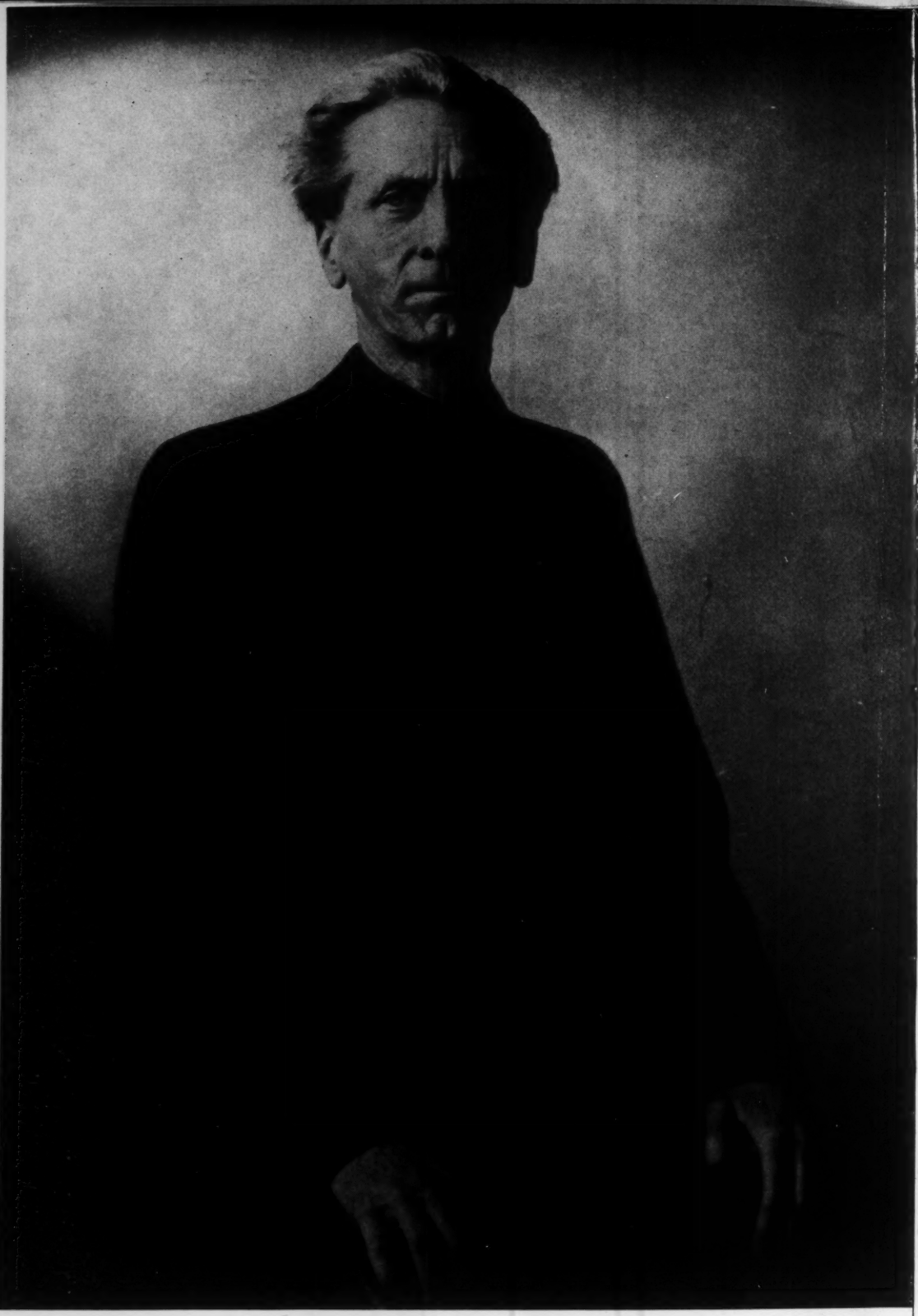

IAN FEARN

To our Readers

You will learn with regret that IAN FEARN, author of *New Vision*, passed onwards into the Greater Life last June.

To those who had the privilege of knowing him the inspiration and guidance of his personal presence is irreplaceable. But gratitude impels us to regard this crisis as a challenge, and to respond to the sincere desire of many readers from all parts of the world, so outstandingly summed up by one of them when he writes: "The finest creative re-membrance to Ian Fearn would be the growing and spreading of his brain-child, *New Renascence*, and its attendant message, *New Vision*."

Therefore we are going forward in faith with the various activities that he initiated, among them being the publication of *New Vision*.

In this venture we are indeed fortunate in that the creative genius of Ian Fearn far outstripped any possibility of publication, and we now possess a considerable number of his writings that have not yet been in print. Though many of these will come out in book form, others are particularly suitable for inclusion in forthcoming issues of *New Vision*. The present number has been compiled in this way.

The publication will be twice yearly, in the spring and autumn, at an annual subscription of 6/-, including postage in the United Kingdom. One dollar in the U.S.A. and Canada.

We invite all who appreciate Ian Fearn's original and inspired mind to co-operate with us not only by maintaining their subscription, but by interesting others.

Though our Founder, Ian Fearn, had a distaste for publicity of any kind, we feel it is fitting in this Re-membrance issue that our readers throughout the world should have an opportunity of seeing a picture which conveys something of his personality.

Ian Fearn

WHEN HE CAME into the room, you instantly knew that you were confronted by a unique being. His appearance never became familiar. Each meeting only confirmed, and deepened, the first impression—that here was a visitor to this world, not a resident. The shaft-like figure—the magnificent fair hair—features—voice—everything—indicated isolation from herd-thought and herd-emotions. He lived, moved, and had his being in a realm remote from that of the average man.

He made no concessions. He challenged everything which others take for granted. (More than all else, we are revealed by what we take for granted.) He had no small talk. To the least and last detail, he was an individual. The bold, sensitive, aristocratic features bore the indelible impress of metaphysical thought and unique experience.

A major achievement, in his writing, is the power to dispel the mists of familiarity which obscure profound mysteries in the well-known and mechanically repeated. It is undeniably a fact that automatic repetition empties even the most inspired utterance of content—in somewhat the same way as the superscription of a coin, long in circulation, becomes obliterated. This is notably the case regarding the Lord's Prayer.

Those who have repeated, mechanically and on countless occasions: "Thy Will be done", will discover that Ian Fearn's conception of the Will of God shatters to fragments the all-too-common fantasy that God's Will *is* done on earth.

His writings are not merely a series of speculative ideas. He writes of that which he has lived—of that which, in Keats's phrase, has been "proved on the pulses".

He realised that humanity has entered the Unprecedented—that many creeds, many traditions—all static conceptions

—are as irrelevant to this age as a Sedan chair. Apocalyptic possibilities have appeared on every horizon. Science has revealed a fabulous, fantastic, and—to many—a terrifying universe—indescribably different from that cosy conception, confidently accepted as fact about four hundred years ago, which regarded this tiny planet as the centre of the universe —the universe which comprises countless millions of suns.

But it must not be imagined that Ian Fearn lived in the airy realm of the abstract and the theoretical. His knowledge of many fields of human activity was detailed and precise. His achievements in the art of healing indicate his mastery in the most creative, and the most human, of all activities.

In his writings—and notably in his last book, "The Way of Immortality"—he questions everything accepted as immutable, with the result that the reader is compelled to challenge all his static beliefs—compelled to question everything he takes for granted.

Ian Fearn has left us.

"There's a great spirit gone".

We shall not look upon his like again, but he lives on:—a challenge to everything moribund in us—an inspiration to everything capable of Change.

CLAUDE HOUGHTON.

* * * *

THE passing of Ian Fearn has not only meant a great loss to his many personal friends but also to those Causes to which he had devoted his life, his energies and his gifts for the enlightenment and betterment of Humanity. He stands out in this troubled century as a unique personality, an inspired thinker and an altruist in the noblest sense of that word. Yet although he has now gone from the earth plane, we who enjoyed the privilege of knowing him in his physical form are confident that he will inspire the continuance of the work he started, and will continue to watch over it from the Spirit-Planes where he now has his being.

CYRIL SCOTT.

IAN FEARN was granted the supreme gift of spiritual vision. Through the exercise of this gift no deceptive claims of Life or Time commanded his soul. Time, he recognised, was a convention with other ephemeral dimensions. He knew with utter conviction that Life and Death and Immortality were continuously inter-penetrating spheres, and always in the Now.

In his writings, with all their practical, temporal application I sensed he knew and lived consciously in the realm of the Substance of things hoped for, the Reality of things unseen.

This, I think, gave him a fearlessness and pre-vision of the things of this world as they are evolving today. What seems to us the cataclysmic import of scientific discovery was for him the normal development of Power that man in his progress has need of at this stage of his evolution. And from the fount of this knowledge he gives to us who would learn of him the message of hope in dark days, the courage to face the evils of our yet clouded vision of temporality, and the great peace of constructive activity in our accomplished journey.

His was a great soul. His Spirit, which is still with us, a great creative influence and enlightened guide. He has donned the garment of invisibility, but that garment is woven but of the silver filaments of change, and our friend, Ian Fearn, has put "Finis" only to his end of work on this mortal plane. He knew and accepted the fact that its fulfilment demanded his translation to a higher plane of activity.

His quickening Quality will always Live for us. Though we miss his physical presence we do not mourn. In gratitude and devotion we pay in tribute a moment's silence to his large-hearted generosity, his kindness to all, his understanding tolerance of our frailty and slow understanding of the deep Truths he sought to teach us and the great spiritual gifts he has left us. *GRACE LADY CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH.*

* * * *

Every time one met Ian Fearn the overwhelming impression was that of Life. He was vividly alive and vitally aware in all phases of his being.

The word "Life" had to him a very special meaning. It was not confined to the natural animation that starts us off on our earthly span, or the physical vitality that impels us through our vigorous years, gradually petering out as we grow old and die. "Old age" he often said, "is a bad habit".

Life to him denoted a vital dynamic. Its enabling Power can only be purchased through progressive experience. Participation in its creative processes is the way of Immortality, which leads to the quality of conscious Being, fulfilled and deathless.

* * * *

Life is lovely; Life is light;
Life is poetry and song.
Life begins where Spirits dance
in the majestic sanctuary of the atom's Potency.

The Power of Life began its mystic flight into material night as timeless, spaceless energy.

Through all the ages, subtly, secretly, still immured in matter, yet deathless, irresistible, Life has sped upon its way, illumining the Spirit that could see the invisible with faith's sure eye, releasing itself, by growth, from the hold of the earth womb's nature, till, leading captivity captive,

it is free to aspire beyond the desires of incompletion, and creative consciousness becomes its triumphant crown.

So, once again transcending space and time and matter, Life realizes itself in the Consciousness of the new Immortal.

• • • •

HAVE YOU THOUGHT of Life as an ocean of Spirit, and of man as a fish in that sea of God?

As the fish in the water finds its home, its life, its sustenance, so we in this ocean of Spirit can live and thrive on the food of Life, if—and in that conditional "if" lies the secret of enjoying Life in its fullness. Apart from it we are condemned to a chronic hold-up in vision and vitality.

Why is it that we do not avail ourselves of the ocean of Life as the fishes do of the sea? Firstly, because most of us know little or nothing about this energy we call Spirit, and secondly, even if we have some dim notion about it, we do not know how to induce its Life from this ocean of limitless power. The fish instinctively knows how to work with the sea for its life and sustenance; it is an uncomplexed product of nature, but man has not yet come into his own. He shares in the nature instincts, but is destined for a second birth beyond the ways of nature. Though indwelt and surrounded by the vast resources of Spirit, he must learn consciously to induce its Life if he would share in its vital riches.

So far as we know, man comes to this earth to learn the nature of Life, and to make its power his conscious possession. It is lack of contact with this vital potency that has been the cause of most of his troubles through all the ages of his fumbling, frightened journey through time. And even today, when through the persistent explorations of his evolving brain he has fathomed unbelievable mysteries and solved hitherto insoluble problems, yet in this matter of making contact with Life he is uncomfortably akin to his benighted forebears. Though they were everywhere

surrounded by that invisible power of electricity that today lights and motivates the civilized world, manual labour imposed onerous toil on them for most of their days, and when evening came they existed well-nigh in the dark till the discerning genius of Faraday discovered the law of induction.

The Magic of Faith

Why when man has in this and even more spectacular ways emerged from his dark-age ignorance, applying incredible treasures of truth to transform and enrich his world, does he still remain so inexperienced, so inept in discovering the treasures of Life that will enrich and sustain his Spirit?

Experience on whatever plane is the result of the daring that drives a timorous mortal to prove truth through adventure. There is practically nothing that we enjoy today that some frightened forebear of ours did not have to risk perhaps even his life to discover. None of it would have come our way except for that first of all the virtues—Faith; a common word, yet it denotes a Quality of much rare worth and limitless scope, which some seer of super-sensuous insight described as " the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen ".

But most of us are cursed with the hold-up of fear which turns that miracle-working magic of faith into a mere commonplace platitude, and, when adventure challenges, instead of rising to the newness of Life on the wings of faith, we retreat to some safe, familiar hide-out, and then we dumbly wonder why the wonders of the world of Life seem so unkindly denied us.

Why not use our capacity for wonder to stretch out beyond that depressing illusion we familiarly regard as ourself, that chronically repeats its monotonous round of dead-end habits?

This is the function of Faith. But the spell of its splendid potential cannot yield its releasing might whilst we remain glued to the weary ways of our flat, safety-first existence. Faith to be real must make its flight into a world that is new and bright with the light of love's awakening. It is lack of this simple trust in the truth of Life beyond our finite knowing and our fear-bound self-serving that imprisons the faithless behind the grim barriers of mortality. Then the Spirit, frustrated within us, fights a losing battle to escape to its own element, and its matter-benumbed vitality wanes, shut off from its source of Life. In weariness and disillusion we argue and doubt, hesitate and complain about the prayers that were never answered and the luck that comes not our way, and faithlessly bemoan to our solitary self: " Not a rift in the clouds, or a gleam beyond the gloom of this dark, joyless dead-end existence ".

But did we but pause for a moment of time, and dare to let go of our clutching fears, to trust the Life that begat us then faith, like the parachute of some imperilled airman, would open and hold, in spite of our mortal disasters, and bear us aloft where Life Lives, and our Spirit so long enshuttered in a tanglement of doubts and fears would be free to yield to the lovely all-pervading element of our essence, and find itself in Life.

" Does the fish soar to find the ocean;
The eagle plunge to find the air—
That we ask of the stars in motion
If they have rumour of Thee there?

Not where the wheeling systems darken
And our benumbed conceiving soars!—
The drift of pinions, would we harken,
Beats at our own clay-shuttered doors."

The Imprisoned Splendour

OUR coming to inhabit a body of earth is truly a romanceful adventure. But the trouble generally is that our body came to us, as it were, in the night of our unknowing. We are apt to accept it as a more or less convenient piece of mechanism that enables us to get around and gratify our appetites. It seldom occurs to most of us to consider the body's needs with interest and understanding, to discover through its functions and feelings the way beyond its surface limitations.

Our physical make-up was intended to be the means of our Spirit's emancipation. But look at the bodies around us, perchance if we are daring enough, we may cast a glance at our own, then discern the type of master that assumes he owns that maltreated instrument. Look at the eyes so hungry for the life that the soul desires, or those tragic eyes that have lost all hope, dead even before the body goes its way to the grave. Listen to the voices that could provide the means but lack the motive to make the music of Life's concert, strident and cruel as a boring drill, or whining with the incessant complaining of a soul inwardly weeping at the fast closed door of some lost heaven.

Why does the soul waste its substance in the riotous ways of the world, havering and hunting in vain for the

illusive gratifications that but toughen the tissues of time, knowing naught of its own nature or the possibilities of Life? We eat to assuage our emptiness, we drink to escape from ourselves, and we grudge if we be not satisfied in our hankering haste for more and more physical indulgence. Our senses are blunted and deadened through crude over-stimulation without our even guessing that they should provide a way to Life through the ministry of their refining.

For instance, sex is that magic musterion by which the man and the maid can realize the inherent beauties of the body and all its cosmic correspondences that Life allows us to play with to discover the joy of being alive. But why do we crassly defile it by blind misuses and ugly abuses which exhaust the romance of its essence? In lust for the Life we do not possess we appropriate another to find the Life we deny, but we gain nothing more than the animal gratification that belongs to the elemental jungles of our labyrinthine past.

Why do we waste our precious energy in frictions, in arguments and conflicts that do nothing better than give us the dubious consolation of besting somebody else? Why the incessant nagging of the one who is promised for love as long as life shall last? Whence comes the captious bossing that seeks to establish illusory superiority by endlessly telling some assumedly less experienced one the way to do and to be?

Why do so many wax hard for want of healing, or soft for lack of health? Can we not learn to nurture the subtle, delicate qualities of our essential potencies before the "world's slow stain" defaces the image of God?

Release from Mortality

The world that man has fashioned grows old and stale and awkward through our obdurate incapacity to discover what Life is all about. It consumes itself with the acids of

fear, the folly of force and the finality of disillusion, and we who condition ourselves to the ways of the world become aged, angular, oftimes sour, rather than mature in the light of the Life that cannot grow old.

It is surely high time that man should awake to see through his world as the blundering early experiments of an infant, handicapped and haunted by the spectre of its own mortality. There is an infinity of resources essentially at the disposal of him who dares to claim the riches of the Cosmos by growing to know, through and beyond the lessons of earth, the gnosis of Life's immortal quality.

For the Life we seek and sorrow for its lack, is not some fortuitous gift of the gods, but rather a quality that we can earn through the quickening of our Spirit hidden in the body of Life's bounteous begetting.

Thus incarnation becomes no mere mortal interlude, but a vital progressive process whereby man can attain conscious co-incidence with the principles of Life that is more than mortal, and share Life's immortality even while here in the body.

The Living Spirit proves its regenerative quality of Life by endless progressing, never repeating.

* * * *

Life is born when we allow the Creative Spirit to transcend the old pictures and transpose the outworn records.

L.I.F.

The Life-Circuit

WHAT IS LIFE? To try to define it would be of as little use as would be a text-book on the science of radio transmission to someone who knew nothing about electricity. No verbal definitions or explanations could convey Life's subtle quality. It must be experienced at first-hand before we can know what it is.

Most of us have had some glimpse of Life at one time or other in our lives. It may have been a flash of inspiration, or that magic time when we were in love and the world of everyday things was temporarily transfigured. But the experience has all too often been but fleeting, and the high moments in our lives are painfully apt to be succeeded by a slump when the pall of depression descends on us, often for no reason that we can explain.

The Swing of the Pendulum

It seems that we human creatures are suspended, as it were, between two opposite fields of attraction—the positive or Life-pull, and the negative or nature-pull, and as a pendulum we swing between the two. But at first our fulcrum, so to speak, is much nearer the negative than the positive pole, and we normally oscillate within its field, which means that we are habitually under the sway of the nature influences. If the higher Life influences should exert an unusually strong attraction we may temporarily

be drawn from our natural field of oscillation; but this positive pull will inevitably result in a reactionary swing further into the negative field. So, if we picture ourselves as the pendulum, this provides some simple explanation of those unpleasant reactions which all of us at first experience.

But we need not be content to remain with our "fulcrum" fixed in the field of negative operations. If we consistently respond to the positive attraction, and are not unduly disturbed by the negative reactions that at first we have to put up with, we shall gradually shift our fulcrum nearer to the pole where Life operates, so that our normal field of oscillation comes increasingly into the sphere of the positive rather than the negative, and we function happily in that field without struggle, strain or reaction.

The Significance of "Things"

All this sounds wonderful in theory, but someone will be asking: "How can I put it into practice? How can I cultivate the capacity to respond to Life?"

Obviously we have first to discover one or two things about Life. Here, for instance, is a valuable starting point:

Life for man is the result of and proportionate to his vital connections, or, to put it another way—it is the result of connection through the things and persons it has created.

It may seem strange at first that we can contact Life, that invisible, essential Quality, through and by means of our material surround. But after all, why have we come to this planet of earth? Surely because it provides the particular kind of schooling needed, and an all-important facet of the curriculum is to learn to use the ordinary, everyday things of existence as a means to discover and make contact with Life.

"Things": we mostly take them for granted as inanimate objects that we use, or misuse, and discard, without

thinking a great deal about them. But to make connection with anything, to appreciate its significance, we have first to realize that each thing, whatever it may be, is the result of a " think " on the part of someone. In the days before mass production, when each article was produced by hand, this idea was easier to grasp. Nevertheless it is still true today that the " think " that eventually materialises in even such a homely thing as a carpet, a stove, or a chair, is its determining value. It is something that, being creative, is timeless. It can go on when the moths have made dinners of the carpet, when rust has destroyed the stove, and the chair has fallen to pieces.

If we give a thing its rights in terms of the " think " that produced it a whole world of new interests will open out for us. Not only will we respect the things that have had to put up with our neglect, but we shall make connection with them. We shall gradually become aware of their needs, and in going out to meet them we shall also make contact with Life. Our typewriter, for instance, will have its proper care in cleaning and adjustment, and we will take an interest in its make-up and even learn to attend to minor repairs ourselves. And so with the hundred and one things in our daily surround; we shall become aware of their condition and not allow them to struggle and labour when a drop of oil or a tightened nut would get them working rhythmically again.

Conscious Connections

This is not just a matter of mundane practicality but a means whereby we grow in consciousness and respond to the invitations of Life. By learning how a thing works and caring for it consistently, giving it a chance, so to speak, to express the Life that created it, we actually begin to get into circuit with Life ourselves.

We can see how this attitude works with the gardener, and how the plants respond not only to his expert care, but

to his vital interest. They flourish and are more alive. In fact, it seems that their vibrations are tuned up by having contact with something of a higher frequency. It may even be that flowers which have been specially cared for in this way will actually convey these higher vibrations to others. So something beyond the flower may pass from the giver through the gift.

To connect with Life through connecting with things means giving everything its rights, and this is a process that we achieve progressively. Not only do we widen our knowledge of how things are made and how they work, but we become aware of much that we were quite unconscious about before. We shall gain in sympathy and insight into the nature not only of things, but of people, including ourselves. And through these conscious connections we shall more and more operate in the field of Life.

Human Relationships

The value of this vital art of connecting-up is even more apparent when it comes to a matter of human relationships. How often in meeting a fellow human being are we primarily influenced by surface appearances which attract us or the reverse; it may be their dress, their accent, or some peculiar mannerism, or they may voice opinions akin or opposed to our own. We need insight to penetrate beneath all these externals if we would commune with their Spirit. For it is the Spirit striving to develop in that other person that we should be seeking to touch if we would make any genuine connection beyond superficial acquaintance.

We have a vivid demonstration of how Life works through making human connections when it comes to the greatest experience in most of our lives—falling in love. The attraction between the man and the maid is all too often taken for granted today as something that merely pertains to the nature plane, however we may romanticize about it.

But sex provides one of our most important lessons in the curriculum of the school of Life. Each of us, whether male or female, is merely a side, as it were, a segment of a circle. The completion of that circle makes the circuit of Life. And because it is necessary for us to learn that we are but segments, incomplete, Life precipitates us into falling in love with the opposite side, with someone who represents the other segment of the circle. This is not merely to meet the urge towards physical mating, but that each may find through the other what is lacking or dormant in themselves. For though each of us is but a segment, yet, whether we are walking the earth in male or female form, we have the other side to a greater or less degree latent in us; it needs to be drawn out and developed if we are to graduate in the school of Life.

If we follow the way of nature we shall merely depend upon what we find in another to compensate for our inner lack, then neither of us will grow, and our relationship will become stale. In fact there will be no real marriage; for physical mating alone does not make a marriage. Only as we learn through our relationship with the other sex to grow in wholeness of being, will our attempts at marriage lead to any lasting vital fulfilment.

The same principle applies to all our human relationships. And here we shall find that the most promising meeting ground between two people is a mutual interest which takes them beyond their little personal concerns and isolations. Working together in shared responsibility should also call out the latent qualities in each, so through this vital interest Life can begin anew for both.

If we value a relationship it is all-important to see that we do not spoil it by taking it for granted. No human relationship truly *is* except to him who makes it voluntarily in a spontaneous, creative spirit. When any relationship becomes a familiar condition it has ceased to have the nature

of genuine friendship. The only form of friendship that can endure and bring happiness is that which is too sensitive in sympathy to assume its own certainty.

So do not let familiarity spoil, even degrade a relationship. Always look at your companion with the idea of seeing them anew. Never keep anyone imprisoned by your old picture of them. It may not have been a true picture anyway, or, if it were, they may have long outgrown it. See them anew; try even to keep romantic about them—and this applies also to your attitude to yourself. And above all, respect the other fellow; listen to his point of view, even if he is taking the opposite viewpoint to yours. Never allow yourself to dominate or be dominated. Each must give the other a chance to express their own individuality; this is essential to any working equation.

If our meeting with another should involve a difficult problem, or some difference of opinion, a preparatory tuning-in to the person we are about to meet is of far more importance than rehearsing the points we are going to make. Try to establish a circuit with them in the unseen before meeting them physically. That bit of prevenient contact may save us from endangering a valued relationship by the frictions of argument and conflict. Is it worth gaining a point to risk losing a friend?

Through practising this art of making connections with things and people we shall come to enjoy the vital experience of contact with Life itself. And just as the law of the circuit when applied to things electrical produces light, heat and all manner of activity, so does the process of making a circuit with the power of Life result for us in illumination, liveliness, warmth and human sympathy. We begin to express through ourselves that vital Quality which is Life.

A Life Prayer

LIFE SPIRIT, we come to Thee to be born again, to Live anew; to make a new history, to Live in new Life of indeflectable Power.

We come to Thee in gratitude for the wonders Life has wrought in us, for the vistas Living opens.

A world of Life we see around, full of Thy quality. We gradually learn we must make it our own by going out to Life through all we have to do, through all we touch and taste, the body we inhabit, the atmosphere we breathe.

No longer will we remain inert, content to sit and watch Life pass us by. We dare to respond to its immense Reality, that Life and our body may be one in a Living unity, the tireless romance of inexhaustible progression.

Quickened with Life's alertness we cease to drift around, trying to amuse ourselves, but joyously dance in the rhythm of Life, with the insistency of its omnipotent Livingness.

O majestic instancy of deathless Dynamic Being, enamoured of Life we come; through the intensity of vital desire we are compelled to go out, without excuse, delivered from evasion, to Live fearlessly in Life's regretless strength.

Thoughts for Remembrance Day

WE DO NOT believe in death.

Never was there a worse delusion than to say someone is dead when they cease to exist in a body. What absence of faith; what entire lack of the quality of imagination! After all, matter is merely a temporary vesture that Spirit assumes because we must have material resistance in order to awaken us to the needs of our Spirit.

So there should be no mourning, nothing to regret, to repine about in the passing of a loved one. Remember, all sorrow and regrets actually hurt the one we are anxious to help. They drag him or her back into the condition of our misery, and impose on them the weight of our woe. As we grow in sensitiveness and sympathy we shall recognize that metaphorically to wrap ourselves in sackcloth and ashes is nothing more than a morbid form of self-gratification.

It is because we regard death as a foe which comes as a thief to rob us of those whose presence makes Life for us that we mourn about our loss. Yet have we really lost the one we love? To have lost something generally implies that it has departed from us for ever; that it is irretrievable. When we say that something is lost we are assuming that for practical purposes it has ceased to exist. But when we mourn the loss of a loved one it is not that they have ceased to be, but that we have ceased to be conscious of their

presence because they have left their bodily tenement and are no longer materially with us.

If we have loved their essential self, their Spirit (though it is but natural that we should also love its expression in the body), then death cannot rob us of that love or annul that union. But if we merely love that which is terrestrial and superficial then there must come a day when the one who inhabits that ephemeral physical form will withdraw from the earthly scene, and if our love has risen no higher than the case which enshrines the Spirit then with the disintegration of the form will come the death of our love.

So the question we have sooner or later to ask ourselves is this: were we ever in touch with the Reality of the one whose loss we mourn? Did we love their inner being, or was our devotion merely for the physical vehicle that partially enclosed them for a few brief years?

This is a searching question, difficult for most of us to answer, for the average person is so confused as to what it is they love in the one beloved, that when the physical form with which they have become familiar is removed they feel as strangers to the Reality that persists; it is beyond their perception, so they experience a sense of separation, a break in connection and continuity.

It is a natural inclination with most of us, therefore, to long to have some message from those who have passed beyond our sight, some reassurance that all is well with them, and to resort to one of the various methods of attempting to make psychic contact. It is not for us to condemn any effort of the sincere to find consolation for themselves by these means, but it is well to remember that to employ such methods profitably requires unusual purity of purpose, self-transcension and absence of superstition and sentimentality. Even so, connection by these means

is rarely so complete and vital as to make the transference of such things as information accurate and reliable.

For it is enlightening to remember that the lower ethers are peopled with innumerable souls. Each finds in these earthbound regions the self that they served in the body, and experiences in various ways the conditions which Christ described in the story of Dives and Lazarus. And there are a host of influences, vibrations, even deceptions, circulating, often aimlessly as on earth, in the immediate surround of our planet, and our intention has to be very clear and potent to act as a line of Light to penetrate these vapours.

But the Spirits capable of the higher forms of love do not look for lower means for its expression, nor mar it with denser conditions. In fact, those who have achieved redemption are not within the reach of our selfish efforts at personal contact. For having suffered poignantly, their Spirit has become purified by the tempering processes of incarnation, so they swiftly and clearly pass through the lower reaches of the invisible realms and, except of their own volition, become inaccessible through any ordinary psychic channels.

To put the matter very simply: if we want to see birds in their free beauty we look for them in the air. Similarly, if we desire contact with Spirit, we must go into the world of Light, of Life, the realm of the Spirit where all things Live.

In that realm we shall find:

> "There is no death! What seems so is transition;
> This life of mortal breath
> Is but a suburb of the Life Elysian
> Whose portal we call death."

But even to call it "death" is just ignorance that Spirit

Is, and Lives deathlessly. Mere change of raiment does not change the Spirit, except for the better.

There is no death, except to those who incarcerate themselves in the prison of materialism. For death only happens in matter, through matter. When we quicken and intensify our vibrations to transmute matter, so that it does not become a clog, a weight that depresses us with the gloom of gravitation, we rise to where the Spirit Lives.

A quiet Spirit and a restful body help us to overcome the sense of separation from those we love. We owe it to them to keep ourselves strong and confident that we may be worthy of their love.

The people who are afraid to die are those who have not learnt to Live. Those who have learnt to Live do not fear death. Death in fact becomes a friend who takes their hand to lead them into a higher realm, "a large room and a wealthy place", where they will find more and better fulfilment than they have been able to discover here. We who love their Spirit would not seek to hold them to the confines of earth. Death for them is progress; we should be more than willing that they should go on. But this does not mean that they go from us, if we take their passing from the plane of earth as an incentive for us to grow in understanding of that which is invisible, intangible to our mortal senses.

Then the words that David uttered in his grief become the expression of a principle, charged with vital meaning: "I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me".

"Spirit with Spirit shall blend" where the motive is clear and the perception sensitive and strong.

This communion, this communing with Spirit, is not reserved for those who have attained a state of perfection. None of us are capable of reaching such a condition at any

stage in the journey of our Spirit through matter. But for those who through the impulse of love choose the path that sanctifies the soul and liberates the Spirit, this communion will become a progressive realization, and they will actually be helping those who have passed from the earthly scene in their upward climb to the realms of Light.

Unconscious the Spirit began its pilgrimage through matter, and through the educative processes of incarnation it earns its fulfilment in consciousness. And as we grow in that consciousness we shall know that our loved ones have not gone; that there are not two worlds, the "here" and the "hereafter", but that all that is of the quality of Life is here and now, deathless and indivisible. And those who have passed from the imprisoning nature of this little earth and limiting person have become liberated in the larger Life where death is not known.

This is the way of Love to those who have triumphantly "passed through great tribulation, and have washed their robes (their vehicles) and made them white in the Blood of the Lamb.

"Therefore are they before the Throne", the Source, the Centre of Life, where the lesser, psychic means and methods are transcended by the fearless, free Spirit that has found the Truth in Life.

Silence is the medium through which Heaven proclaims Realities unspeakable.

* * * *

Quiet does not come with mere absence of noise, but when the mind is quiet and strong enough the Silence comes alive with the Spirit of Life.

L.I.F.

New Destiny

EVER SINCE MAN began to ponder about himself and Life he has been perplexed with the problem of his destiny. Whence came those impulses and inhibitions which drive him on the one hand and thwart him on the other, and gradually shape his character?

Certain it is that we are all born with a strange assortment of distinctive characteristics, some pleasing, others very much the reverse. Where do they come from? We may appear to have inherited them from our parents, but there must have been predisposing causes that inclined us to those parents, and even necessitated our coming through those particular channels to acquire a vehicle suitable for the phase of education we needed in the school of earth.

If we take the trouble to study ourselves and those around us we can hardly fail to postulate that we all have had some form of pre-existence to our credit or discredit. This does not mean that we indulge in extravagant notions of having been an Alexander the Great, a Cleopatra, or some other colourful figure of history who may take our fancy. In fact, the average person will probably never know here what constituted their pre-existent state in terms of personality, but those of us who would make new destiny have sooner or later to recognize that the characteristics we embody today are the result of our own past.

The Revealings of Yesterday

This idea may cause little trouble to those who happen to be of a complacent disposition, but it is less consoling to the majority of us who are uncomfortably aware of one or more characteristic vices or weaknesses for which we would gladly put the blame on anyone or anything but ourselves. Nevertheless it is painfully true that, whether the hold-up or handicap be physical or psychological, we would not have come with it today except, according to the law of cause and effect, there had been something in our yesterdays, and they may have been innumerable through the ages, that necessitated it. For instance, if we are inclined to be indecisive, to rely on stimulants of all sorts and kinds, to be dependent on the opinion of others, then we can be pretty sure that previously we have in some way or other failed in courage to play the man. We may try to disguise our sense of inadequacy with a loud voice, a boastful and aggressive manner, or to offset it with outer bigness, such as a monster car to make up for inner littleness, or worldly importance to help us forget the sense of insignificance. But though this kind of camouflage may deceive the world it actually defeats us, for our paramount purpose in coming to this earth is to learn the lesson from the past that is inherent in our temperament.

To cherish a grudge or grievance about ourselves or our lot is even more defeating. For we make our destiny, and no good can be served by merely being up against our fate, our fortune or misfortune. The man who would make new destiny must sooner or later perform a strange though essential act of forgiveness—to forgive himself for all he has made in the past, however forgotten in form, but which confronts him today as circumstance uncongenial, character unaccountable.

For on getting born we came to make a new start; not to repeat the old mistakes, or even the aptitudes already

gained. Our nature birth is just a preliminary for us to achieve a second birth—" being born again ", as Christ called it. Unless we achieve that metamorphosis we miss the purpose in our coming here. For we each come for some specific purpose, and we must discover and achieve that purpose ourselves; no God or anyone else can do it for us.

Even the most evolved of the human species starts as a nature creature, with the old nature characteristics of greed, obstinacy and such like. All the crude and forceful methods by which, at any rate at first, we try to get our own way are an evidence of a nature heredity which all of us share to a greater or lesser degree and which is resident in our psyche, or soul, as some people call it.

The Voice of the Psyche

Now though the psyche is the most awkward and intractable part of our make-up, it has at first an important and very necessary part to play in providing the means for us, through new parents, to get into this world and to have a material form by which we can begin to learn all we have failed to learn before. The body to a considerable extent takes the shape that the psyche has, without our knowledge, predisposed. We have to start with the epitome of our past projected into matter, in order to get into a personal phase in which we can function for our new education.

But though the psyche is a necessary part of our make-up, the man who would make new destiny will regard it as little more than a nebulous memory belonging to the past. Here we can glean a wealth of wisdom from the story of Adam and Eve in the Book of Genesis. Eve, the psyche, is always beguiled by serpents, and all of us have the Eve in us, whether we are in male or female bodies. If we listen to the voice of the psyche, as did Adam in the story, we are banished from all our innocent Edens, for we are caught in

the serpentine sophistries that explain everything and understand nothing, that prompt us to excuse, camouflage and evade; in fact, we become the sport of the old emotions that we inherit from our animal forebears.

So if we are intent to make new destiny for ourselves the all-important thing to remember is that we do not listen to the voice of our psyche, however persuasive or insistent she may try to be. For instance, the faults and failings in our nature that weakened us in the past constitute the line of least resistance in our present nature; that is the line to which the psyche in us instinctively gravitates. The psyche is chronically repetitive, she invariably urges us to follow the path that comes easiest, so to pursue what we assume to be our natural bent may be merely listening to psyche's voice and repeating the dead past. We may, for example, have a strong desire to be a recluse, but to assume that our destiny will be achieved by entering a monastery or a convent may be nothing more than giving way to our repetitive psyche. Life invites us to paint a new picture of ourselves, to adventure along some new path untrodden by us before.

Likes and Dislikes

Lest this should sound too formidable an undertaking suppose we begin in quite a humble way, with our tastes. Most of us have a somewhat motley collection of likes and dislikes which we are inclined to take very seriously, and regard as an unalterable part of our temperament. The cult of "allergies" has grown up as a most convenient ally to bolster up this notion. There is doubtless some truth in it, and it may help to relieve some of our more obscure ills, but it may also serve as an insidious alibi for obstinacy and inertia, and so hinder our healthy growth.

Most of our tastes have been acquired through our animal heredity, and are the expression of emotions that

belong to the past. If we regard them as such, and decide not to be limited to our old likes and dislikes, a new range of experiences can be ours.

This does not merely apply to such things as food and drink, but to tastes in matters of colour, for instance. It is now generally recognized that colour is a form of vibration which exerts an important influence upon our health, so it can readily be seen how we bind ourselves back to the past by surrounding ourselves with familiar vibrations from colours we habitually like. If we have over-indulged one colour, why not try a breakaway and adventure something different in our house decoration or dress? It is in the transcension of such seemingly small habits as that of taste that the building of new destiny begins.

Experiments such as this bring new zest to our living, far removed from the old struggles and strains of those who fought so earnestly against the desires of the flesh and regarded the body as sinful and vile. For those who are out to co-operate with Life the old ideas of sin are over and done with. Everyone who aims at developing sanity rather than "sinnery" is making intelligence that is much more worthwhile to Life than wallowing in the sense of sin. If we use the term "sin" at all it should be in terms of "missing the mark", as an archer missing the target at which he is aiming. A child is not reckoned a sinner if he fails to hit the mark on a dartboard, and we are but children in the game of Life. Surely rather than bemoaning our sins it is but sanity to seek to improve our skill by practice and learn by our mistakes.

The Way of Life

If we begin to develop a sane approach, rather than maltreat the body, we shall regard it with sympathy, as a piece of wonderful apparatus, to be understood, appreciated and refined as a means to enable us to Live. As it is, most

of us neglect it, or indulge it, so that as time goes on it gets heavier, clumsier, more lethargic, till instead of being a pleasure to Life it becomes a problem to us, and more often than not we become a nuisance to other people.

But if we begin to educate the body so that the taste buds, for instance, no longer determine our destiny, then it will become less and less demanding and difficult, more refined through response to the aesthetic values of Life.

Then we shall begin to discover there is something deeper within us—the dynamic quality of Life resident in our Spirit. Hitherto it has been dominated by matter and suffocated by the psyche and the emotions. None of us can know our own Spirit until, through the control of the psyche, we refine and make exquisite the body to be a vehicle through which that Spirit can work.

It is in the liberating of our Spirit that the secret of our new destiny lies. For the new character we create is begotten through the potential of this creative Spirit which makes all things New.

We are given this priceless privilege of learning how we came to be, how we can overcome and transmute the results of our own past doings, and it is by means of the mastery of all we previously assumed to be ourselves that we make this new destiny.

This is the way of Life for us—to pass from death into Life. This is the means by which we shall gradually purchase that Living quality of consciousness; no longer a non-entity, divertible, seducible, but a conscious individual. Our character—and that word meaning sign, or symbol, may be taken to denote the signature of the interior being we call a man—will be so integrated as to be indivisible, so that even through what we call the article of death it can still maintain its continuity.

Old things will then have passed away, and all things, beginning with ourselves, will have become New.

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Baker, Torrey

National Education Association

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October 27, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow;

Perhaps you know that American Education Week will be observed this year all over the country during the period November 9 through November 15. It is during this time, you will recall, that parents are encouraged to visit their schools -- to see for themselves just what's taking place: what and how the youngsters are being taught, whether or not the buildings are safe and adequate -- in general, to get a first-hand idea of the kind of education their children are receiving.

There is so much sound difference of opinion concerning schools these days (in truth, some are excellent; some are far from it), that certainly the best way to find the answer is to go into the buildings and see the students being taught.

Because of your concern with education, we are wondering if it would be possible to include a mention of American Education Week over the air -- with, perhaps, a comment or two regarding its special importance this year. We have the feeling that you and your colleagues in broadcasting can be more influential than any other group in alerting people to the necessity of visiting their schools.

American Education Week is sponsored jointly by the U.S. Office of Education, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the American Legion, and the National Education Association. The observance is included in the Advertising Council's Radio-TV Bulletin for November-December.

If you find that it will indeed be possible to say a word about visiting schools between November 9th and 15th, the sponsors would certainly be grateful to you, and needless to say, you would be helping schools everywhere in a very graphic way.

I should so much appreciate your letting me know by collect wire if you do decide to include an AEW message.

Our thanks to you and best wishes.

Cordially,

Torrey Baker

(Mrs.) Torrey Baker
Assistant for Radio and TV
Division of Press and Radio Relations

Enclosure

Baker, Vincent

June 12, 1959

Dear Mr. Baker:

Many thanks for your letter of May 19th.

Your comments about the albums, I CAN HEAR IT NOW are greatly appreciated. It is always nice to hear our viewers are pleased.

Thanks, too, for wishing me a restful sabbatical leave from CBS. I do indeed appreciate your kind thought.
I hope that when I return to CBS next year, it will be with a program worthy enough to warrant your continued attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Vincent S. Baker
President
Baker Enterprises
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261 WEST 125th STREET --- Suite 210
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

VINCENT S. BAKER, President

May 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been inclined for some time to write to you concerning a new business which I have started, for which you provided the central idea. A conversation with Mrs. Foster provided the necessary stimulus to write.

A couple of years ago, I purchased all three of the albums comprising the epic "I Can Hear It Now." I found the records so informative, so entertaining and so inspiring that I have persuaded several other people to buy them. At length, it occurred to me that members of my race would be greatly inspired if they knew of some of the contributions which Negroes have made to their own progress toward freedom and equality and to the cause of American democracy.

Out of this reflection has come the project of making 16mm motion pictures and long-playing records about great personalities and events in Negro history. The response from white people as well as Negroes has been extremely gratifying.

I felt that you would be glad to know of this new development and of the part you played in it.

May 19, 1959

I take this opportunity to wish you a restful and rewarding sabbatical leave. I have followed your programs for 18 years, both on radio and television, and I know that you have earned a rest.

Sincerely yours,

Vincent S. Baker

Vincent S. Baker
President

VSB/cp

Baldaia, Miche

December 4, 1958

Miss Michele Jane Baldaia
18 Woolson Street
Boston 26, Mass.

Dear Miss Baldaia:

Mr. Murrow has five radio shows and two television programs to prepare each week, in addition to handling documentaries, recordings, film sessions, discussions and correspondence. It may well be some time past your panel discussion date before he finds time to answer your recent letter. I am therefore answering in his stead.

To know a foreign language is to discover a new world of employment possibilities, literature, political understanding and friendship, and this is equally true if you travel or if you stay put in Boston. Although there are many people around the world who speak English, they are absolutely delighted if a stranger can speak their language, or even makes an effort to do so; and any effort made will reap a reward of good will, pleasant company and new things to do and see. To be content with your own language, ignoring all the possibilities which a different one would open to you, seems to me to be exchanging progress for stagnation and to show a conceited insularity which has no place in this modern world. Strong words, to be sure, but, in my opinion, true ones.

Apart from learning another language, there is another thing which you will find worth developing as you go along - and that is accuracy. For instance, Mr. Murrow works for CBS, not NBC, and because you had wrongly addressed your letter to him, its arrival was delayed by several days.

With my best wishes for December 15,

Sincerely yours,

18 Woolson Street
Boston 26, Mass.
November 27, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
c/o N-B-C Television
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am a student in the tenth grade at Dorchester High School in Boston, Mass. In our English class, I am on a panel scheduled to do a discussion concerning the importance of learning a foreign language. I would like to know what your views are on this subject. Could you please send me an answer no later than December 15, for that is when our panel is to hold its debate? Thank you.

Yours truly,

Michele Jane Baldaia

Michele Jane Baldaia
18 Woolson Street
Boston 26, Mass.

Baldwin, Roger

March 25, 1959

Dear Roger:

Your note moved me deeply. One thing I am looking forward to is a chance to see old friends rather than people that I have to see professionally.

You have done more than I will ever do, but we both know that, so there's no point in expounding.

You will be interested to know that I had a note from Luis Munoz, asking me to come to Puerto Rico as his guest. What a man is he, as are you.

Thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Roger N. Baldwin
170 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

ROGER N. BALDWIN

Feb. 19th

Dear Ed,-

Does an old admirer have to tell you what an enduring ally you have been all these tough years in the fight for our democratic liberties? Anyhow I take the occasion of your temporary respite from the front to say so.

Wasn't it Artatotle who observed that the heart of liberty is courage? Whoever said it was right, and you've been demonstrating it.

Good luck and my warm regard ever,

Yours,

Roger

Balint, Nick

October 27, 1958

Dear Nick:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of October 13th and your kind comments concerning SMALL WORLD.

SMALL WORLD may be a part of history, but it still has to go on once each week, and I find my activities increasing rather than easing up. Therefore, I regret very much to have to tell you that my schedule leaves me no time to be Chairman of the Committee making plans for Professor Shotwell's 85th birthday.

I am sure you know how much I regret being unable to participate in this event, since Dr. Shotwell is an old and dear friend of mine.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nicholas G. Balint
Worldmark Press, Inc.
207 East 43rd Street
New York, New York

mcc

WORLDMARK PRESS, INC.

207 EAST 43RD STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • YUKON 6-6095

October 13, 1958

Dear Ed:-

Now that "Small World" is part of history, I hope the great pressure under which you have been laboring during the last few weeks has eased up a little bit and you may find time for considering worthy extracurricular activities on a limited scale.

I thought you might be interested in what friends of Professor Shotwell are preparing in connection with his 85th birthday celebration. From what I know at this time, the highlight of the celebration will be the presentation of Dr. Shotwell's portrait, painted by Prof. Elie Cristo-Laveaho of Columbia University.

Knowing how our revered friend thinks of you, we want you to be chairman of the presentation committee and make the presentation to Dr. Kirk. I am sure he will be happy to accept it behalf of Columbia.

If this plan interests you I'll be glad to discuss furher details with you.

May I take this opportunity to express my congratulations on your presentation of "Small World". TV programs such as this can contribute a great deal to better international understanding. And nothing is more needed today than just that.

With sincere friendly greetings from us all,

as ever,

Nick

Nicholas G. Balint

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York City

Balint, Nicholas

WU014 PD AR
NEW YORK NY JUN 19 340P
EDWARD R MURROW CBS

WOULD APPRECIATE BRIEF MEETING TO DISCUSS VERY
IMPORTANT MATTER YUKON 6-6095 OR HAVEMEYER
9-7339 MANY THANKS
NICHOLAS DALINT
356P
6-6095 9-7339..

RECEIVED
1958 JUN 19 PM 5:01
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

Balint, Nicho

February 5, 1958

Dear Nicholas:

I, too, am sorry that the plan for the Czechoslovak program didn't materialize. I fear it is largely my fault for trying to do too much. However, I shall certainly say what I can about the Anniversary on radio.

I am off to the South for a couple of weeks and hope to see you after my return.

Sincerely,

Mr. Nicholas G. Balint
Inter-Allied Publications
45 West 45th Street
New York 36, New York

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Haverayer-9-7339

INTER-ALLIED PUBLICATIONS
45 WEST 45 th STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: JUdson 2 - 3224

January 18, 1958

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of January 15th. As one of your ardent listeners and viewers, I am fully aware of the constant pressure under which you are working.

I was sorry to read that the fate of the Czechoslovak piece became somewhat uncertain, especially since we had hoped to make a great Czechoslovak event of it. In addition to the Czechoslovaks, I am sure, it would be of great interest to many millions of other Americans of Slavik origin whose folks in the old countries are sharing the fate of the Czechoslovaks behind the Iron Curtain.

As soon as your busy schedule permits a brief meeting, I would be most grateful for an appointment. I would like to discuss a matter with you which I believe would be of great interest to CBS, and you. It has nothing to do with the Czech show.

With best wishes.

Cordially,

Nick

Nicholas G. Balint

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Balint, Nicholas

January 15, 1958

Dear Nicholas:

Please forgive the delay in answering your cordial letter of December 22nd. Immediately after my return from Paris, I was involved in a number of special shows, and I am only now catching up on the correspondence.

I am sorry to have to tell you that we still are not sure whether we will be able to do a piece on Czechoslovakia, however, we will do our best and I will let you know in due course.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Nicholas G. Balint
Inter-Allied Publications
45 West 45 Street
New York 36, New York

mcc

Balint, Nick

January 9, 1958

Dear Nick:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of December 31.

I thought my colleagues did an excellent job, and I appreciate your thoughtful words about them.

I am delighted to hear that you liked the Marian Anderson show. Fred Friendly and I are very proud of it. I feel richly rewarded by the enthusiastic response both by mail and in print.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nicholas G. Balint
Inter-Allied Publications
45 West 45 Street
New York 36, New York

mec

INTER-ALLIED PUBLICATIONS

45 WEST 45 th STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: JUdson 2 - 3224

R.C. Thanks

December 31, 1957

Dear Ed:-

You can be justly proud of last Sunday's and Monday's TV programs. Together, with your intelligent and dedicated colleagues I believe you rendered a great service to the country at a time when it was most needed.

With your brilliant analysis, you placed a mirror before us and in it we saw an accurate picture of ourselves as a nation. The image was so faithful that we could even see the wrinkles under our eyes. You submitted to the nation a reliable diagnosis - now, let us find the proper remedy.

Miss Anderson's show was indeed a heart-warming experience to watch. She deserves the nation's gratitude, and to all of you at CBS who "made it possible" for us to enjoy this magnificent production of yours, our thanks and congratulations.

With our very best wishes for a Happy New Year,

Cordially,

Nicholas

Nicholas G. Balint

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

INTER-ALLIED PUBLICATIONS
45 WEST 45 th STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: JUDSON 2-3224

December 22, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I will be out of town for Xmas but expect to be back on Friday the 28th. Should you wish to get in touch with me I shall be happy to be at your disposal upon my return.

I am glad you found my contributions useful, I still have some exclusive photographs, among them one showing the two Masaryks together; if you can use them, of course, you can have them.

Since I have sent my suggestions to you I thought about the show a little more, and I believe, I could suggest a few more useful ideas for your consideration.

By the way, we enjoyed listening to your excellent reports from Paris. I found them especially useful, for Thursday night, at a Czech meeting I was able to quote such an authority as Ed Murrow, and as a result, I encountered very little opposition to my point.

We hope you will enjoy your Christmas with your family.

Cordially,

Nicholas

Nicholas G. Balint

Balk, Alfred

ALFRED W. BALK
2517 THAYER STREET
EVANSTON, ILL.

January 3, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been assigned a free-lance article for Today's Health Magazine (American Medical Assn.) on how to save time and become more efficient in daily activities at home or office.

Are there several short cuts or ways of handling your activities which seem especially useful to you?

What would you say is the most important "secret" to getting all accomplished that you seek to?

We will greatly appreciate it if you can find time to note a few thoughts on the subject.

Sincerely,

Alfred Balk

Alfred Balk

Ball, Geo.

October 21, 1958

Dear Mr. Ball:

Thank you for your suggestion regarding the University of Akron's unusual appeal for "grass roots" support. There are, however, several reasons why I must regretfully decline.

It is quite possible that I may be mistaken, but, as you have observed, the University of Akron is one of six municipally owned universities in the entire country. Consequently, I feel that its specific problem is not universal. A further disadvantage, as regards PERSON TO PERSON, is that the program is scheduled far in advance. The schedule for the next several weeks is filled, and we should not be able to visit President Auburn until the election would be long past.

I do appreciate your offer, and I wish the University of Akron all success in its current campaign.

Very sincerely,

Mr. George W. Ball
Director
The University of Akron
Akron 4, Ohio

mcc

THE UNIVERSITY OF AKRON
AKRON 4, OHIO

October 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
385 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Attn: Miss Campbell

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Mr. Robert Wilson of Akron's WADC suggested that I bring this to your attention:

The University of Akron is one of six municipally owned universities in the U.S.A. Unlike most of our municipal colleagues who send financial requests to a council committee for action, this university must present its case to the electorate - right to the grass roots. We have such an appeal underway now.

It seemed to me to have national significance for three reasons:

1. This is national election season.

2. Education-since Sputnik- has been major news on the national level.

3. In the election news, it seemed to me an off-beat feature like ours would be refreshing to listeners and readers.

I hope you won't consider it presumptuous of me to suggest that you might use this item in the following ways:

1. Interview Dr. Norman P. Auburn, our president, in his home on Person to Person, about the unusual phenomenon in this election. Dr. Auburn is also immediate past president of the Council for Financial Aid to Education during which time he worked closely with your Mr. Stanton. He was also among the first to write of the Russians' educational advances early in 1956 after one of

the first trips inside Russia.

2. As a news feature on your evening radio news, perhaps with a radio-telephone interview.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Ball

George W. Ball, Director
University Relations

GWB:pr

Encl: Folder
Card
Info.booklet
50th Anniversary
Student Center Book

THE UNIVERSITY OF AKRON, AKRON, OHIO

Harry P. Schrank
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE FOR
GENERAL ORGANIZATION
AND
VICE CHAIRMAN,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
THE UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

IN THIS DAY of rapid scientific progress and discovery, it is sometimes difficult to realize how far we have come in half a century. Yet very few of us would be on this campus today if curious men hadn't started to experiment with "India Rubber" in the laboratories of this great university.

What is probably more important, they shared their discoveries in methods and techniques so others could carry on their work. It is indeed proper that we gather for this observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Teaching of Rubber Chemistry at The University of Akron, for I believe the beginning fifty years ago was certainly the herald of the tremendous progress that has followed for the rubber industry.

IT IS A DISTINCT PLEASURE for me to welcome you as we convene for the Fiftieth Anniversary Observance of the Teaching of Rubber Chemistry at The University of Akron.

We are here today because Dr. C. M. Knight gathered curious students around him in his laboratories to investigate the qualities and characteristics of "India Rubber" more than fifty years ago. In 1908 he formally offered a course and listed it in the University Catalog.

Our program today is emphatic testimony to the fact that Dr. Knight was among an impressive array of eminent rubber scientists who maintain the high tradition of service to mankind.

Welcome to the fountainhead from which many great scientific accomplishments have sprung, and thank you for joining us in celebrating one of the significant anniversaries of The University of Akron.

Norman P. Auburn, President
THE UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

Honorary Committee

Paul Weeks Litchfield | R. E. Bloch | John Lyon Collyer

Paul Weeks Litchfield

Paul Weeks Litchfield, honorary committee chairman and dean of America's rubber industry, can personally recount experiences covering the fifty years that The University of Akron has been teaching rubber chemistry. In fact he was a member of the board of directors of this University thirty of those years. Mr. Litchfield is chairman of the board of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

R. E. Bloch

R. E. Bloch launched his career in the rubber industry with The Mohawk Rubber Company in 1913. He has held every major executive office in his company, including the presidency for twenty years. His service to his industry during war and peace is matched by an active participation in community affairs in Akron. Mr. Bloch is now chairman of the board of The Mohawk Rubber Company.

John Lyon Collyer

John Lyon Collyer, Chairman of the Board of Directors of The B. F. Goodrich Company, has been prominently identified with the rubber industry here and abroad for many years. A graduate of Cornell University, as a mechanical engineer and naval architect, he joined B. F. Goodrich as president in 1939. His previous position was managing director of Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. In early 1940, Mr. Collyer advocated establishment of a government sponsored American-made rubber program. In 1945, he was made Special Director of Rubber Programs in the War Production Board and, the following year, was awarded the Medal for Merit, the nation's highest civilian award.

Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.

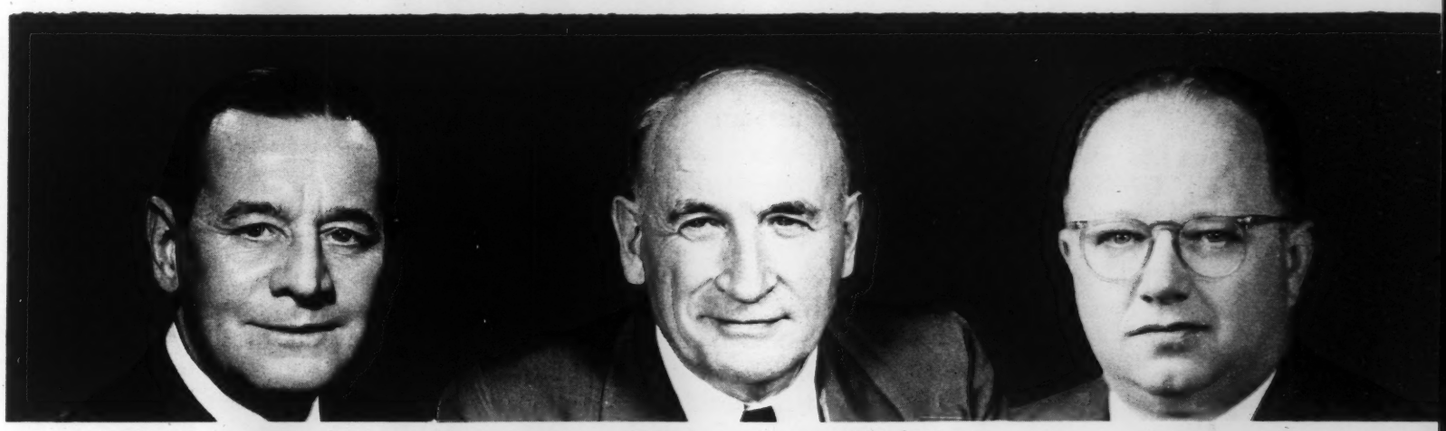
Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., pioneer airplane pilot, camping companion of his father, Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford, and John Burroughs; chairman and chief executive of The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company since 1948, personally has taken American industrial know-how to "the ends of the world." His extensive rubber plantation development in Liberia still represents one of the greatest achievements in scientific farming for industry.

William O'Neil

William O'Neil, founder, president and board chairman of The General Tire and Rubber Company, entered the rubber industry through a volume tire sales business in Kansas City. Rapid increase in the demand for rubber products encouraged O'Neil and his Kansas City business associate, Winfred Fouse, to establish General Tire in Akron in 1915. O'Neil has guided the corporation in its growth to its position as fifth largest in the industry over the forty-three year span he has led the company.

J. Penfield Seiberling

J. Penfield Seiberling is president and chairman of the board of directors, Seiberling Rubber Company. This distinguished leader carries a name famous in the rubber industry. His father, the late "Mr. F. A.," was founder of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in 1898 and of Seiberling in 1921. He has served in many administrative and sales capacities for his company and has been its chief executive officer for the past 20 years.



Harvey S. Firestone, Jr. William O'Neil J. Penfield Seiberling

Past Present and Future of Rubber Chemistry at The University of Akron

by **DR. THOMAS SUMNER**
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Dr. Knight Dr. Simmons Dr. Cook Dr. Sumner

When the first Knight Chemical Laboratory was erected in 1908-09 as a part of Buchtel College, the catalog for that year had already announced the existence of a senior course on "Chemistry of India Rubber." This was the brainchild of Dr. C. M. Knight, the first Professor of Chemistry at Buchtel College, after whom the new building was named, and represented a portent of things to come in Akron.

With Dr. Knight's retirement in 1913, Professor H. E. Simmons became Head of the Department and taught the rubber chemistry courses. Professor Simmons was graduated from Buchtel College in 1908, and, after receiving his M.S. degree from the University of Pennsylvania, returned to Akron where he joined the staff as Dr. Knight's assistant. Professor Simmons expanded his course offerings to keep pace with the rapidly growing rubber industry and continued to direct the work in this area until his appointment to the Presidency of the University in 1933. At that time Dr. Walter Cook, who had joined the staff in 1926, became Department Head and Dr. Howard I. Cramer was appointed as Assistant Professor of Chemistry and placed in charge of the courses in rubber chemistry. Dr. Cramer had been graduated from The University of Akron in 1926, where, of course, he studied under Professor Simmons. In 1929 he received his Ph.D. degree from The University of Wisconsin and returned to Akron as a research chemist with The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, with which he was associated until he joined the staff of the University in 1933.

Dr. Cramer remained with the University until 1941, when he became associated with Sharples Chemicals, Inc. The vacancy thus created was filled in 1942 by the appointment of Dr. G. Stafford Whitby, who came

to the University from a distinguished international career which included teaching and research experience in England, France and Canada. As the first professor of Rubber Chemistry and Director of Rubber Research, Dr. Whitby not only continued in the teaching of rubber chemistry, but was in charge of an active research program sponsored by the Government Synthetic Rubber Program, originating at that time. It is a fitting commentary that Dr. Whitby's retirement, in 1954, was culminated by his selection as Goodyear Medalist for that year! He is now professor emeritus of Rubber Chemistry at The University of Akron.

In 1948, Dr. Maurice Morton joined the staff as Assistant to the Director of Rubber Research. Dr. Morton came to the University with both industrial and academic experience in Canada. In 1953 he was appointed Professor of Polymer Chemistry and Asst. Director of Rubber Research. In 1954 he became director of Rubber Research and with the establishment of the Institute in 1956, he was named its Director, which position he now holds. Dr. Morton has been active in teaching as well as research, having taught courses in Rubber Chemistry, Polymer Chemistry and the Physical Chemistry of High Polymers.

Mr. Howard L. Stephens joined the teaching staff in 1953, after receiving his B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University, the latter in 1950, when he was appointed a Research Chemist. He has continued to supervise laboratory work in Rubber and Polymer Chemistry since 1953, as well as to serve as Administrative Assistant of the Institute of Rubber Research.

In 1952, Dr. Thomas Sumner succeeded Dr. Cook as Department Head, and has served as chief administrative officer of the Department since that time. He was named Columbia-Southern Professor of Chemistry in January, 1957.

In 1949, ground was broken for a new chemistry building. This structure was completed in 1950 and was used for classes the Fall of that year. This building was also named in honor of Dr. C. M. Knight, in recognition of the influence which his work had had on the Department, and on the University, through the years since his retirement. The new Knight Chemical Laboratory has a gross floor area of approximately 44,000 square feet and cost approximately one million dollars to build and equip. Six large rooms, including a Mill Room, Press Room, Physical Testing Room, and three conventional laboratory rooms, as well as numerous offices, storerooms, etc., are devoted to research and teaching in rubber and polymer chemistry.

With the move to the new Knight Chemical Laboratory in 1950, the availability of greatly increased laboratory space made it possible to expand the graduate program considerably. The Chemistry Department had been offering the Master of Science degree for many years, but the enrollment in the program was never large, due to space restrictions. In the past eight years the graduate course offerings have been greatly expanded, both in rubber and polymer chemistry as well as in organic, inorganic, physical and analytical chemistry.

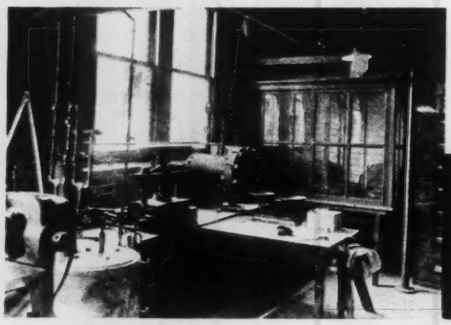
This expansion in graduate study, together with the marked expansion in research at the Institute of Rubber Research, made it possible for the University, in 1956, to announce a program leading to the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Chemistry, with specialization in Polymer Chemistry. To date, twenty-nine students have been admitted to this program. The first Doctor of Philosophy degrees will be conferred in June, 1959. During the year 1957-58, a total of 126 students were enrolled in Chemistry graduate programs at the University while many other students, some

with advanced degrees, were attending graduate courses in rubber and polymer chemistry without degree intentions.

From those modest beginnings of fifty years ago, when one course in rubber chemistry was offered, this activity has progressed to the present day, when fifteen semester courses of graduate study are available on various phases of polymer and rubber chemistry. In addition, the Institute of Rubber Research, with its staff of twenty or more research scientists, carries out its twofold function of furthering basic research in this field, as well as providing the necessary research training for advanced graduate students.

During the past twenty years, rubber chemistry and research has been markedly influenced by the phenomenal rise of synthetic polymers, including fibers and plastics, as well as rubbers. Hence the shift in emphasis away from the more specific field of rubber chemistry to that of the broader field of polymer chemistry. This trend is bound to continue, both in industry and technology, as well as in science and research. Already the rubber industry is deeply involved in the production of many other polymers of the plastic, resin and fiber types. This brings with it a mounting demand for more basic, scientific knowledge in a field of growing complexity, and the training of people capable of tackling its problems.

The University of Akron, which is already unique in this area of scientific training, faces a future which will place even more demands on it, and which will require continued expansion of its activities. Since the latter are of importance not only from a local but from a national viewpoint, it is obvious that increasing cooperation by industry and governmental agencies will be needed to pace such an expansion.



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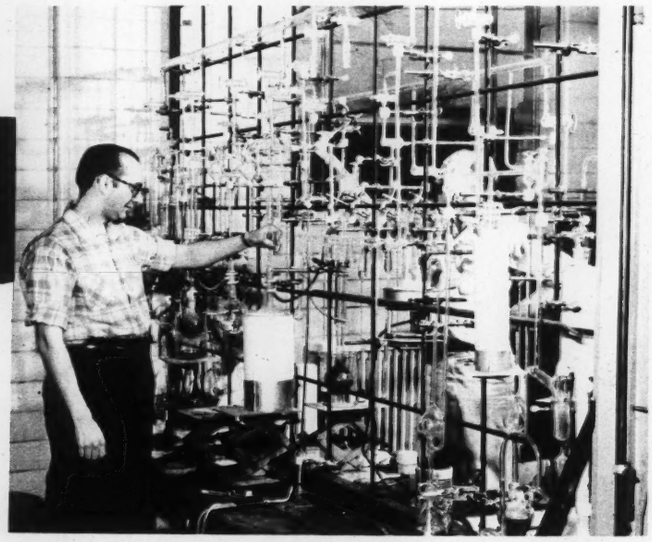

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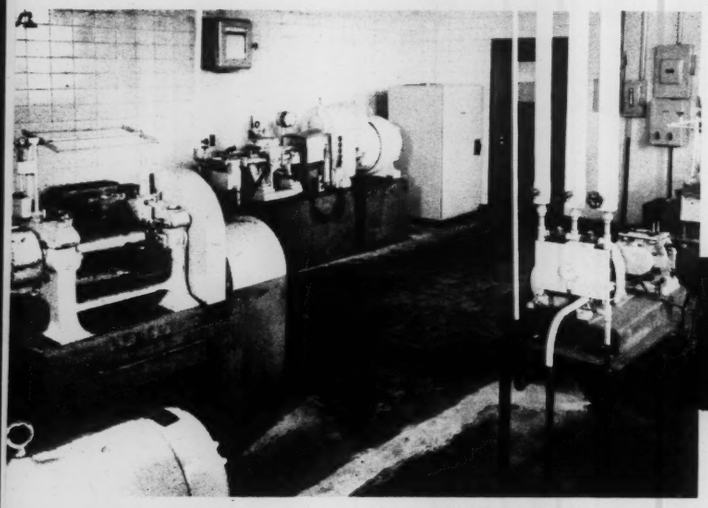
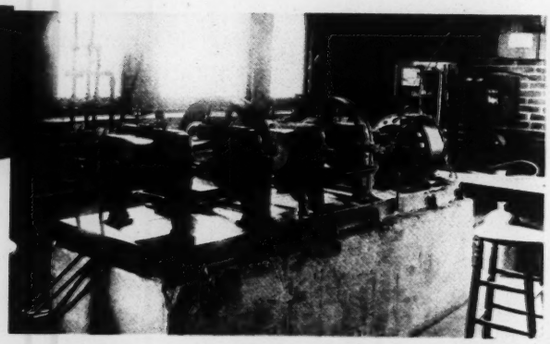


NEW MILL ROOM



OLD MILL ROOM

Behind the Scenes...

by **DR. MAURICE MORTON**
DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF RUBBER RESEARCH

With the realization that the start of the 1958-59 session marked the fiftieth anniversary of the first rubber chemistry course offered at this University (or anywhere else) came the desire to do something about it. It was thought best to set up an organizational committee, with representatives from the University and the local rubber industry. This committee then made the actual plans for the way in which this occasion was to be commemorated.

It is not surprising, therefore, that this celebration was arranged to consist of the various functions listed in this program. A word about the significance of each of these functions may be in order.

1. Student Assembly and Convocation. It is certainly fitting that today's students at this University should be reminded of one of the finer traditions of their Alma Mater. This was done this morning by the President of the University, Dr. Norman P. Auburn, in his talk at the traditional opening convocation of the academic year, scheduled this year to fall on October 3 as the first meeting of the day's program. The awarding of honorary degrees is, of course, also traditional on such an occasion. The two recipients are very appropriate, too. Dr. G. Stafford Whitby has probably enjoyed a longer and more distinguished international reputation in rubber chemistry than anyone now living. In addition, he did serve on our faculty for ten years, of which we may be justly proud! Dr. Alan T. Waterman, Director of the National Science Foundation, was honored as a foremost proponent of basic scientific research in this country, the type of research which is being carried on at our own Institute of Rubber Research.

2. Symposium on "Macromolecules and Networks." As another event appropriate for the occasion, the committee thought it desirable to organize a symposium on an appropriate scientific topic. The final choice of subject was influenced by the historical development of rubber science. Although natural rubber has been put to practical use for over a century, and has been constantly studied by scientists, the really giant strides in rubber science have taken place during the past 25-30 years. This corresponds to the period during which there was a rapid development of knowl-

edge about polymers in general, i.e. the special structure and behavior of macromolecules, or "giant molecules." This knowledge not only accelerated the rise of the synthetic fibers and plastics industries but synthetic rubber as well. And so rubber science and technology became an important part of this new frontier in scientific progress. The men who are participating in this symposium have been chosen as fine representatives of these exciting developments:

Dr. G. Stafford Whitby, one of the first scientists to enter the field of rubber chemistry, was also one of the first to experiment with polymerization reactions, which led to the synthesis of macromolecules. Yet, despite these early beginnings, his interest in and grasp of this subject have never flagged.

Dr. Peter Debye, noted Nobel Laureate, whose relatively recent interest in the behavior of macromolecules has already resulted in outstanding contributions in this field, and who has stimulated many other workers by his infectious enthusiasm.

Dr. Paul J. Flory, who, during the past twenty years or more, has helped to establish the basic scientific principles governing the formation and behavior of macromolecules, whose work in this field has shown both a breath-taking scope and a keen perception, and who has also been an outstanding contributor to theories of elastic behavior.

3. Rubber Science Hall of Fame. The establishment of such a Hall of Fame has been under consideration here for some time. This occasion is a good opportunity for its inauguration. It will serve a useful purpose not only in honoring those past scientists who had made outstanding contributions in this field, but also in bringing the traditions of this scientific work to the attention of the students who pass through our halls. For the selection of candidates, it was thought appropriate to establish a joint committee between the University and the Division of Rubber Chemistry of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. G. Stafford Whitby Dr. Peter Debye Dr. P. J. Flory

Program

OBSERVANCE OF THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE TEACHING OF RUBBER CHEMISTRY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

October 3, 1958

MORNING CONVOCATION

Memorial Hall 11:00 a. m.

Address: "Is This the Nuclear or the Unclear Age?"
Dr. Norman P. Auburn, President, The University of Akron.

Award of Honorary Degrees:

Dr. Alan T. Waterman — Presentation by Dr. Thomas Sumner.

Dr. G. Stafford Whitby — Presentation by Dr. Maurice Morton.

SYMPOSIUM

Memorial Hall 2:00 p. m.

Presiding: Dr. Maurice Morton, Professor of Polymer Chemistry and Director of the Institute of Rubber Research, The University of Akron.

Subject: "Macromolecules and Elastic Networks."

Speakers: Dr. G. Stafford Whitby, Professor Emeritus of Rubber Chemistry and Consultant to Institute of Rubber Research, The University of Akron.

Dr. Peter Debye, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry, Cornell University, and Nobel Prize Winner (1936).

Dr. P. J. Flory, Executive Director of Research, Mellon Institute.

DEDICATION OF RUBBER SCIENCE HALL OF FAME

Memorial Hall 4:30 p. m.

Presiding: Dr. Thomas Sumner, Columbia-Southern Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Department, The University of Akron.

Announcement: Election of First Members to Rubber Science Hall of Fame.

1958-59 RUBBER SCIENCE

Hall of Fame Awards

CHARLES GOODYEAR (1800-1860)

American inventor, who made possible the commercial utilization of rubber by his discovery of sulfur vulcanization in 1839, and who developed many new applications for rubber in commerce and industry.

C. GREVILLE WILLIAMS (1829-1910) Picture not available.

English chemist who, in 1860, carried out a precise analysis of rubber and its decomposition products, during the course of which he discovered and named a new compound "isoprene" and recognized it as the basic unit of rubber and gutta-percha.

Charles Goodyear | Carl O. Weber | Henri Bouasse | Ivan I. Ostromislensky

CARL O. WEBER (1860-1905)

German-born chemist, who was the first to carry out a scientific study of vulcanization and of the chemistry of rubber in general, and whose book "The Chemistry of India Rubber," in 1902, was a landmark in the scientific progress in this field.

HENRI BOUASSE (1866-1953)

French physicist, noted for his outstanding theoretical and experimental studies of the physics of rubber elasticity, and whose work, in 1903-04, laid the basis for modern rubber physics.

IVAN I. OSTROMISLENSKY (1880-1939)

Russian-born chemist, noted for his pioneering work in polymerization and synthetic rubber, for his synthesis of butadiene from alcohol, and for his discovery of non-sulfur vulcanizing agents.

50th Anniversary Banquet

Student Center 6:30 p. m.

Presiding: Mr. Harry P. Schrank, Vice Chairman, Board of Directors, The University of Akron.

Invocation: Rev. Roland C. Pickhardt, Protestant Counselor The University of Akron.

Introduction of Guests of Honor

Remarks of Welcome:
Dr. Norman P. Auburn, President, The University of Akron.

Review of 50 Years of Instruction in Rubber Chemistry:
Dr. Thomas Sumner, Columbia-Southern Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Department, The University of Akron.

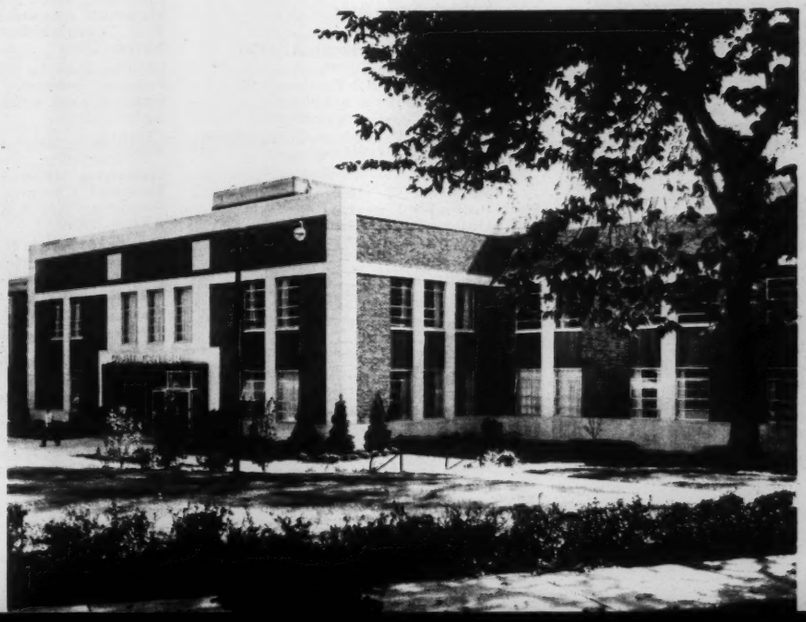
Comments about Institute of Rubber Research:
Dr. Maurice Morton, Professor of Polymer Chemistry and Director of the Institute of Rubber Research, The University of Akron.

Introduction of Guest Speaker:
Dr. E. H. Cherrington, Jr., Dean, Buchtel College of Liberal Arts, The University of Akron.

Address: "Basic Research and Industrial Progress."
Dr. Alan T. Waterman, Director, National Science Foundation.

Dr. Alan T. Waterman

Student Center



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Warren, Ohio

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Wilmington, Del.

Maine, Nicholas William '52
Youngstown, Ohio

MacManus, Wade C. '55
Mountain Home, Idaho

Marcelo, Jose P. '37
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
Marcelo Enterprises
Manila, Philippines

Martin, Frank A. '35
Chg. of Engr. Dept.
Hoover Sweeper Co.
N. Canton, Ohio

Martin, Dr. Samuel '23
Chemist
Thiokol Corp.
Yardley, Penna.

Maurer, Francis J. '47
Plastics Research Chemist
General Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

McAllister, Hector H. '50
Factory Mgr.
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
Havana, Cuba

McClellan, Ernest E. '53
N. Wheaton, Ill.

McClellan, Wallace, Jr. '54
Production Foreman
Goodyear Synthetics Rubber
Houston, Texas

McConnell, Bobby C. '49
Ass't to Chief Chemist, Synth. Lab.
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron 1, Ohio

McCrosky, Robert D. '38
Chief Supervisor
DuPont Co.
Aiken, S. C.

McDonald, Willard J, '54
Rubber Chemist
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Akron, Ohio

McDowell, Edwin L. '32
Research Chemist
Joanna Western Mills Co.
Chicago, Ill.

McFadden, Robert '30
Research Chemist
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron 1, Ohio

McFarren, Gerald A. '36
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Industrial Corp.
Cleveland, Ohio

McGaughey, Capt. Donald '42
Army Air Corps
A.P.O. N. Y., N. Y.

McMullen, Alvin L. '39
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Seiberling Rubber Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Ontario, Canada

McNamee, Dr. Raymond '29
Mgr. Research Administration
Union Carbide Corp.
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McQuilkin, Robert '56
Textile Engr.
General Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

McWorter, John F. '23
Research Engr.
Ohio Rubber Co.
Willoughby, Ohio

Mentges, Charles A. '53
Supt. Cascade Operations
Goodyear Atomic Corp.
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Messner, Robert '56
Dayton, Ohio

Metzger, Dr. Floyd J. '99
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Miller, Donald E. '57
Development Engr.
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Akron, Ohio

Miller, Floyd F. '46
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Avon Lake, Ohio

Miller, James R. '48
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Millis, Theophilos A. '56
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General Tire & Rubber Co.
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Mitchell, Peter H. '26
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Natchez, Miss.

Mooney, Eugene E. '56
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B. F. Goodrich Co.
Brecksville, Ohio

Moore, Blake W. '48
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Moore, Leslie D. '56
W. Lafayette, Ind.

Morris, Donald C. '50
Norwalk, Conn.

Morris, Harold B. '30
Latrobe, Penna.

Morris, Marion C. '54
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Morrow, Samuel C. '50
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Moss, Sam B. '50
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Newton, Frank '32
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Nicol, Sheldon C. '29
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Nolt, Melville T. '55
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Noss, William J. '49
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Cedar Crest College
Allentown, Penna.

Nye, Lynn '57
In Service
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Ohta, Miss. Miwako '58
Attending W.R.U.
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Ondrak, Paul J. '49
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Oplinger, George W. '29
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Paff, Harold '29
Blue Earth, Minn.

Pamer, Paul '55
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Penrod, Walter '08
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Perilstein, Dr. Warren L. '37
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Peterson, Thomas '57
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General Tire & Rubber Co.
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Pfahl, Wilbert C. '20
President
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Platner, John '54
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Podnar, Tom, Jr. '53
Materials Engr.
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Akron, Ohio

Porier, Robert H. '47
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Portz, James L. '53
In Service, Air Force
Lake Charles, La.

Poules, Ira C. '17
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Proehl, Harold C. '34
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The Diamond Match Co.
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Purdon, James R., Jr. '55
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Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
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Purdy, Walter '19
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Puskas, Ernest L. '50
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Thiokol Chemical Corp.
Trenton, N. J.

Pyle, Lt. David H. '53
Narberth, Penna.

Ramai, Theodore James '52
Mgr. Walgreen Drug
Muncie, Ind.

Ranney, Arthur F. '15
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Stuart, Fla.

Rao, Dr. N. V. Chalapathi '47
Ry. India

Rasicci, Vincent, Jr. '56
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International Latex
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Reffner, John '56
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Reymon, Guy '31
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Rhodes, Louis '38
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Robinson, Arthur L. '42
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Robinson, John Livic '50
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Rogoff, Jerome '37
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Chemistry Alumni (continued)

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Royal, Everett C., Lt. '49
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Ruch, Elden H. '23
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Ryan, Richard '37
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Salyerds, Robert '33
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Pennington, N. J.

Samuels, Jack E. '58
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Schroderheim, Goran '57
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Savage, Richard W. '50
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Smith, John '56
Euclid, Ohio

Smith, K. D. '13
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National-Standard Co.
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Smith, Dr. Robert E. '43
General Practitioner
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Smith, Ronald W. '58
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B. F. Goodrich Co.
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Snyder, Dr. Carl E. '42
Head of Condensation Polymers Sec.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

Snyder, Harold L. '21
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Mare Island Naval Rubber Laboratory
Vellejo, Calif.

Snyder, Joseph E. '40
Chemist
Cosma Testing Laboratories
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Sours, Harold '16
Consulting Engineer
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Spencer, Elmer L. '15
Ass't Sanitary Chemist
Chicago, Ill.

Sperberg, Lawrence R. '35
Borger, Texas

Squibbs, Hubert S. '17
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Rittman, Ohio

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Steeves, Martin E. '52
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Steffy, Eli C. '37
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Stenger, John E. '47
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Stepanek, George '31
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Swarts, John M. '49
Bogota, Columbia, S. A.

Swigart, Clarence M. '20
Lansdowne, Penna.

Tandan, Kailash C. '49
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Taylor, Raymond '15
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Akron, Ohio

Telleria, Ignacio '56
Bilbao, Spain

Tener, Rees '21
Washington, D. C.

Theiss, Fred C. '10
Retired
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Thome, Robert F. '42
Compounder—Group Supervisor
Inland Mfg. Div. of General Motors Corp.
Dayton, Ohio

Thompson, George E. '53
Avon Lake, Ohio

Thorn, Homer Z. '25
Sr. Chemical Engineer
Firestone Rubber & Latex Products Co.
Fall River, Mass.

Thornton, Robert L.
Alexandria, Va.

Thrash, David J. '52
Manager & Engineer
Specht Plastics Inc.
Somerset, Penna.

Tiffan, Arthur J. '53
Sr. Research Chemist
Standard Oil Co.
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Toon, John L. '51
Development Engineer
Rogers Corp.
Willimantic, Conn.

Trommer, Howard '56
Research Chemist
Quaker Oats Research
Barrington, Ill.

Vaidya, V. S. '47
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Van Ornum, Elbert H. '49
Berlin, N. Dak.

Veith, Alan G. '56
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Verman, Mulk R. '47
Ind. Research
New Delhi, India

Vielhaber, Albert J., Jr. '47
Chief Chemist
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Wagstaff, Donald A. '27
Chief Compounder
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
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Wahn, Harvey L. '41
E. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Wainer, Dr. Eugene '29
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Walters, Maxie R., Jr. '50
Research Chemist
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Warren, Alvin W. '42
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Weber, Lyman V. '14
Fulos Heights, Ill.

Weiler, John E. '33
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National Lead Co., Titanium Alloy Div.
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Weiler, Dr. Joseph E. '26
Media, Penna.

Weygandt, John C. '56
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Wheeler, Glynn P. '47
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Wheeler, Vaughn V. '33
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White, Emil H. '47
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White, Neil M. '58
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Whitney, John M. '53
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Wiley, Clyde H. '53
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Williams, Glenn A. '20
Chief Control Chemist
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Kansas City, Mo.

Williams, Ira '20
Borger, Texas

Williams, William A., Jr. '47
Teacher
Chatfield, Ohio

Wilson, Robert F. '14
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Wilson, Warren A. '51
Sr. Development Engineer
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
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Wilson, Dr. William A. '45
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Standard Oil Co.
Whiting, Ind.

Wilt, Myron H. '41
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Winans, Dr. Charles F. '29
European Technical Representative
Koppers Co.
Pittsburgh, Penna.

Wineberg, Melvin P. '37
Specialties Co-ordinator for Quaker Oats Co.
Akron, Ohio

Wingard, Milton R. '42
Vice President & Technical Dir.
Davidson-Kennedy Associates Co.
Chicago Heights, Ill.

Witever, Daniel '43
Montclair, N. J.

Wood, Kenneth '33
Dir. Research & Statistics
U. Community Funds & Councils of Amer., Inc.
New York, N. Y.

Wright, Mrs. Edmund T., Jr. (Rose Takacs) '58
Chemical Abstracts Classifier
Columbus, Ohio

Wright, Harry '10
Retired
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Yachee, Bert H. '16
Gadsden, Ala.

Yarter, Clinton G. '24
Argyle, N. Y.

Yeline, Carroll F. '54
Chemist
American Hard Rubber Co.
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Yu, Chee W. '47
Shanghai, China

Zadra, Mario D. '57
Research Chemist
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Zimmerman, Guy '13
Retired
Akron, Ohio

Deceased Chemistry Alumni

Balazs, Gabriel G. '28
Belden, Russell D. '10
Cashion, Clifton G. '37
Cheyney, Dr. LaVerne E. '33
DeLorenzo, Louis M. '43
Ellis, Robert D. '23
Grafton, Dr. Elvah H. '13
Griffin, George E. '21
C. J. Harwick
Hoertz, J. Bruce '40
Knight, Maurice A. '06
Laatsch, Herman '38
Myers, Dr. Ralph E. '01
Penfield, Harold W. '23
Simmons, Dr. Hezzleton E. '08
Thomas, John W. '04
Sosnowski, Anthony J. '50
Welton, Dr. Frank A. '04

Graduate Work in Rubber Chemistry

by **Dr. E. R. Cherrington, Jr.**
Dean, Buchtel College of Liberal Arts

Dr. E. R. Cherrington, Jr.

The University of Akron is proud of its half century of service to the citizens of Akron in the field of Rubber Chemistry. During the past four decades graduate work has been offered in increasing amount and on successively higher levels until we now have a number of students enrolled in their final year of a program leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The Master of Science degree has been awarded to hundreds of Akron area chemists.

Through the Institute of Rubber Research, which has conducted research in pure science on campus for the past fifteen years, qualified graduate students are offered an unusual opportunity to learn and earn simultaneously. They may be employed up to full time in research work which they can often use for a thesis or dissertation. Graduate courses are so scheduled that they can attend many courses in their spare time. Such ideal arrangements are rather rare even in the present day of numerous and excellent graduate fellowships.

Candidates for The Doctor of Philosophy Degree

Student	Preparatory Work
Allen, Vernon R.	Tennessee Polytechnic Inst–B.S.
Bletso, Nelson C.	Youngstown University—B.S. University of Pittsburgh—M.S.
Bostick, Edgar E.	Alabama Polytechnic Inst.—B.S.
Deisz, Marvin A.	University of Akron—B.S.
Dove, Ray A.	University of Akron—B.S., M.S.
Dudek, Thomas J.	University of Akron—B.S.
Foley, Howard K.	Youngstown College—B.S. University of Akron—M.S.
Gallagher, John D.	Trinity College—B.S. University of Maine—M.S.
Gates, Raymond D.	University of Akron—B.S., M.S.
Gibbs, William E.	University of Akron—B.S., M.S.
Giffen, William M.	University of Akron—B.S., M.S.
Hall, Judd L.	Capital University—B.S. University of Akron—M.S.
Lewis, Otis G.	Mass. Inst. of Tech.—B.S.
Livigni, Russell A.	University of Akron—B.S.
Milkovich, Ralph	Duquesne University—B.S. State University of New York College of Forestry—M.S.
Mooney, Eugene E.	Harvard University—B.S. University of Akron—M.S.
Nabors, Lester G.	Austin College—B.S. Texas Technological College—M.A.
Ohta, Masao	Kyoto University—B.S. University of California—M.S.
Piirma, Irja	Technical University, Darmstadt—B.S. University of Akron—M.S.
Purdon, James R.	University of Akron—B.S., M.S.
Ritter, Hartien S.	University of Kansas—A.B. University of Akron—M.S.
Rongone, Ronald L.	Kent State University—B.S. University of Akron—M.S.
Samuels, Robert J.	Brooklyn Polytechnic Inst.—B.S. Stevens Inst. of Technology—M.S.
Schrock, Robert W.	Capital University—B.S. Ohio State University—M.S.
Shine, Daniel P.	Xavier University—B.S., M.S.
Stachowiak, R. W.	University of Minnesota—B.S.
Stephens, Howard L.	University of Akron—B.S., M.S.
Veith, Alan G.	University of Kentucky—B.S. University of Akron—M.S.
Wagner, Melvin P.	Creighton University—B.S., M.S.

Candidates for The Master of Science Degree

Student	Undergraduate Degree
Allegra, Carl	City College of New York
Ball, Lawrence E.	University of Akron
Barrett, Anna G.	St. Mary of the Springs College
Bauer, Richard G.	Kent State University
Becker, Marvin L.	University of Rochester
Benson, George K.	Mass. Institute of Technology
Billiu, Charles R.	Purdue University
Brandt, Donald R.	University of Akron
Brantley, Herbert L.	University of Illinois
Bullard, Herbert L.	Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Carmichael, John E.	Michigan State University
Carter, Russell P., Jr.	Lehigh University
Campbell, Everett W.	Pennsylvania State University
Chalfant, David L.	University of Akron
Clarke, Robert G.	Clarkson College of Tech.
Cowell, Richard D.	Washington University
Daigle, N. Alvin	Clark University
Davis, Waveland D.	North Carolina State College
Dilty, James E.	Mount Union College
Dubetz, Alex	Ohio State University
Durst, Richard R.	Kent State University
Eckart, Richard W.	Kent State University
Ells, Frederick R.	Lehigh University
Ernhart, Frank C.	Purdue University
Feld, David	University of Akron
Figueiredo, Roberto	University of Brazil
Fish, John L.	University of New Hampshire
Francisco, Jack B.	Grove City College—B.S. University of Pittsburgh—M.S.
Frey, Horst E.	Chemotechnische Fachschule, Darmstadt
Frost, Howard H.	Fenn College
Fung, Wing Y.	University of Southern Calif.
Germon, Wesley M.	Bethany College
Gerstenmaier, C. P.	Miami University (Ohio)
Glover, Jack W.	Texas Christian University
Gross, Otto	Case Institute of Technology
Guay, Henry G.	New Bedford Institute of Tech.
Haddad, Sarah B.	Westminster College
Hamed, Parviz	Faculty of Technology Teheran, Iran
Harmon, Dale J.	Kent State University
Healy, James C.	University of Wisconsin
Hecker, Kenneth C.	Youngstown University
Hicks, Arthur E.	Indiana University
Hill, Leonard G.	Harvard University
Holloway, Homer E.	University of Akron
Hsu, Nelson C.	Mass. Institute of Technology

Student	Undergraduate Degree
Hudak, Matthew J.	Case Institute of Technology
Hudson, Darrell R.	Ashland College
Ilger, Rodney W.	College of Wooster
Jackson, Alonzo	Alabama A. and M. College
Josvanger, Charles F.	University of Wisconsin
Klee, Robert W.	Kansas State College
Klune, David W.	New York University
Koch, Robert C.	University of Illinois
Kolaczewski, M. S.	Northeastern University
Kreiner, James G.	University of Akron
Kuhar, George A.	Kent State University
Leiser, Roger S.	University of Illinois
Leo, Thomas J.	Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.
Maustros, Thomas	College of Wooster
Mastin, Thomas G.	University of Calif.
McIntosh, Lester H.	Valparaiso University
Miller, Wallace	Gannon College
Millis, Theophilos	University of Akron
Morris, Marion C.	University of Akron
Morrow, Roy C.	Westminster College
Murphy, Michael J.	University of Mass.
Musteric, Joseph T.	Mount Union College
Musyt, William	Kent State University
Naworski, Richard P.	Carnegie Institute of Tech.
Osrunn, Ole	Wagner College
Patrick, John L.	Morris Harvey College
Peart, John W.	Southeastern Missouri State College
Podnar, Thomas	University of Akron
Puddington, Paul I.	University of Mass.
Puryear, David R.	Colo. A. and M. College
Rasicci, Vincent M.	University of Akron
Reutern, Eric	University of California
Robinson, James C.	University of Wisconsin
Ruess, Arthur J.	Purdue University
Samuels, Jack E.	University of Missouri
Schmucker, Arden E.	Mount Union College
Schooley, Arthur J.	Carnegie Inst. of Tech.
Shannon, Frederick D.	University of Akron
Shockley, Richard D.	Central College
Slao, Elizabeth	Taiwan Provincial Teacher's College
Smith, Ronald W.	Kent State University
Smith, Stuart E.	McGill University
Tazewell, Joseph H.	Hampton Institute
Thiese, James A.	Olivet College
Weaver, Elsworth A.	Gannon College
White, Neil M.	Tri-State College
Witt, Edward	Boston University
Wright, Donald E.	Kent State University
Yeager, Nobert A.	University of Pittsburgh

Institute of Rubber Research

by **Dr. Maurice Morton**
DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF RUBBER RESEARCH

As the rubber capital of the world, the city of Akron has also occupied a leading position in the field of rubber science.

One of the distinctions of The University of Akron, for which it has an international reputation, is its eminence in research and instructional work in the field of natural and synthetic rubber and related polymers.

The Institute of Rubber Research, established in 1954, is an outgrowth of a half-century of teaching and research in rubber chemistry at The University of Akron and is being appropriately celebrated at this time.

The Institute is engaged in basic research in the field of natural and synthetic rubber, and related polymers. Its main purpose is the advancement of knowledge in this vital area of science, with a concomitant aim of providing a training ground for future scientists in this field. This work is financed by grants from foundations, government agencies and industrial concerns, as well as from contracts for research studies from government and industry.

The scope of this research covers the chemistry and physics of polymers in general, and elastomers in particular. Activities include the synthesis of new polymers, characterization of molecular structure, and relation of molecular constitution to physical behavior.

Investigations are concerned with such widely varied problems as mechanism of emulsion polymerization, effect of vulcanizate structures on physical behavior, degradation of condensation polymers, tonic polymerization, and effect of fillers on rubber.

The wide scope of these investigations is an indication of the manner in which the rise of the synthetic rubbers has brought the whole science and technology of rubber into the broader field of polymer science. For this reason there is a growing need for more fundamental knowledge to keep pace with the rapid development of new synthetic elastomers. Much of this type of knowledge can best be pursued under academic conditions.

The facilities of the Institute consist of both chemical and physical laboratories, all of which are located in Knight Chemical Laboratory on the campus. In addition to the usual equipment which is expected in laboratories devoted to polymer chemistry, such as osmotic pressure and light scattering apparatus, electron microscope, etc., the Institute is unique in possessing the necessary rubber processing and testing equipment required for the evaluation of the physical behavior of elastomers. This includes laboratory rubber mills, Banbury mixers and vulcanization presses, as well as standard testing equipment for tensile strength, resilience, abrasion, etc.

Present staff of the Institute consists of about twenty full-time technical personnel, including research chemists and physicists, and technical assistants. In addition, several holders of graduate fellowships, sponsored by industry, are also engaged in the research projects being carried on by the Institute, and several senior undergraduates are given an opportunity to assist in this research, as part of their training.

In addition to its research activities, the Institute also assists the University in its graduate program in polymer and rubber chemistry. Some of the Institute staff members are also on the teaching staff of the Department of Chemistry, which

offers a wide variety of post-graduate courses in this field. Thus, full-time or part-time members of the staff may also be pursuing graduate degrees by means of their research work. In September, 1956, The University of Akron, in collaboration with the Institute of Rubber Research, inaugurated a program leading to the Ph.D. degree in Chemistry. The Institute also offers an interesting program of research for post-doctoral studies, which attracts scientists from all parts of the world.

As part of its interest in providing further training in this field, the Institute also cooperates in sponsoring special courses and seminars together with the Chemistry Department, for technical personnel in rubber and allied industries.

Rubber Division Library

by **Dorothy Hamlen**

LIBRARIAN, THE UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

The official birthday of the Rubber Division Library at The University of Akron might be reckoned as twelve years ago in September, 1946. It was on this date that the Executive officers of the Rubber Division of the American Chemical Society authorized the appointment of a committee to consider the establishment of a Rubber Division Library to be located at and operated by The University of Akron.

The first committee meeting, held in March 1947, was attended by representatives from the University and five rubber companies — Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, General Tire and Rubber Company, B. F. Goodrich Company, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and U. S. Rubber Company. By a miracle of timing this meeting coincided with the initiation of an independent venture on the part of the librarians from the University and from the same rubber companies which had as its objective the pooling of information on book and journal holdings. It was on this cooperative effort that the Rubber Division began. Twelve years later the library continues as the result of a four way cooperation. The University of Akron operates the library; the Rubber Division sponsors and determines policy; the Rubber Manufacturers' Association underwrites a large part of the financial obligation; the rubber companies permit the use of their library holdings and their personnel. This cooperation is completely voluntary.

In 1951, a full-time staff member was appointed to supervise the work of the special Library. Service to patrons is carried on largely by telephone and letter. In general it consists of arranging for interlibrary loans, compiling bibliographies and answering information requests. To date this service has gone out to individuals or companies in most states of the Union and to twenty-four foreign countries. Requests cover a wide range of interests although most have to do with research of some type. Considerable assistance is given to the Editor of *Rubber Chemistry* and *Technology* in proofreading galleys for publication.

Before the establishment of the Rubber Division Library, a Science and Technology Library was already a part of the University Library. The Rubber Division Library became a part of the Science and Technology Library. In September 1958 the Science and Technology Library was moved to Knight Chemical Laboratory where it will be convenient for the faculty, students and research personnel who work in this professional area.

Portraits of the members of the Rubber Science Hall of Fame will hang in this library along with other mementos of this anniversary observance.

Honorary Degrees

Dr. Alan T. Waterman

Dr. G. Stafford Whitby

Alan Tower Waterman, noted physicist, devoted teacher, author, editor, and administrator, has served well both science and his country during a lifetime devoted to both. As Professor of Physics at Yale University he was responsible, over a period of thirty years, for the education of scores of eminent scientists. Through research and publications, he and his students have advanced the frontiers of knowledge in vital areas.

Dr. Waterman served the nation in World War I as a Lieutenant in the Signal Corps and since then in a variety of important posts including positions with the Office of Defense Mobilization, National Defense Research Committee, Office of Scientific Research and Development, Office of Research and Inventions. Since 1951, he has served as Director of the National Science Foundation. In this capacity, this gentleman has accomplished the formidable task of keeping basic research healthy and flourishing in an era which often tends to emphasize only the applications of this research.

The National Science Foundation, through its program of Fellowships and Grants, has made possible the advanced training of thousands of young American scientists whose work has already had profound influence on the course of scientific discovery.

The University of Akron considers it a privilege to recognize the service of this scientist by conferring its highest honor upon him, the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

George Stafford Whitby, renowned scientist, distinguished research chemist, noted scholar, author and teacher, has won for himself an everlasting place in the annals of rubber science. Since the year 1910, when, as a young British chemist in Malaya, he first began to apply the principles of modern science to the infant rubber industry, he has continually broadened the horizons of knowledge in this complex field. As a Professor of Chemistry at McGill University from 1919-1929, he continued to perform many brilliant researches in the field of organic chemistry in general, and rubber chemistry in particular, and was responsible for stimulating and training many young scientists who have themselves achieved no little fame. As Director of the Chemistry Laboratories of the National Research Council of Canada from 1929-39, Dr. Whitby successfully undertook the leadership of a large group of scientists serving that country which he knew so well. Then, during the crucial war years, when synthetic rubber became one of the means of survival of the free world, this gentleman not only led a team of research scientists engaged on this vital problem at this University, but served as a consultant to both the United States and Canadian Governments. Throughout the years, wise counsel and friendly encouragement have ever been available to student and scientist alike. The keen interest and ceaseless quest for knowledge have never narrowed this researcher's vision, but, on the contrary, have led him to an ever widening scope of interest, so that today he stands as a true example of a man and scholar.

The University of Akron is pleased to bestow upon this distinguished gentleman its highest honor, the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

The University of Akron

Today's non-sectarian, coeducational municipal University of Akron evolved from a church-related college founded by the Ohio Universalist Convention in 1870, and named Buchtel College for its greatest benefactor, John R. Buchtel.

One of the highest areas in the city became the site of the original (and present) college, 302 East Buchtel, less than a mile east of the center of town. Horace Greeley spoke in 1871 at the laying of the cornerstone of the first building—a tremendous five-story edifice that was to dominate the Akron landscape for a quarter of a century. It was opened for students in the fall of 1872. A second building, Crouse Gymnasium, was opened in 1888, and still stands on the campus. Buchtel Field, at Wheeler and Kling streets, for athletic events, was acquired in 1891.

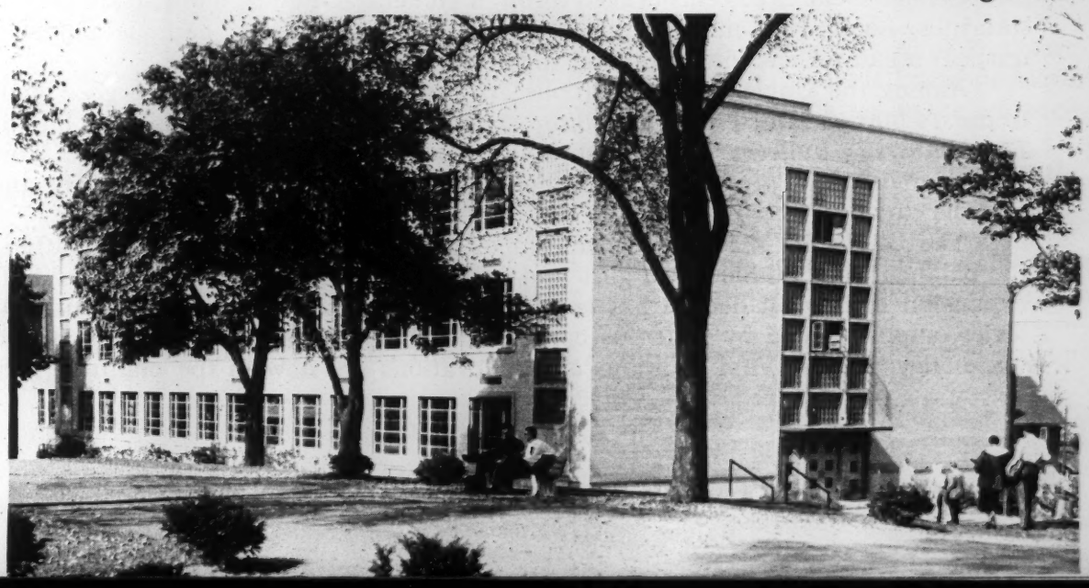
In 1899 a disastrous fire destroyed old Buchtel Hall. The college and the community met this challenge by utilizing Crouse Gym and neighboring rooms to continue the educational program. Funds were raised to erect a new structure, and the present Buchtel Hall was in use in 1901. Further expansion was realized with the construction of the Preparatory Academy Building (now known as Olin Hall), a heating plant, Curtis Cottage where the Student Center addition now stands, and the first Knight Chemical Laboratory (now the Education Building).

In 1913 the plant and endowment of Buchtel College were accepted by the City of Akron to become the nucleus for a municipal University to be supported principally by city taxes. The original Buchtel College name was perpetuated in the Buchtel College of Liberal Arts of The University of Akron.

This move brought about enlargement of the University's facilities with the creation successively, of the College of Engineering (based on the cooperative work-study plan), the Evening and Adult Education Division, the College of Education (and its close liaison with the Akron Public Schools), and more recently the College of Business Administration. More than 400 courses are offered today through these combined colleges.

To accommodate the growing student body and its requirements, the University Library was located in its own building in 1916; later the Engineering Building followed, then the ROTC Armory, the Student Center enlarged and remodeled for September, 1958, Simmons Hall, Ayer Hall, the new Knight Chemical Laboratory, an addition to the Library, the Home Management House, and the Athletic Service Building at Buchtel Field. The University's Firestone Conservatory of Music was a gift from the H. S. Firestone family in 1952. In 1954, the splendid Memorial Hall was dedicated, with its two gymnasiums and swimming pool, supplanting old Crouse Gym as the home

Knight Hall



for Akron U intercollegiate and intramural athletics. In 1955, beautiful Kolbe Hall was opened, including modern biology laboratories, lovely little theatre seating 250, and the attractive colonnade leading to Memorial Hall.

The main enlarged campus, the Conservatory, and Buchtel Field, plus the newly acquired parking areas (for 1,032 cars at one time) around the campus, bring the total University property holdings to 20 acres and represent a debt-free investment of $10,000,000. The University buildings are used day and night, and the Akron Beacon Journal on October 2, 1955, said:

> *"It is doubtful if there is another institution of higher education anywhere in the country that gets as much mileage out of its buildings and equipment as does The University of Akron. And there probably are few other communities in the nation that get as much return on their investment as do the citizens of Akron, who own the University as one of their municipal assets."*

Recognized internationally for its courses in rubber chemistry (the first collegiate rubber chemistry course originated at Buchtel College in 1908), the University now offers work toward the Ph.D. degree in chemistry.

Two ROTC units are attached to the University. The Army unit was established in 1919, one of the first in Ohio. The Air Force affiliated with Akron U in 1946. The ROTC units have distinguished records, and the Army Riflemen have won several national competitions.

The Library, with more than 111,000 volumes, rates high among Ohio's college libraries. It has a thriving visual aids department, and the Library recently has been designated as the repository for the Herman Muehlstein irreplaceable collection of first editions.

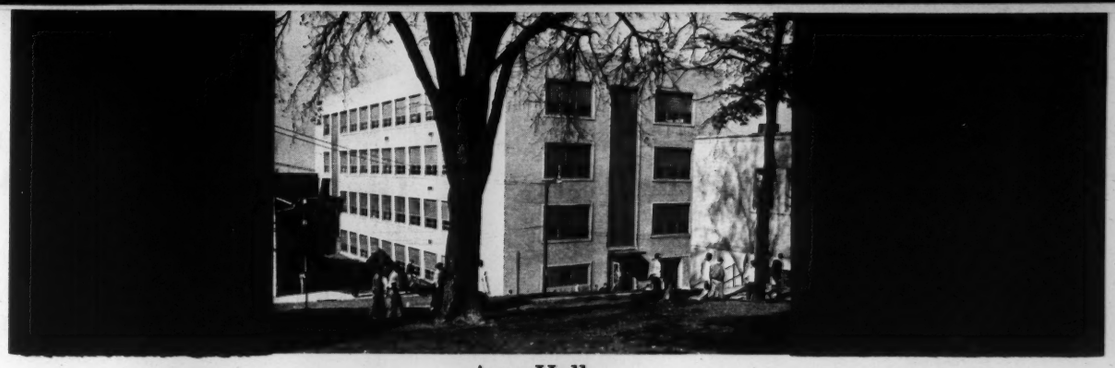
Enrollment at The University of Akron totals more than 2,550 full-time day students and more than 4,300 evening students, with men outnumbering women two to one. Two-thirds of Akron high school graduates who go to college choose their municipal University, and two-thirds of the teachers in the Akron public schools received their training at their home University.

The University of Akron is fully accredited, and offers, in addition to the bachelor degrees, master's degrees in the College of Liberal Arts, Education, Engineering and Business Administration, and a Ph.D. in Chemistry. Students are accepted by the University upon graduation from an accredited high school or honorable transfer from another college or university. Special provisions are made for those persons over 21 years of age who qualify as adult students by reason of their maturity and experience. Guidance tests and counseling are provided all students. A wide variety of courses is available in Summer sessions.

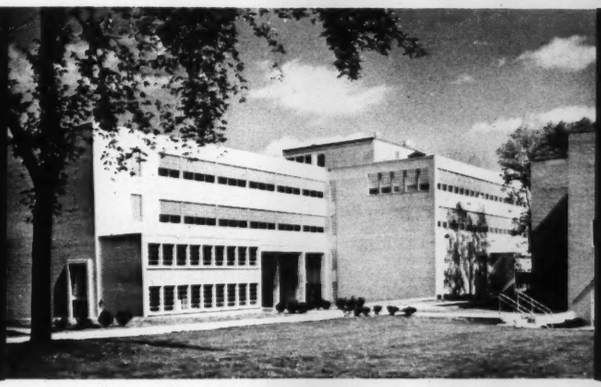
College social life is encouraged through student activities, clubs, fraternities, and sororities, honoraries, intramural as well as varsity athletics, campus publications, musical organizations, dramatic and radio and TV presentations, etc.

Among the University publications are the *Akron Alumnus* which goes quarterly to the 14,000 alumni; *From the Hilltop,* a quarterly report of campus news highlights; *The University Bulletin,* the official monthly faculty publication; news-sheets from the various divisions; *The Buchtelite,* student newspaper; *The Tel-Buch,* student annual; and the catalog.

The University receives 34 per cent of its support from municipal taxation, and the balance from tuition, fees, gifts and grants, and endowment income. Its building expansion in the last decade has been possible because of the special building tax levies, supplemented by generous corporate and individual gifts which matched the tax money. Further vital additions and renovations are now in the planning stage.



Ayer Hall



Kolbe Hall

Memorial Hall

Scholarships and grants-in-aid are available for qualified students, both in the freshman and upper classes. There are also graduate fellowships. Akron residents do not pay tuition, but are charged maintenance fees.

In becoming a municipal institution, The University of Akron envisioned a greater opportunity for community service. This service has continued through the years in countless ways. The Testing Laboratory of the City of Akron is located on the campus; the Psychological Services (located at 381 Carroll Street), testing and counseling to members of the community for a nominal fee; the Speech and Hearing Clinic has modern and professional offices for its important work in Kolbe Hall; the Institute of Rubber Research in Knight Hall conducts rubber research for the armed services as well as for industry; the Evening Division offers, besides its credit courses, Community College courses for those not desiring work for credit; cultural programs are presented for public participation in such series as Town and Gown, Foreign Films, Travel (World at Our Door), television courses; special institutes are planned for businessmen, teachers, PTA, community planners, secretaries, etc.; further promotion of civic affairs is done through use of available buildings, etc. Several industries in the area provide educational incentives for their employees by special plans for financing their employees' evening studies at the University. The establishment in 1955 of the Institute for Civic Education, in cooperation with the Adult Education Foundation, was another forward step in community cooperation.

The direction of the University is entrusted to a nine-member Board of Directors, appointed to six-year overlapping terms by the Mayor of Akron. This Board of Akron citizens serves without pay and gives dedicated and unselfish attention to the advancement of the University.

The University is administered by the President, Dr. Norman P. Auburn; by the Financial Vice President, Mr. Leslie P. Hardy; the Dean of Administration, Mr. Donfred H. Gardner; by the Deans of the several colleges; and the legislative body for the faculty, the University Council. The full-time teaching and administrative staffs total more than 165 with more than 200 part-time faculty and assistants (non-clerical) in addition.

Now in its 87th year, The University of Akron is looking forward to still greater community service.

COMMITTEES FOR OBSERVANCE OF THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE TEACHING OF RUBBER CHEMISTRY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

October 3, 1958

HONORARY COMMITTEE

Paul W. Litchfield, Chairman

R. E. Bloch
John L. Collyer
Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.
William O'Neil
J. P. Seiberling

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Thomas Sumner, Chairman

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Miss Dorothy Hamlen
Maurice Morton
G. Stafford Whitby

SUBCOMMITTEE FOR RUBBER SCIENCE HALL OF FAME SELECTIONS

Maurice Morton, Chairman

Thomas Sumner
G. Stafford Whitby
Arthur E. Juve
Ralph F. Wolf

AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE MADE GIFTS AND GRANTS IN SUPPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND RUBBER RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

Akron Rubber Group, Inc.
Akron Section, American Chemical Society
American Viscose Corporation
Armed Forces Chemical Association, Cleveland
Dr. W. O. Baker
Carlisle Tire and Rubber Company
Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation
Contributors to the Memorial Foundation
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company
General Tire & Rubber Company
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United States Army Chemical Center
United States Army Quartermaster Research and Development Command
United States Rubber Company
United States Signal Corps Supply Agency
United States Stoneware Company
Mr. David Thomas
Mrs. John W. Thomas and Sons
Dr. G. Stafford Whitby
Wright Air Development Center

Bangsberg, Phillip

28 May, 1959

Advice

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/oCBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22,
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just finished listening to your "I Can Hear It Now" series of Colombia LP's so many times that I fear the grooves are wearing thin. I own Volumes I, II, and III, and find them extremely valuable in my work here at Station WVAH in the Buffalo Veteran's Hospital. My first question is, do you and Mr. Friendly plan to make any more of these fine recordings in the near future?

Secondly, I am 17 years old and have great asperations of getting int the radio or television news field. I would very much appreciate any suggestions or advice you have on this aim if you can find time in your busy schedule. I have tried to follow everything you did since I discovered you were my ideal of what a newscaster and anylist should be.

Thank you very much for taking the time to read my letter.

Sincerely,

Phillip Bangsberg

~~Phillip Bangsberg~~
198 Roycroft Blvd
Buffalo 26,
New York

Banker, Steve

WNEW

1130 AM • 102.7 FM / 565 FIFTH AVENUE / NEW YORK 17, N.Y. / YUKON 6-7000

JANUARY 21, 1959

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NY, NY

DEAR MR. MURROW,

PUBLICITY MEN, I'M BEGINNING TO FIND OUT, DO STRANGE THINGS. SO DO WIRE SERVICES. ENCLOSED IS A COPY OF THE STORY I WROTE ABOUT OUR INTERVIEW YESTERDAY. IF ANY ECHOES OF THIS THING GET BACK TO YOU, THEY'RE PROBABLY (TO CONFOUND THE IMAGE) OUT OF SYNCH. THE ONES I HEARD SAID YOU WOULD REFUSE TO DIVULGE YOUR OWN NEWS SOURCES -- NOT THOSE OF YOUR RESEARCHERS.

ANYHOW, I'M GLAD COMMISSIONER KENNEDY DOESN'T WANT TO LOCK YOU UP.

SINCERELY,
Stephen Banker
STEPHEN BANKER

ENC

3:30 P.M. 1-20 TUES SBANKER

EDWARD R. MURROW TOLD WNEW TODAY THAT HE WILL GO TO JAIL BEFORE ASKING HIS RESEARCHERS TO REVEAL THEIR NEWS SOURCES. THE CBS COMMENTATOR SPOKE IN CONNECTION WITH THE RADIO PROGRAM HE NARRATED LAST NIGHT -- CALLED THE BUSINESS OF SEX. HE SAID HE HIMSELF DID NOT DO THE RESEARCH, BUT -- IN AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH WNEW -- HE ASSERTED THAT HE HAS IMPLICIT TRUST IN THE PERSONS WHO DID. MR. MURROW REFUSED TO RECORD AN INTERVIEW WITH THIS STATION -- BUT HE DID TELL OUR REPORTER THAT HE AGREES WITH THE POLICY SET DOWN BY T-V COLUMNIST MARIE TORRE, WHO RECENTLY SPENT TEN DAYS IN JAIL FOR REFUSING TO DIVULGE A NEWS SOURCE.

-0-

Barach
4-A-2
Medical

ALVAN L. BARACH, M. D.
929 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.
BUTTERFIELD 8-4600

December 2, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Set date
[illegible]

Dear Mr. Murrow:

There are two procedures which I do think should be carried out, whether or not the results show a positive finding:

1. The study of allergic reactions to the inhalants in the atmosphere, which would be done by the allergist who does skin tests in our office, Dr. Eduardo R. Pons

2. The pulmonary function test to determine whether your lungs are overfilled with air. (Dr. Fishman at P.H.)

Both of these tests are indicated because of the presence of bronchospasm, which has been demonstrated by the increase in vital capacity after inhaling a bronchodilator aerosol.

I should also appreciate the privilege of following you a little bit more, since there is a tablet that may be taken in the morning that would tend to keep the bronchi from becoming spastic toward the latter part of the afternoon.

Cordially yours,
Alvan L. Barach
Alvan L. Barach, M. D.

ALB:sp

Barber, Red

May 22, 1958

Mrs. Walter Barber
Grosvenor House
London
England

UNIVERSITY CONTACTS ARE -

Dame Lillian Penson
Senate House
University of London
London WC1

D. W. Logan, Principal
University of London

Mr. William L. Gaines
Executive Secretary of the
United States Educational Commission
in the U. K.
71 South Audley Street
London W1

ALL THESE ARE SUGGESTED BY DONALD SHANK VICE PRESIDENT

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION STOP REGARDS

Edward R. Murrow

514-43
News

RECEIVED
1958 MAY 23 PM 1:50
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

CBSINC NY

CBS ACR2 WCA1228 TD321

LDN 30 23 518P

PRESS EX CBSINC

NYK

BURKE FOR KAY CAMEXX CAMPBELL MRS BARBER LOST THREE NAMES
UNIVERSITY CONTACTS MURROW GAVE HER BEFORE LEAVING
STOP COULD YOU CABLE HER THEM GROSVENOR HOUSE QUERY
REGARDS

COLLINGWOOD

1133AMEST FN

6666

Barber, Red

April 10, 1958

Dear Red:

Here are some people for your daughter Sarah to contact in London:

Dame Lillian Penson
Senate House
University of London
London WC1

D. W. Logan, Principal
University of London

Mr. William L. Gaines
Executive Secretary of the
United States Educational Commission
in the U. K.
71 South Audley Street
London W1

These people are all known to Mr. Donald Shank, Vice President, Institute of International Education, and will be glad to give Sarah any advice she needs. We do not know anybody on the staff of Edinburgh University, but Mr. Gaines will certainly know some of the people there. Scotty Reston's son Richard is now studying at Edinburgh University and you can contact him at 35 Howe Street, Edinburgh 3.

All the best.

As ever,

Mr. Walter Barber
Ridge Crest Road
Scarborough Village, New York

mcc

Barbey, Grace Holmes

March 2, 1959

Mrs. Grace Holmes Barbey
UNICEF
United Nations
New York City

Dear Mrs. Barbey:

As Mr. Murrow is away from New York at present, I am writing on his behalf to thank you for the list of UNICEF personnel which you so thoughtfully sent to him last week. Although he has made no definite plans, it is very possible that he will find your list most useful when he travels abroad next year. Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Grace Holmes Barbey
United Nations Children's Fund
(UNICEF)

United Nations New York

Do so hope you and your family can see some of our work — it will encourage you, I'm sure!

Grace Holmes Bailey

UNICEF/FD/8
1 January 1959

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

FIELD DIRECTORY

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NOTE: Changes and additions to this Directory should be communicated to:
United Nations Children's Fund, Administrative Division, New York, U.S.A.

I. HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR		Extn.	Room
Executive Director	Mr. Maurice Pate	2937	2427A
Deputy Executive Director	Mr. E.J.R. Heyward	2937	2427B
Deputy Executive Director	Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair	2957	2427C
Deputy Executive Director	Dr. Georges Sicault	3228	2431D
Senior Officer	Mr. Bernard H. Fraser	2879	2427D
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION			
Chief of Division	Mr. Rolv Moltu	891	1801A
Administrative Officer	Mr. George Goodfellow	3222	1801B
Personnel Section			
Chief of Section	Mr. Hans Paschen	3522	1804B
COMPTROLLER'S DIVISION			
Comptroller	Mr. Stanley Sroka	3223	2455G
Audit Section			
Chief of Section and Assistant Comptroller	Mr. Frank Kraus	2930	2455D
Finance Section			
Chief of Section	Mr. A.J. Stierhout	2936	2455F
Accounts Section			
Chief of Section	Mr. Jan Koning	3332	2455B
PROGRAMME DIVISION			
Programme Officer	Mr. N.R. Bowles	2838	2431B
Programme Officer	Mr. I.H. Markuson	2143	2431F
Programme Officer	Mr. F. Tooby	3115	2431D
Medical Supplies Officer	Mr. George Mar	3136	2431E
Chief, Operational Services Unit	Mr. A.J. Parenti	2505	2441
SUPPLY DIVISION			
Chief of Division	Mr. E.T. Bridgwater	3087	2477A
Procurement Section			
Chief of Section	Mr. G.E.H. Marshall	2624	2477C
Shipping Section			
Chief of Section	Mr. T. Adamowski	2844	2469A
PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION			
Chief of Division	Mrs. P.L. Hartwell	3374	2410B
Greeting Card Fund			
Manager, Creative Section	Mrs. Nora Edmunds	3444	1864A
Manager, Sales & Promotion Section	Mrs. Edna Carson	3593	1864D
FOOD CONSERVATION DIVISION			
Coordinator	Mr. Donald R. Sabin	2558	1859
Senior Engineer	Mr. Ronald A. Hill	2478	1865
Senior Engineer	Mr. Layton E. Allen	2588	1867
Chief of Expanded UNICEF Aid to Nutrition	Dr. Cyrus French	2552	1873

CONFERENCE AND REPORTS OFFICE		Extn.	Room
Chief Reports Officer	Mr. John J. Charnow	2797	2421B
Reports Officer	Mrs. Jeanne Gradjansky	2798	2421A
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS OFFICE			
Chief Liaison Officer	Mr. David Haxton	848	2443A
Liaison Officer	Mrs. Grace H. Barbey	3247	2443B
WHO MEDICAL ADVISOR'S OFFICE			
Chief Medical Advisor	Dr. I.C. Yuan	3231	2360G
Medical Advisor	Dr. Georges R. Garcin	2159	2360F
FAO ADVISOR'S OFFICE			
FAO Advisor		3613	1871

II. FIELD PERSONNEL

Name	Title	Duty Station
Bartels, Gregory	UNICEF/TAB Representative	Sydney, Australia
Berouti, A.G.	Administrative Officer	Beirut, Lebanon
Bhushan, P.D.	Administrative Officer	Kabul, Afghanistan
Birks, Molly	Administrative Assistant	Djakarta, Indonesia
Biron, Paul J.	Food Conservation Engineer	Paris, France
Bonning, Leslie C.	Internal Auditor	New York, U.S.A.
Broadley, Sir Herbert	UNICEF Representative	London, England
Bradbrook, Thomas A.	Accountant	Paris, France
Canade, Eugene G.	Administrative Officer	Paris, France
Cahn, Paulo	Programme Officer	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Carter, Gordon H.F.	Chief, Area Office	Paris, France
Christensen, Knud	Resident Representative	Karachi, Pakistan
Collins, Frederick	Supply and Programme Officer	Kampala, Uganda
Cooper, Robert L.	Chief, Food Conservation Division	Paris, France
Cuspilici, Salvatore	Field Representative	Dakar, F.W.A.
Davee, Robert L.	Director, TARO	New York, U.S.A.
Davelaar, Hendrik	Food Conservation Engineer	Paris, France
Davies, T. Glan	Chief, Area Office	New Delhi, India
De Bock, Roger	Programme Officer	Bogota, Colombia
De Vermes, Laszlo	Programme Officer	Paris, France
Diaz, Jose V.	Programme Officer	Karachi, Pakistan
Dillon, Gurdial S.	Resident Representative	Cairo, Egypt
Eckert, Ralph F.	Programme Officer	Paris, France
Edwards, Paul	Resident Representative	Manila, Philippines
Egger, Charles A.	Director, AERO	Paris, France
Ehrenstrale, Hans H.	Resident Representative	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Esguerra, Roberto	Acting Chief, Area Office	Lima, Peru
Fenn, Dr. Victor W.	Programme Officer	Paris, France
Gaan, Margaret	Programme Officer	Bangkok, Thailand
Ghosh, Provat K.	Resident Representative	Rangoon, Burma
Gobbe, Alfred H.	Supply and Programme Officer	Lagos, Nigeria
Gouley, Bernard	Public Information Officer	Paris, France
Grant, Kenneth E.	Programme Officer, TARO	New York, U.S.A.
Grün, Johan	Field Representative	Guatemala City, Guatemala
Guajardo, Aliber	Field Representative	Lima, Peru
Hamilton, G. Frederick	Chief, Programme Division	Paris, France
Hanson Jr., Perry O.	Chief, Area Office	Kampala, Uganda
Helms, Tove	Acting Operations Officer	Bangkok, Thailand
Hewett, Neale B.	Field Representative	Kampala, Uganda
Heynderickx, J.J.	Shipping Officer	Paris, France
Hitch, Albert V.	Medical Supply Officer	Bangkok, Thailand
Hodgson, Miss Monica	Programme Control Officer	Paris, France
Hoelgaard, Svend	Field Representative	Teheran, Iran
Hunter, David R.	Programme Officer, TARO	New York, U.S.A.
Jensen, V.O.	Area Transport Officer	Teheran, Iran
Jones, Brian	Chief, Field Operations and Programme Division	Bangkok, Thailand
Karlin, Mrs. Mary	Asst. Medical Procurement Officer	Paris, France
Keeny, S.M.	Director, ARO	Bangkok, Thailand
Knutrud, Leif	Food Conservation Engineer	Paris, France
Koleilat, Rachid A.	Field Representative	Beirut, Lebanon
Kondapi, Chencia	Field Representative	New Delhi, India

Field Personnel (contd.)

Name	Title	Duty Station
Larsen, Poul F.	Field Representative	New Delhi, India
Lehner, Dr. Otto	Resident Representative	Teheran, Iran
Ling, Jack	Public Information Officer	Bangkok, Thailand
London, Joyce	Administrative Assistant	Bangkok, Thailand
Loetje, Hans J.	Supply Officer	Paris, France
Lutz, Gertrude	Resident Representative	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Lucas, Arthur R.	Food Conservation Engineer	New Delhi, India
Marti, Dr. R.V.	Chief, Area Office	Dakar, F.W.A.
McBain, Alan E.	Field Representative	New Delhi, India
Meager, Antony E.	Programme Officer	Beirut, Lebanon
Meyer, E.W.	Chief, External Relations Division	Paris, France
Moss, Stein F.	Field Representative	New Delhi, India
Newton, Donald	Procurement Officer	Paris, France
Nirula, Dr. P.L.	Resident Representative	Djakarta, Indonesia
Norberg, Sigurd	Chief, Supply Division	Paris, France
Painter, John F.	Field Representative	Djakarta, Indonesia
Peyronnet, J.J.	Resident Representative	Ankara, Turkey
Pierret, Dr. Y.D.	Chief, Area Office	Brazzaville, F.E.A.
Pinos, Napoleon	Administrative Assistant	Quito, Ecuador
Polak, Simon	Resident Representative	Bangkok, Thailand
Powell, Norman D.	Chief, Finance Division	Paris, France
Rashti, M.A.	Field Representative	New Delhi, India
Reynolds, A.J.	Chief, Area Office	Mexico City, Mexico
Rivaille, Yves H.	Field Representative	New Delhi, India
Robinson, Arthur C.	Chief, Area Office	Bogota, Colombia
Rothery, James A.	Medical Supply Officer	Paris, France
Roy, A.P.	Accountant	Bangkok, Thailand
Sam, V.L.H.	Administrative Secretary	Saigon, Vietnam
Sandberg, Martin B.	Chief Programme Officer	Beirut, Lebanon
Saunier, Mrs. Claire	Greeting Card Fund Representative	Paris, France
Schettewi, J.J.	Accountant	Paris, France
Shaffer, Alice	Chief, Area Office	Guatemala City, Guatemala
Shapiro, Louis H.	Medical Supply Officer	New Delhi, India
Sinclair-Loutit, Dr. K.W.	WHO Medical Advisor	Paris, France
Singleton, Albert F.	Dairy Plant Officer	Baghdad, Iraq
Soler, Victor	Programme Assistant, TARO	New York, U.S.A.
Stephens, Miss Marjorie	Greeting Card Fund Representative for Europe	London, England
Sutton, Stewart A.	Chief, Area Office	Beirut, Lebanon
Swamy, P.M.	Programme Assistant	Bangkok, Thailand
Tafoya, Rudolph	Programme Assistant, TARO	New York, U.S.A.
Thomson, Dr. D.R.	WHO Medical Advisor	Bangkok, Thailand
Van Dam, Hendrik	Food Conservation Officer	Guatemala City, Guatemala
Verdery, Richard	Asst. Programme & Supply Officer	Beirut, Lebanon
Vinck, Julian	Field Representative	Dakar, F.W.A.
Vos, Patricia	Asst. Greeting Card Fund Representative	London, England
Wildbore, John P.	Internal Auditor	Paris, France
Winter, Norman	Chief, Finance and Administrative Division	Bangkok, Thailand
Wong, Wah	Assistant Programme Officer	Bangkok, Thailand
Zanartu, Jose	Programme and Supply Officer	Mexico City, Mexico
Zeuger, John W.	Dairy Technician	Teheran, Iran

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	III. AFRICA AND EUROPE REGION	
	A. REGIONAL OFFICE	
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	B. AREA OFFICES	
CENTRAL AFRICA		
Dr. Y. Pierret Chief	P.O. Box 6, Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa Tel. 30-73	UNICEF BRAZZAVILLE (FEA)
EAST AFRICA		
Mr. Perry O. Hanson, Jr. Chief	Mail: P.O.B. 3298, Kampala, Uganda Visitors: Amber House, Kampala, Uganda Tel. Kampala 57-588	UNICEF KAMPALA (Uganda)
EUROPE & NORTH AFRICA		
Mr. G.H.F. Carter, Chief	24, Rue Borghese, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France Tel. MAI. 77-70 Telex No. Paris 20915	UNICEF PARIS (France)
GHANA & NIGERIA	Mail: Private Mail Bag 22.66 Lagos, Nigeria For Shipment: UNICEF - Ghana & Nigeria Area Office, 6 Second Avenue, Ikoyi, P.M.B. 22.66, Lagos, Nigeria	UNICEF LAGOS (Nigeria)
WEST AFRICA		
Dr. R.V. Marti, Chief	P.O. Box 1529, Dakar, Senegal, French West Africa Tel. 26574	UNICEF DAKAR (FWA)
	C. COUNTRY OFFICES	
TURKEY		
Mr. J.J. Peyronnet, Resident Representative	P.K. 331, Ankara, Turkey Tel. 22.0.36	UNICEF ANKARA (Turkey)

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D. OTHER OFFICES

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LONDON OFFICE		
Sir Herbert Broadley, UNICEF Representative	14/15,Stratford Place, London, W.1., England Tel. MAY. 1880	UNICEF LONDON (England)
GREETING CARD FUND		
Miss M.T. Stephens Greeting Card Fund Representative for Europe	14/15 Stratford Place London, W.1., England Tel. MAY 3749	UNICEF LONDON (England)

E. LIAISON OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES (NON-UNICEF PERSONNEL)

ALGERIA	Monsieur le Directeur General de l'Action Sociale, Delegation Generale du Gouvernement en Algerie, Alger, Algerie	
AUSTRIA	Mr. F. Fisher, Chief, UNICEF Liaison Office, Ministry of Social Affairs, Stubenring 1, Vienna 1, Austria	SOZIAL MINISTERIUM VIENNA (Austria) (Start text: FISHER UNICEF)
FINLAND	Mr. Niilo Kotilainen, Chief, UNICEF Liaison Office, Ministry of Social Affairs, Helsinki, Finland	KOTILAINEN SOCIAL MINISTERIO HELSINKI (Finland)
GERMANY	German Committee for UNICEF, Komodienstrasse 40, Cologne, Germany	
GREECE	1. Mrs. Th. Woyla, Chief, UNICEF Liaison Office, PIPKA, Hippocratus 5, Athens, Greece 2. FCD Programmes Only: Mr. P. Dovas, Liaison Officer, Liaison Officer, UNICEF, Ministry of Coordination, 3 Amfrikis Street, Athens, Greece Tel. 30-931	
ITALY	Dr. F. Sanjust, Chief UNICEF Liaison Office, Amministrazione per le Attivita, Assistenziali Italiane e Internazionali, 200 Via Giovanni Lanza, Rome, Italy	AMAINT ROME (Italy) (Start text: SANJUST)

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E. LIAISON OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES (NON-UNICEF PERSONNEL) (contd.)

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POLAND	Mr. W.S. Pawlik, Chief, UNICEF Liaison Office, Ministerstwo Zdrowia, Ul. Dluga 38/40, Warsaw 55, Poland Tel. 6-54-21	
SPAIN	1. For matters of general policy and future programme developments: Sr. D. Jose Manuel Aniel Quiroga, Director General, Organismos Internationales, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Madrid, Spain	
	2. For correspondence relating to consignment of all supplies and implementation of health programmes: Dr. D. Manuel Bermudez Pareja, Oficina de Enlace Tecnico y consignacion UNICEF, Escuela Nacional de Sanidad, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid, Spain	
	3. For correspondence relating to implementation of FCD Programmes: Sr. D. Arturo Del Rio, Jefe de la Seccion para Industrias Lacteas, Direccion General de Ganaderia, Ministerio de Agricultura, 1 Paseo Antocha, Madrid, Spain	
SWITZERLAND	Mr. Branko Lukac, Liaison Officer, United Nations Technical Assistance Board, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland Tel. Geneva 33-10-00	
TUNIS	M. le Secretaire d'Etat a la Sante Publique et aux Affaires Sociales, s/c de M. le Secretaire d'Etat aux Affaires Etrangeres, Tunis, Tunisia	SANTE TUNIS (Tunisia)
YUGOSLAVIA	1. Mrs. B. Savic, Chairman, Nacionalni Komitet za UNICEF Savska 35, Belgrade, Yugoslavia Tel. Belgrade 244-94	UNICEF SAVSKA 35 BELGRADE (Yugoslavia)
	2. For documentation on supplies: Yugosanitaria, Heincelova 53, Zagreb, Yugoslavia Tel. 38-348	YUGOSANITARIA ZAGREB (Yugoslavia)

Country	Address and Telephone Number	Cable Address

F. OFFICES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

DENMARK		
WHO Tuberculosis Research Office	Scherfigsvej 8, Copenhagen Ø, Denmark Tel. Ryvang 7007	UNIRESEARCH COPENHAGEN (Denmark)
WHO Regional Office for Europe	Scherfigsvej 8, Copenhagen Ø, Denmark Tel. 29.01.11	UNISANTE COPENHAGEN (Denmark)
FRANCE		
International Children's Centre (ICC)	Dr. E. Berthet, Directeur-General, Chateau de Longchamp, Paris 16e., France Tel. Longchamp 26-62	CENTRENFANCE PARIS (France)
UNESCO Headquarters	7 Place Fontenoy, Paris 7e., France Tel. KLE. 52-00	UNESCO PARIS (France)
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA		
WHO Regional Office for Africa	Directeur Regional de l'OMS, Bureau de l'Afrique, Boite Postale 6, Brazzaville, A.E.F. Tel. 30-73	UNISANTE BRAZZAVILLE (FEA)
ITALY		
FAO Headquarters	Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy Tel. 590/011	FOODAGRI ROME (Italy)
SWITZERLAND		
FAO Geneva Office	Mrs. M. Dillon, Administrative Officer, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland Tel. Geneva 33-10-00	FOODAGRI GENEVA (Switzerland)
Office of Social Affairs	Mr. Donald V. McGranahan, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland Tel. Geneva 33-10-00	UNATIONS GENEVA (Switzerland)
Technical Assistance Board	Mr. Branko Lukac, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland Tel. Geneva 33-10-00	TECABOARD GENEVA (Switzerland)
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	F. OFFICES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (contd.)	
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United Nations Technical Assistance Board	Resident Representative, Sumer Sok. 16/6, Ankara, Turkey Tel. 26063	UNTAB ANKARA (Turkey)
	IV. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AREA	
	A. AREA OFFICE	
Mr. S.A. Sutton, Chief	UNESCO Building, Beirut, Lebanon Tel. 39437	UNICEF BEIRUT (Lebanon)
	B. COUNTRY OFFICES	
ETHIOPIA		
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IRAN		
Dr. O. Lehner Resident Representative	Mail: P.O. Box 1314, Teheran, Iran Visitors: 1953 Avenue Pahlavi, Teheran, Iran Tel. 42763	UNICEF TEHERAN (Iran)
IRAQ		
Dr. O. Lehner Resident Representative	Mr. Fuad Awad, c/o Ministry of Health, 27-39 Arasa No. 100 Alwiyah, Baghdad, Iraq Tel. 6505	UNICEF BAGHDAD (Iraq)
ISRAEL		
Mr. Eric Ward Resident Representative	c/o Technical Assistance Board, 6 Ibn Ezra Street, Jerusalem, Israel Tel. 4598	TECABOARD JERUSALEM (Israel)
LEBANON		
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UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC		
Mr. Gurdial S. Dillon Resident Representative	7 Sharia El Zahraa, Garden City, Cairo United Arab Republic Tel. 21480 & 25993	UNICEF CAIRO (UAR)

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C. OFFICES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ETHIOPIA		
Technical Assistance Board	Mail: Mr. Theodor O.P. Lilliefelt, Resident Representative P.O. Box 1904, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Visitors: 6, Third (Dessie) Floor, Ethiopian Electric Light & Power Authority Building, Haile Salassie I Star Square, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	TECABOARD ADDIS ABABA (Ethiopia)
IRAN		
Technical Assistance Board	Mr. Thomas F. Power, Jr., Resident Representative, P.O. Box 155, Teheran, Iran Tel. 47002	TECABOARD TEHERAN (Iran)
IRAQ		
Technical Assistance Board	Mail: Mr. Milton F. Gregg, Resident Representative, P.O. Box 175, Baghdad, Iraq Visitors: 27/39 Arasa No. 100 Alwiyah, Baghdad, Iraq	TECABOARD BAGHDAD (Iraq)
U.N.R.W.A.	Mr. F. Khayat, Liaison Officer, 27/39 Arasa No. 100 Alwiyah, Baghdad, Iraq Tel. 84171-4	UNRWA BAGHDAD (Iraq)
ISRAEL		
Technical Assistance Board	Mr. Eric Ward, Resident Representative, 6 Ibn Ezra Street, Jerusalem, Israel Tel. 4598	UNATIONS JERUSALEM (Israel)
JORDAN		
Technical Assistance Board	Mail: Mr. B. Nagorski, Acting Resident Representative, P.O. Box 565, Amman, Jordan Visitors: c/o Economic & Planning Division, Ministry of Economy	TECABOARD AMMAN (Jordan)
U.N.R.W.A.	Mr. W.T. Clark, Representative, P.O. Box 484, Amman, Jordan Tel. 125	UNRWA AMMAN (Jordan)

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C. OFFICES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (contd.)

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U.N.R.W.A. Headquarters	Mr. Leslie J. Carver, Acting Director, UNESCO Building, Beirut, Lebanon Tel. 20720	UNRWA BEIRUT (Lebanon)
LIBYA		
Technical Assistance Board	Mr. Harold E. Caustin, Resident Representative, Municipal Building, P.O. Box 217, Benghazi, Libya	UNATIONS BENGHAZI (Libya)
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC		
The Egyptian Province		
FAO Near East Regional Office	Mr. M.T. Hefnawy, Regional Representative, P.O. Box 2223, Cairo, United Arab Republic Tel. 23090	FOODAGRI CAIRO (UAR)
Technical Assistance Board	Mr. Taghi Nasr, Resident Representative, Isis Building, Sharia Lazoghly, Garden City, Cairo, United Arab Republic Tel. 24697	TECABOARD CAIRO (UAR)
U.N.R.W.A.	Mr. R. Courvoisier, Representative, 8 Dar el Shifa, Garden City, Cairo, United Arab Republic Tel. 28502	UNATIONS CAIRO (UAR)
WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean	Mr. A.H. Taba, Regional Director, P.O. Box 1517, Alexandria, United Arab Republic Tel. 30090	UNISANTE CAIRO (UAR)

Country	Address and Telephone Number	Cable Address

C. OFFICES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (contd.)

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V. THE AMERICAS REGION

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B. AREA OFFICES

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NORTH SOUTH AMERICA		
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Mr. Napoleon Pinos Administrative Assistant	2nd Floor, Health Department Building, Rocafuerte Street No. 1545, Quito, Ecuador Tel. 10617	UNICEF QUITO (Ecuador)

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ARGENTINA		
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BRAZIL		
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WHO Zone V Office	Zone Representative, Rua General Justo 275B, Sala 601, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Tel. 524572	OFSANPAN RIO DE JANEIRO (Brazil)

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E. OFFICES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (contd.)

CHILE		
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Economic Commission for Latin America	Miss Laura Vergara, Acting Chief, Division of Social Affairs, Avenida Providencia 871, Santiago, Chile	UNATIONS SANTIAGO (Chile)
GUATEMALA		
WHO/PASB Zone III Office	Dr. Oswaldo Costa, Zone Representative, 9 Calle 3-25, Apartado 383, Zona 1, Guatemala City, Guatemala	OFSANPAN GUATEMALA CITY (Guatemala)
MEXICO		
Economic Commission for Latin America	Mr. Witold Langrod, Regional Social Affairs Advisor, Apartado Postal 20718, Mexico 6, D.F., Mexico	CEPAL MEXICO CITY (Mexico)
FAO Latin American Regional Office - Northern Zone	Mr. Adolfo Alarcon, Deputy Regional Representative, for Latin America, Apartado Postal 10778, Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico	FOODAGRI MEXICO CITY (Mexico)
	Mr. Jose Gongora, Regional Nutrition Officer for Mexico and Central America Apartado Postal 10778, Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico	FOODAGRI MEXICO CITY (Mexico)
WHO/PASB Zone II Office	Dr. Guillermo Samame, Zone Representative, Calle de Roma #36B, Mexico City, Mexico	OFSANPAN MEXICO CITY (Mexico)
PERU		
WHO Zone IV Office	Zone Representative, Av. Salaverry 722, Lima, Peru Tel. 32680	OFSANPAN LIMA (Peru)

Country	Address and Telephone Number	Cable Address

E. OFFICES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (contd.)

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FAO Liaison Office with UN Headquarters	Mr. J.L. Orr, Director, Room 2245, UN Building, New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.	FOODAGRI NEW YORK (U.S.A.)
WHO Regional Office for the Americas	*Dr. Fred Soper, 1515 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A. Tel. HU 3-5280	OFSANPAN WASHINGTON, D.C. (U.S.A.)
VENEZUELA		
WHO/PASB Caribbean Zone I Office	Dr. R.F. Caires, Zone Representative, Apartado 6722, 46 Av. Los Jabillos, Urb. La Florida, Caracas, Venezuela	OFSANPAN CARACAS (Venezuela)

VI. ASIA REGION

A. REGIONAL OFFICE

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B. AREA OFFICES

INDIA-AFGHANISTAN-CEYLON		
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*Effective 1st February 1959 delete: Dr. F. Soper; insert: Dr. A. Horwitz

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	C. COUNTRY OFFICES	
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BURMA		
Mr. P.K. Ghosh Resident Representative	Mail: P.O. Box No. 1435, Rangoon, Burma Visitors: No. 12, Newlyn Road, (Top Floor), Rangoon, Burma Tel. South 392	UNICEF RANGOON (Burma)
INDONESIA		
Dr. P.L. Nirula Resident Representative	Mail: P.O. Box 2003, Djakarta, Indonesia Visitors: 3 Teuku Umar, Djakarta, Indonesia Tel. GAMBIR 4450	UNICEF DJAKARTA (Indonesia)
PAKISTAN (DACCA)	Mail: Ramna P.O. Box 58, Dacca, E. Pakistan Tel. 2818 Visitors: Eden Building, 3rd Floor, Dacca, E. Pakistan	UNICEF DACCA (E. Pakistan)
PAKISTAN (KARACHI)		
Mr. Knud Christensen Resident Representative	Block 57, Central Secretariat, Karachi, Pakistan Tel. 50712	UNICEF KARACHI (W. Pakistan)
PHILIPPINES		
Mr. Paul Edwards Resident Representative	Mail: P.O. Box 883, Manila, Philippines Visitors: United Nations Building, Padre Faura, Manila, Philippines Tel. 5-37-26	UNICEF MANILA (Philippines)

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	C. COUNTRY OFFICES (contd.)	
THAILAND-UK TERRITORIES		
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	D. OTHER OFFICES	
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Dr. A.E. Brown Honorary Representative	P.O. Box 651 Saigon, Vietnam	UNICEF SAIGON (Vietnam)
	2. Duplicate copies of all documentation only (except shipping documents):	
	UNICEF Representative, P.O. Box 111, Phnom-Penh, Cambodia	UNICEF CAMBODIA (Phnom-Penh)
TAIWAN		
Mr. Y.C. Chen Administrative Secretary	UNICEF/WHO Liaison Office, 5 Chung Shan Road South, Taipeh, Taiwan Tel. 28187	UNICEF TAIPEH (Formosa)
VIETNAM	Mail:	
Dr. A.E. Brown Honorary Representative	P.O. Box 651, Saigon, Vietnam Visitors: 185 Rue Hien Vuong, Saigon, Vietnam Tel. 23.246	UNICEF SAIGON (Vietnam)
	E. OFFICES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	
INDIA		
FAO Regional Information Centre and Office of the FAO Representative to India	Mr. P.V. Acharya, Director 21 Curzon Road, New Delhi, India	FOODAGRI NEW DELHI (India)
WHO Regional Office for South East Asia	Patiala House, Princes Park, New Delhi, India Tel. 44271	WORLDHEALTH NEW DELHI (India)
MALAYA		
WHO Singapore Epidemiological Intelligence Station	8,Oxley Rise, Singapore, Malaya	EPIDMATION SIGNAPORE (Malaya)

Country	Address and Telephone Numbers	Cable Address

E. OFFICES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (contd.)

PHILIPPINES		
WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific	P.O. Box 2932, Manila, Philippines Tel. 39111	UNISANTE MANILA (Philippines)
THAILAND		
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	Mr. Muttiah Raja-Nayagam, Chief, Division of Social Affairs, Sala Santitham, Rajadamnern Avenue, Bangkok, Thailand Tel. 24835-9	ECAFE BANGKOK (Thailand)
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East	Mr. W.H. Cummings, Regional Representative, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand Tel. 23-246	FOODAGRI BANGKOK (Thailand)
Technical Assistance Board Regional Office for Asia and the Far East	Phornprapha Building, 865 Rama I Road, Bangkok, Thailand	TECABOARD BANGKOK (Thailand)
WHO Office of the Area Representative for Thailand	c/o Ministry of Public Health Bangkok, Thailand Tel. 23615	WORLDHEALTH BANGKOK (Thailand)

VII. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC OFFICE

Mr. Gregory Bartels UNICEF Representative	P.O. Box 4030, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia	UNICEF SYDNEY (Australia)

Baringer, Ervin

October 30, 1958

Dear Mr. Baringer:

I have your letter of October 26th.

Since your letters will be of no use to me they are herewith enclosed.

Thank you for your thought in sending them.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ervin Baringer
522 West Avenue
Red Wing, Minnesota

mcc

N

522 West Avenue
Red Wing, Minnesota
26 October 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Bradcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed copies of letters may be of interest to you.

If you find them of no use, will you kindly return them to me.

Sincerely yours,

Ervin Baringer

Ervin Baringer

Barker.

KRLD Radio Corporation
AM-FM-TV Herald Square, Dallas, Texas

JOHN W. RUNYON
Chairman of the Board
CLYDE W. REMBERT
President

June 11, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a pleasure to talk to you today and I am indeed sorry your plans are such that you cannot be here for our Southwest Journalism Forum in October.

I hope your plans are such that you do visit our part of the country in the Spring. If you do, and would advise me of your time here, perhaps we could get you to honor the Press Club of Dallas with your presence at some function that we could arrange.

I hope you find the world to your liking this summer.

Cordially,

Ed Barker,
News Director

EB/mj

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
REQUIRED PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR MEN
AUSTIN 12

January 20,1959

Mr Edward R Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City.

Dear Mr Murrow:

The enclosed contain some ideas that may be of interest to you.I am not trying to sell anything.I am just trying to get someone to listen.You seem to hear better than most.

You may use the material in any way you see fit,if you wish.

Health to thy navel and marrow to thy bones.

Thomas Barlow
Thomas Barlow
Associate Prof.Director.

Barlow, Thomas. #3

Thomas Barlow
1305 San Antonio Street
Austin 1,Texa s....

'A VERY PRESENT HELP-------. '

Thomas Barlow
1305 San Antonio Street
Austin 1,Texas...

' A Very Present Help-----.'

We,as a people,seem to seek protection from ideas and threats of ideas.It is as if,by some conference on some mythical summit,having thought on thinking,all agreed not to practice it,or,if they did so,to do so modestly and in private.The bitter irony of the space age is that we are reduced to great praise of necessary evil.Man creates evil and must convince himself of its splendid necessity,and thus becomes a scientific idiot unable to conceive alternate courses of action.He is in an arms race in which there is no finish line,only an end.He must build missiles and satellites and warheads. How much hypocrisy is involved in the 'atoms for peace ' to disguise the actual use of the knowledge?The virgin atom unbroached by lustful cyclotron is a vision of purity and pathetically a fallacy to engender a Trinity from the Uncertainty Factor.Man can be logical,scientific,profound: but nowhere does there seem to be genial wisdom.There is an elegant,a precious disregard for the morbid humor of the situation which is funny as hell.And all know hell to be

an exquisitely funny place filled with all manner of delights.

The brooding Oppenheimer wrapped in saffron robe, isolated from life,is searching for the essence of matter in the fond belief that in exposing the rhythms and harmony of particles he will be able to come close to the secret of life.Mr.Oppenheimer and his monks with their'atomic menagerie of thirty particles' offer a tentative solution to the mystery of matter,alive or dead.To explain the non-occurrence of a large class of reactions it was necessary to postulate a new attribute of immutability.'Its discoverers named it strangeness.' It would take mathematics to explain it for no words were in it.He feels sure that he and his fellows will affect a revelation of the mystery and ascribe to the covenant of all good physicists.They cannot lose. "It is the special faith and dedication of our profession that we will not lightly concede such a defeat." He does not call men to repentance,his piety is sterile and his dedication to the deus ex machina is a thing of of beauty. He absorbs and becomes in his way a drained analogy,a part of the strangeness where non-reaction takes place.

The militant evangelist,Billy Graham,is preaching a Second Coming.Out of the roil and murk of the gigantic fear in the world must arise a new myth,or at least a refurbished myth.Is this Second Coming a new or revised version of the First?To comfort and assure mankind?Or to

review His passion and position?Or to instigate the last and bloodless war and universalize the vicarious sacrifice? It seems it would be unchristian for Christ to rise again. It would be a crime against mankind to postulate this strangeness as the solution for the final agony of man. Its discoverers called It Jehovah.It would take faith to explain it for no mathematics was in It.

A preacher said,"Of death only the dead can speak with authority" and this is utter nonsense.Know hell or experience heaven.Only the living can speak on anything.Tolstoy's famous story that a man needs only six feet of ground is the same confusion.Confuse what a man needs with what a corpse needs is to put the corpse before the heart.The sciantist would shape the postulate after the fact to explain it with thirty pieces of matter.The religious man would shape the myth after the dream to vouch for the persistence of the value of dead matter.Blood is cheap/Prisoners are a nuisance. The honest civilized thing would be to exterminate them or use them as slaves,not reduce them to a mass of mixed thirty particles.Death is better than some slavery,but not all slavery.Heroism has become absurd.In the dark night of the soul mankind can do nothing but cover his face with a sheet and quiver in his own private agony.

The problem of good and evil seems to lie in how the living handle dead matter;not in the loving kindness and reverence for life of living matter.Artists handle dead

matter.Scientists handle dead matter for the most part. The artifacts of a civilized race should somehow be beautiful and benevolent.The material resists the form and the answers a man is able to wrest makes him feel the supreme creator.It is earlier than you think.The deep primitive urge of the missile maker experiences the shaman's supreme satisfaction of being able to inflict death on the enemy from a fantastic distance.The phallic shape and the barbaric splendor of the names he gives his missiles reflect the savage.(My Thor must have a more deadly bolt than thy Thor). And they christen these monsters with christian rites, name them in religious ceremony,and bless them properly in pagan orgy.(Any proper pagan fool could have told them the improper shape of the re-entry missile.)

We need protection.So we turn to the scientist and the military and beg protection under their expert and deadly ability to handle dead matter,their planes,their missiles, their particles so subtly compounded to cause more dead matter.The politician would knock heads to produce more scientists capable,presumably,of producing all manner of delightful variations .One statesman in a kind of sublime confusion of the sacred and the profane cries,"How long, oh Lord,how longbefore we match the russian sputniks?"The anointed guardian of the air,the boast of heraldry and the paunch of power,proclaims the irresistable retribution of

a massive deterrent force in being.All our defenders are men with deadly dead matter at their command.

The great question is this:who will defend us from our defenders?Who will protect us from our protectors?Who then will save us from our saviors?Are we to be cowed and crouched behind a bristling row of ICBMs ,watching an ominously empty sky,flat on our backs in the posture of defense?Will we be frightened by the sight of a soaring eagle or mistake the Star of the East for an enemy missile and die of fright? Who will guard our guardians?The gradual and humiliating progress of civilized man is measured in 180 degrees from prone to supine.Prone is a human position and reflects some of man's sublime moments.On the knees in abject prayer or hopeful supplication is human .But,to look at the sky and die flat on the back is ignominious.No bravery.No heroes. No dignity.Contemptuous merely.There can be no defiance.Fate becomes a joke not fit for fickle finger.We need train only hand-folders and lily-raisers.

Who would be a very present help in time of trouble? It is ominous to be defended.It is worse if you do not control or understand,or really know why that defense.Are you being defended against fear itself?That is an ancient cliché imbedded into the fabric to produce a softening of the fibre. Against the world?Against the communists?Protection that erodes those protected,destroys what it sets up to defend is worse than no protection.To be defended by another country

is bad.To be defended by a partial segment of our own is worse.Danger can produce good·It produced in some measure renaissance man.But cold steel and personal courage could mean something.Here a group of scientists hold the power of the magician and the military is set to carry out its orders.But the orders come from the mob.It may be that this century will produce the finest mobs in history.

No matter where the mob,no matter with what quick fury it may strike for some fine or shabby cause it generates the reaction to defense. Not only our own mobs,but mobs in other parts of the world generate re-action,not thought. The mob,whether rebel,revolutionary or reactionary ,is involved in a temporal factor.The mobs professed ends are usually simply stated.By group force the mob intends to distort time,to halt it,to move it back or forth and by brute force to create the mass virtue in which the mob believes.There could possibly be peace in the world if people could be loose and relaxed in time itself.But the mob will not let it be so,and cannot let it be so.The ideal sought may be a dream or a death but that has little to do with the action.

Man must depend upon an uninterrupted series of passions.The price may be more than he is now able to pay for a future of any kind.He would pay but the coin has not been minted.It is earlier than we think.These are ancient times.We find ourselves with a peopled past we

cannot use.We try to learn what we have learned and find it futile.There is no before,no parallel.It is a new and a primitive world.The mob senses this.It is young and may not grow old.But surely it is now the earliest of all possible worlds.It is not the hazard of the future but the threat of the past that frightens man.Up until now he could live himself into immortality by building an exciting past.The past has been breached.There is a non-logical gap in time.New weapons and new space leave nothing as a point of reference.Man is naked before the future.Ridiculous sight.Man goes backassward into the future,his face is always toward the past.His best hope and greatest fear is that he can get a missile in his butt. He must try to drag tradition into the future.He must try to embrace a huamn past,his own,which he invents and embellishes as he goes along;and that of the race which clings to him by some sort of surface chemistry.

Our traditional ways will work no longer.Liberal and conservative are both out of touch. Society will move for a while on momentum alone.The conditions are right for the emergence of a new thing,a new birth or an old death.And surely it is earlier than you think.What is earlier than birth?

We do live in a different world.The apocalyptic spirit and the haunting fear of the last judgment squirm side by side with man's own design for his particular rounding-off.

Astrology has come alive.Space and the stars do guide the destinies of man.It is an irony that man made the stars.

And if man would pray it should be for someone to defend us from our defenders, someone to teach us to handle dead matter with proper reverence. Knowing that the world is filled to the guts with bombs,help us to know that a bomb that does not kill anyone is not a true bomb at all.

Not to believe that you live in the end of days is not simply to wish for life eternal,or to create a god; but simply for a short while to be grateful. Immortality is probably yesterday.

Health to thy navel and marrow to thy bones.

#1

Thomas Barlow
1305 San Antonio Street
Austin 1,Texas..

A BLOODLESS WAR ------

Thomas Barlow
1305 San Antonio Street
Austin 1,Texas

A Bloodless War----.

The scientists have made it possible with the H-bpmb to destroy destruction itself.Blood is a'special kind of juice'.The particular quality of blood and bone is changed by blast.No longer is it'dust unto dust',but dust unto radio-active mist,sterile and lethal.Up until now in this 'melancholy flux' the destructive movement created,the creative movement destroyed.But no more.
To reach a fond infinity by contemplating the navels from now to the first but two is impossible.To leap in the mind from umbilicus to umbilicus to the beginning of time requires that there be no gap in time itself.The bomb need not kill all,but only a significant many to produce a navel interlude,an intolerable block,and bar the way from past to past.
It is now possible to have a completely bloodless war. The blood and the bone disintegrate.No more bloody corpses to fertilize and fructify the soil.No sweet corpse bloated in the beauty of regeneration.Only weird memories,maimed and monstrous mass remains.Mars can now destroy Venus utterly.All germens spill at once.Ungrateful man would break the rhythm of dust unto dust ,and there is then

an end.It is evil ,not in that it kills millions of people,but evil in that it destroys the germinal benevolence of death itself.To be fair to the men of science, if they had created eternal life here on earth the act would have been equally obscene,the end as sure and terrible. The temporal element would vary,here would be the whimper and not the bang.But the essential human rhythm would have been destroyed.If Dr.Jekyll had released the angel and not the beast his end would have been as certain and as horrifying.

Can man make progress intelligently?Can he analyze and control the base and bloody passions that come first? Can he set new categories of good and evil,and interbreed them to produce a benign public opinion that would work because he says it is good? If mankind cannot by an appeal to insight,courage,compassion,generate a veneration for life,can it save itself by engendering a fear of death and thereby attain to a grotesque and negative survival? Survival alone is not worth while.The readiness is all. Not for death.But for the bawdy hill-billy readiness to make love(the lilting alliterative four-letter word I omit),fight or throw rocks.Can a wise man forget how humans re-act?Can man,by some morbid caprice of the nimble mind caught in the web of an ancient sanctity, propose to leave Folly by backing rump first into the future,cowards and stinkers all?Love is great.But,there

must be fighting and a willingness to throw a rock from time to time.

Physics has become metaphysics.Physics militant has replaced the church militant.There is no more mystery in eternity than thirty pieces of matter.The ordained nuclear physicist has whistled some fearful pre-logical divinity from the uncertainty factor in the chaos of the centrifuge. This god is immanent.The scientist is faced with the grim necessity of making of it a trinity.The very air carries in suspension a deadly disbelief.No martyrs blood to fertilize the earth,for all will be martyrs and the earth will be sterile.The myth-maker always must win or mankind loses.Here the myth itself is sacrificed along with the shabby heaven and magnificent hell they created from their own chaos.Not beyond good and evil,but the destruction of both.Only a fool would blame any god.

The fear and outrage of public opinion as to testing and using bombs would be no solution.If man is to remain erect and engorged with hope some better way must be found.The approach of fear will maim and cripple the agile four-legged soul.Truth can be fatal.A wise man would not shock mankind with massive doses of truth. The function of myth is to soften the impact of truth. It is the touch of anger in the truth that makes me fool

enough to define the truth.Truth is anything that lends a human being courage.This may not be Truth,but surely it has truth in it.And it includes good and evil.Fear lends no courage;outrage against man himself will never lead to peace.There seems to be nothing but folly and fear in the ferocity of prayer,in the senseless chant of the mob;a tragic,flooding,formless thing.The mystery of truth has been crippled.The world was once mysterious,but also real.In the Middle Ages the sense of awesome mystery controlled the acts and thoughts of man.Now the mystery is so imbedded in the real that the real lacks reality because the mystery has no shape to define it.Reality depends upon a profound sense of the mystery of things.From this it takes its form.Myth and ritual are unformed,feeble and powerless before the monstrous force in the world today.All the man's churches and all the man's prayers are impotent against the dedicated delinquents whose loyalties ,obedience and chastity derive from the holy monastery for advanced study. St Benedict's rule with no hope but for a limbo of sorts.

Maybe mankind has outgrown its humanity.Proliferate and fructify,breed another thing more than man by mutation,a gift from science to fruit flies and humans.The prodigious fertility (or passionate carelessness of the parents) at one end and geriatrics (concentrate of the trash of memory) at the other has pressured a hump in the middle of the human curve.We have statistics and a return

"Like fruit-flies to wanton boys are we to the gods
They kill us for their sports."

to a mental virginity at middle age ;Kinsey's treatize on the hard and the limp and the path to a neuter world. Sartre was confused.No entrance is more horrible than no exit.Bless and renounce the world of the flesh.The saint and the scientist become one in inhumanity.To renounce life is to deny life.To renounce it or destroy it without conscious renunciation is the essence of evil.Give up the bomb and the fruit of that tree which is the knowledge of how to make them would require at least a passable imitation of a saint.Exterminate the knowledge would be to exterminate the man.Can we expect sanctity or even want it in the lead ing men of the world today?To be preposterous as the scientist and statesman have become and not appear ludicrous is to bless the lovely lack of awareness.

To wrestle an angel at the foot of a ladder or to wrestle a maiden in the hay both pit a man against antagonists out of his weight class,both present the same physical and emotional strife;but the trophies sought are different.A history of the world:a man and woman under a tree in a mild climate.All the rest is more or less bloody and bawdy commentary.Blood and passion and the giant agony of the world for the lack of a universal sense of mystery, some pagan exuberance,some hope for an exciting past and a probable future.Mankind did not assume an erect posture so the hands could be clasped in holy prayer.Man believes

what he can touch or pray to.The laying on of hands not only heals,but excites,comforts and educates the race.And, even clasped in prayer,there is still the sensual flesh to flesh.We need some benign mystery,somemyth to allow man to regain his sanse of dignity of significant touch.If nature can abhor anything surely it must abhor the neuter.Marylin Monroe is our most profound philosopher and evangel.She poses the question:"If a woman be needed dust thou then dare be a woman?"Male and female are haunted by the death of death.

Of course,you could evade an answer to theproblem.Man could intercept creation by some kind of latex gadget and thereby achieve a kind of ecstasy that seems to be free and confound the ultimate evil which is death.To say that death wins everything is to misunderstand the nature of a championship.To win means to be able to be challenged for the title.Death never wins anything.To imagine God,moved by a childish despair of finding all who had hidden out of fear,shouting,"Bee,bee,bumblebee,all's out's in free" is to do an injustice.Fear of death willbring them all in. If they are nurtured on fear.But a Godly patience is no patience at all.God knows.Delight in the game that is life is lost when all the players know too.Homo ludens remains a child behind the back steps more than ten feet from the base.But a child. And alone.

We talk about thinkers these days. A thinker, being of necessity on the verge of tears, would laugh himself to death.

Some students of mine asked me what I thought of the H-bomb. I had no answers fit for young men. So, I tipped my heart and slowly rode away.

Health to thy navel and marrow to thy bones.

Advertising In An Affluent Society

BY ROY E. LARSEN

AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE

MINNEAPOLIS ADVERTISING CLUB

MAY 7, 1959

ADVERTISING IN AN AFFLUENT SOCIETY

BY ROY E. LARSEN
TIME INCORPORATED

THANK YOU very much, Mr. Lamb, Jim Fish, Members of the Advertising Club of Minneapolis, including especially past presidents and current officers. It gives me special pleasure to be back in Minneapolis, not just because I have this opportunity to address one of the most active and effective advertising clubs in this country, and I would like to add my congratulations to your officers for bringing the national convention of the Advertising Federation of America to Minneapolis next month, but there are other reasons why I am delighted to be here—it gives me a chance to see my many friends, my colleagues at the TIME and LIFE office and at WTCN, and, as has been suggested by your Chairman, three of my four grandchildren. However, when I saw them this morning it was quite difficult to make out their faces because of a rash of chickenpox which all three of them had.

I have always thought of Minneapolis as a model of what an American community might be. For you have pioneered here in so many ways toward realizing the essential American dream and toward making even better what was already adequate, that, in my mind, Minneapolis has always been one of those cities in the vanguard of national progress. And I know that this could not be true if this city's business and advertising leaders were not uniquely aware of the challenges and the opportunities that are present in America's emerging social order.

That is why I feel it is appropriate today to address myself to some facets of that social order as I see it, and to reflect on its critics as well as to indulge in some prophecies about where we seem to be going. I have incorporated into the title of my talk the words "affluent society." This is taken from the title of Harvard Professor John Galbraith's recent book, which is so critical of the aims of our society and of the business in which you are engaged, and from which I have drawn so much personal satisfaction and reward.

Professor Galbraith deplores what he terms our conventional wisdom. We have made, says he, a materialistic Mammon-God out of production, when actually we could meet our needs with far less production, and as a consequence of high production, he concludes, the advertising industry must go busily about inducing people to want what has been produced.

For those of us who have lived through years and decades of American history that have at times been wanting in affluence, there is an extremely satisfying ring to the very words affluent society. But now Professor Galbraith would have those words give us pause, and make us wonder whether all our efforts are directed toward useful purposes, or toward less than useful purposes. Personally, I am sorry that the book was written and that so many people have bought and read it, because it does such a great disservice to the proper understanding of the role of advertising in our economy. But it is not difficult to understand why this book has become so popular. For one thing, Kenneth Galbraith is one of the few economists who have been able to reduce the highly specialized doctrines of economic thinking into terminology that is understandable to the ordinary reader. I wish that there were more economists who could do the same thing.

For a second, I think that Mr. Galbraith has drawn some admirable conclusions about the proper aims of our American civilization: that there are critical needs for improvement and broadening in our educational system, that much work and effort must be directed at bettering our urban society and making our cities more livable, and that America today is ready for a full realization of its cultural heritage.

And finally, in his criticism of our material well-being, I think he inadvertently helps us to recognize some of our greatest strengths, not just in material terms, but in intellectual, cultural and spiritual terms as well.

Now having completed this paean of praise, I would like to offer my opinion that Mr. Galbraith displays a devastating innocence of any appreciation of the forces and activities that have brought our nation to its present peak of progress—and an equal innocence of the knowledge of how to achieve the admirable goals he sets for our society.

Perhaps nowhere is he as lacking in fundamental information as when he discusses the advertising business. As a case in point, I would like to quote the following statement from his recent book: "The . . . link between production and wants is provided by the institutions of modern advertising and salesmanship. These cannot be reconciled with the notion of independently determined desires, for their central function is to create desires—to bring into being wants that previously did not exist."

Now this, as I read it, is perhaps the most thorough kind of flattery that has ever been tendered to the American advertising industry—the idea that it could create desires that did not previously exist. At the same time, it is perhaps the most thoroughgoing insult that has ever been dropped on the American buying public since the days of H. L. Mencken. Judging by the numbers of people who

have bought this book (many of them, I presume, in response to an extensive advertising campaign by its publisher), I even wonder whether the insult may be deserved in some quarters. But the notion that advertising can create desires for goods, simply because those goods have been produced and need to be moved off the shelves, is one that even the smallest advertiser or advertising agency might wish were true—but they know that it is tommyrot.

This is the notion that is at the heart of Mr. Galbraith's thesis. Advertising never has created, and never will create, desires—and any advertising man worth his weight in layout paper could tell Mr. Galbraith that this is so. What advertising can do is to recognize that certain desires exist, that these are part of the human condition and a reflection of the progress that any society has made; advertising can recognize that the means are available for fulfilling those desires; and advertising can bridge the communications gap in telling the public that the goods can be had, and the price at which they can be had.

Mrs. Jones, for example, never did get much kick out of washing dishes, and always wished there were an easier way. But no amount of advertising could sell dishwashers to any significant number of Mrs. Joneses when the early machines had to be cranked by hand, when they threatened to break all her crockery, or when they left the scrambled eggs more permanently embedded on the dishware than they had ever been before. So Mrs. Jones did not buy a dishwasher until there was a mechanism that could overcome her misgivings—regardless of the imploring of advertising messages. But when a dishwasher was developed that would meet her needs, then it was up to advertising to tell her about it. Mrs. Brown always loved to do her own baking, and was able to improvise with the flour and the baking powder and other ingredients that

were available. But when a quality cake mix was developed, she learned about it through advertising, and she recognized that this was something that could make her job easier. And most of America never knew that there could be an easily used, transparent cellophane tape until one came onto the market and was advertised, and they bought it—thousands of yards and miles of it—not because it was advertised, but because they realized it matched their desires.

Now, I do not mean to imply that new wants and desires are not being created. In our dynamic, changing society, they are being created, continually—in many places, and in many dimensions. Scientific progress, research and development are constantly moving into new ground, and continually bring forth new products and new methods that many of us never dreamed were possible. The self-starter for the automobile, air-conditioning devices with thermostatic settings for our homes, electronic computing devices that can do the work of a thousand clerks, are all examples of products that the public generally did not want, because it never suspected that it could have them. And yet Mr. Galbraith, caught in his own web, must pursue his fallacy to the point where he says, and I quote: "The consumer . . . is subject to the forces of advertising and emulation by which production creates its own demand . . . the scientist or engineer or advertising man who devotes himself to developing a new carburetor, cleanser, or depilatory for which the public recognizes no need and will feel none until an advertising campaign arouses it, is one of the valued members of our society."

To this I can answer only: the scientist, engineer or advertising man who develops or announces such a new product is not creating a need in the infertile soil of public apathy, but is recognizing an overt or latent desire in the

public which feels very much concerned with new products, new processes, with devices that make its chores easier and its life better, and with the very concept of human progress. And this inventor, this creator, or this communicator is a valued member of our society because of his contribution to that progress.

What creates the wants is the inherent drive of the human being for betterment, for growth, in short, for fulfillment of the human condition. In this we all have our part to play, and certainly not the least of these, as Mr. Galbraith has implicitly recognized, is the important role of the advertising business.

Now I would like to shift for a moment from Mr. Galbraith's view about society to that of another, and at least equally competent, observer of contemporary history. This is Mr. Walter Rostow, M.I.T.'s economic historian, who last fall delivered a series of lectures at Cambridge under the general heading of "Stages of Growth." These lectures are soon to be published by the *London Economist.*

In them, Mr. Rostow sets forth the hypothesis that, since 1700, the process of economic development in each of the nations that have experienced it has been marked by five clearly defined stages. The first is the stage of the traditional, pre-Newtonian society, which doesn't even realize that man can manipulate his own standard of living. The second is the nation's pre-conditioning transition period, in which nationalism develops, there is a new forward-looking elite, the output of food increases and there is some investment in transport. The third, or "take off" period, is the stage in which a nation's growth becomes normal and dominant, compound interest begins working automatically for further growth, and investment rises to more than 10% of the national income. The fourth stage is maturity and is generally attained 60 or 70 years

after the "take off"—or after about three generations have become accustomed to chronic growth—when the nation's economy can adapt itself to new demands. The fifth and final stage is that of mass high consumption.

A number of nations, says Mr. Rostow, reached the fourth stage of industrial maturity prior to World War I. Britain was first around 1850, France and the U.S. next about 10 years later, followed by Germany, Japan, Canada and Russia, but the U.S. led all others in reaching the fifth, or high consumption stage, after World War I; it was not until after World War II that Western Europe followed the U. S. into this fifth stage.

Now I don't intend to go into the political implications of Mr. Rostow's very interesting thesis, but the question it broaches in my mind is this: why was the United States able to enter the high consumption stage so much ahead of other nations that had accompanied or preceded it into the previous stage of economic maturity?

Improved machinery for industrial production cannot be the answer, because many nations pioneered improvements that paralleled our own. The advances brought about by mass production could be the answer, because mass production techniques were developed here first—but this must be only part of the answer; mass production alone cannot insure high consumption; there must also be a mass market, pricing for a mass market, and advertising and merchandising techniques that can effectively reach a mass market of consumers. And this, to my mind, is the essential ingredient that moved the U.S. faster than any other nation into the most advanced stage of economic development—the stage, if you will, of affluence.

So here we have the elements, I think, that created our affluent society—the very elements that Mr. Galbraith derides: high production, mass distribution, advertising.

What he advocates in place of this vast material output are higher rates of taxation to pay for more public services.

It is advertising, he says, that seduces us into using our available wealth for automobiles instead of parks and public health, and on this point he is flat and emphatic, saying, and I quote again: "Advertising operates exclusively... on behalf of privately produced goods and services . . . The engines of mass communication, in their highest state of development, assail the eyes and ears of the community on behalf of more beer, but not of public schools."

Now here is a severe indictment, perhaps not so much of your business as of mine, for even with our "engines of mass communication," our ability to almost instantly reach 175 million people, we in the mass media have evidently failed to tell Mr. Galbraith the story of the public services that the advertising industry has performed, of the hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of time, space and services that business, through the Advertising Council, has donated on behalf of better cities, better housing, national defense needs, a smoothly functioning economy, and better schools. Certainly Mr. Galbraith's eyes and ears have been assailed by some of the thousands of public service messages that the Advertising Council has carried to America, but we of the mass communications media have been somehow remiss in not letting him know of this magnificent performance of advertising.

Here is an organization, the Advertising Council, created in the first instance to bring together the brains, the talents and the resources of all parts of the advertising business—agencies, media and advertisers—to work together in the national interest. Advertising men were well aware that the proven power of advertising could be a direct and profound influence for the public good, and as good citizens, were determined to use that power for their country's over-all health.

In 1954, the Council was highly effective in helping to cut short a downswing in the economy and just last year when our affluence was again gravely threatened, its "Confidence in America" campaign was an even more conclusive demonstration that advertising can not only move goods off shelves, but can create an over-all mood of confidence that is an essential lubricant to our economy. In other areas in which all Americans have common cause —among them better cities and housing, conquest of disease, conservation—the Council has been equally active, equally effective.

Ten years ago our educational system was in desperate need of major public support. It was obvious that a serious national crisis lay ahead for education. Teachers were in woefully short supply and disgracefully underpaid; plans for school construction were totally inadequate, and a tidal wave of youngsters was starting to swamp our schools. Anyone who was close to the public school situation in those years, and many of you here were, will remember how gloomy the forecasts were, how hopeless the prospects seemed.

Then, as a few citizens began to stir in the school year of 1947-48, the Advertising Council moved in to lend its support to an incipient crusade and, through its "Better Schools" campaign, gave a sense of national urgency to a crisis that needed to be overcome by local and state action. And you here in Minneapolis must be more than aware of what took place during the 10 years of pounding at the public conscience, in newspapers, magazines, radio and television, on car cards and billboards.

From September 1949 until last June, approximately a half-million new classrooms were built across the country. The estimated classroom shortage last fall had dwindled to 128,000—still high—but the lowest in many years. The

average annual salary of teachers rose from $2,800 to $4,600. Over-all public school expenditures rose from 4.3 billion dollars to 12.9 billion dollars in less than 10 years. This represented nearly a doubling of the part of our gross national product devoted to education—from 1.7% to 3%.

None of this could have been achieved without widespread understanding and support of citizens on behalf of the schools. And I submit that the wholehearted public effort that was necessary to this accomplishment required the kind of help that advertising through the Advertising Council was able to mobilize for this crusade.

Notable as such gains are, our problems of community betterment and national welfare are still far from solved. But, it seems to me, that without our affluence, without our great productive capacities, without our selling and advertising genius, we would not have been able to come nearly as far as we have. And without these same basic economic strengths, we will not be able to achieve the goals that our society—our affluent society—should appropriately seek to reach.

Mr. Galbraith notwithstanding, there is unmistakable evidence across the land that the people do want better education, higher standards of living, a greater degree of culture. These wants are certainly not of your or my creating, but if we have done anything to bolster or fortify them, I think we can be proud of that. You need look no farther than your own community to witness the great surge of public interest in community affairs, and to realize that it is no momentary enthusiasm, but the beginning of a long-term movement.

Today America stands on the threshold of true affluence. The editors of FORTUNE predict that, while our population will grow 20% by 1970, to over 209 million, our entire economy will expand by nearly 60%. But because national

defense, schools, roads, hospitals and other items of "social investment" will use a disproportionate share of our wealth, the consumer market will expand by only 50%—*only* 50%.

What is even more significant is the projection of income distribution in America: the great change in the American market five or six years ago was the emergence of the big, middle-income group—families with cash income of $4,000 to $7,500 a year *after taxes*. Since then this group has declined slightly, from 41% of all families to 40% in terms of 1959 dollars, but so has the lowest income group diminished. All the gain was concentrated in the top group, with annual cash income after taxes of $7,500 or more, which now includes 12,300,000 families—better than one family in five. By 1970, say FORTUNE's editors, this top group will have doubled to 25,000,000 families—again in terms of 1959 purchasing power—and this increase will be entirely at the expense of the lowest group.

Because $4,000 a year is roughly the point at which family discretionary spending begins, these changes in income distribution will revolutionize the U.S. consumer market, and the key to the revolution will be the continuing widening of choice. What has seemed until now like a growing tendency toward uniformity has actually been the destruction of the gulf between two styles of life—the blue collar and the white collar—the "workers" and the middle class. The man at the wheel of a sports car, or on the beach at Miami, may be a millionaire or he may be a carpenter; it is no longer easy to tell.

The dominant characteristic of the market of the 1960s, therefore, will be diversity, not uniformity, and the market will be dominated by taste rather than by necessity.

The consumer market, furthermore, will be not one, but many markets—each one a mass market large enough to

be supplied by mass production techniques. Competition *between* industries for larger shares of discretionary income will be just as intense as competition now is *within* industries for larger shares of the market. Buicks and Lincolns will be competing not just with Ramblers and Volkswagens, but with power boats, European vacations, larger homes and stereophonic sound. They will also be competing with a huge number of new products and services not yet developed—products that will need advertising to be introduced.

This country's vast production and marketing capabilities, its virtual elimination of economic class-distinction, its inexorable drive to expand education—all of these have contributed in America to a kind of fulfillment of an ancient Utopian dream, the dream of an affluent society.

And while all this was taking place, Professor Galbraith must have been sleeping the sleep of an economic Rip Van Winkle, who awoke in time to see what had already happened, but not in time to see it taking place. In one sense and only in this sense, he had done much the very same thing that Karl Marx did a century earlier. When Marx wrote his weighty critique of capitalism, *Das Kapital*, in London, he was observing what was perhaps the most sordid period of the emerging industrial revolution, and drawing his conclusions from the kind of society that Charles Dickens so vividly portrayed. And in that context, Karl Marx might very well have been right. But the one element that Marx did not reckon with was America, and America's ability to create a broad-based national market of consumers.

Now perhaps I am the innocent, but I believe that today there are two such elements that Professor Galbraith fails to reckon with. One is that America's very affluence, its capacity to mass produce, mass distribute, mass consume,

is leading us toward a new age of mass quality—of higher standards for all, of better living, better products, more education, more constructive leisure, more highways, hospitals and parks. And the second element is that our material abundance is only beginning to spread to the rest of the world.

In Western Europe, which went through a period of stagnation between World Wars I and II, there were many indications that the Marxian prophecies would prove only too true. But after World War II, along with American aid and American help in rebuilding the war devastated industries, Western Europe also got a strong injection of the ideas of free, competitive capitalism, and with them was able to emerge into Mr. Rostow's fifth stage of mass consumption.

The new "Common Market" agreement, which went into effect in six Western European nations at the beginning of this year, promises more gains in the living standards of the people. Still in prospect is the even greater European Free Trade Community, which could encompass a huge market of 250 million people. They all have desires for material goods, and they have had those desires for generations; no wants need to be created. But hand in hand with Western Europe's ability to produce, and with the beginning of a broad market concept, must come the kind of advertising and merchandising know-how that we have developed in this country.

And after Western Europe will come other free nations. India has already reached the "take off" period of Phase III, as have some of the countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa, and the stage is set for their industrial growth. Still other nations have passed out of the first phase and into the second and will follow.

These are the great new frontiers for the American

advertising industry. Members of the free world look to the American economy as the guide-star for their own higher aspirations. It is we who created the concept of higher expectations for humankind, who exported that concept and who have the means, the skill, the know-how to make it evolve into a worldwide reality.

Thank you very much.

Barnes

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

July 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On May 7, Time Inc. President Roy E. Larsen addressed the Minneapolis Advertising Club on "Advertising in an Affluent Society."

The talk was an extension of remarks made earlier this year when Mr. Larsen was named Advertising Man of the Year and received the Printers' Ink Gold Medal Award for 1958. It is my feeling that the talk, in its reflections on the critics and criticisms of present-day advertising, makes a positive statement about the role of advertising and the challenges to our business society in the potentially prosperous decade ahead.

I am sending a copy to you with the thought that you may be interested in its message.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Barnes

Bernard Barnes
Vice President

Barnes, Joseph

June 20, 1958

Dear Joe:

I send you three rousing cheers. These self-appointed spokesmen for "electronic journalism" should ought to have sense enough not to commit their remarks to print, particularly when the printing is paid for by the said corporation.

I am now working on a speech for the fall entitled "Speaches Don't Make News."

As ever yours,

Mr. Joseph Barnes
Simon & Schuster
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

fe

Dear Ed:

We minions of the printed word, like the proverbial worm, can still turn, and even snarl occasionally. So I send you this for laughs, even if the laughter is pretty hollow. Regards.

Joe

June 13, 1958

Dean Earl F. English,
The School of Journalism,
University of Missouri,
Columbia,
Missouri.

Dear Dean English:

Thank you for sending me the text of Dr. Frank Stanton's recent remarks printed under the title "The People Must Know." Your statement affixed to the cover suggests that you sent it although I have been on the C.B.S. mailing list for a long time, but this is doubtless a coincidence.

There are some other confusions, however, in and about this pamphlet which I would let pass if it were not for its title, and for Dr. Stanton's heavy use of the word "responsibility."

What must the people know? For many generations, scholars and teachers have held that people had the right to know a few details about any printed document: when it was printed, and where, and by whom. It has also been a convention of our culture that the record of a speech requires the date on which it was made. None of this information is given in this pamphlet. The document also has no pagination, which may be a subtle compliment to "electronic journalism", but I wonder if the other omissions were intended to prove Dr. Stanton's statement that "Propaganda in mid-twentieth century is self-limiting."

I write you this because of your statement in the Foreword that Dr. Stanton's remarks deserve the close attention of everyone directly or indirectly concerned with the field of mass communications. Close attention, I suspect, might produce some conclusions astonishing to Dr. Stanton himself. His statement, to take one example, that the broadcasting industry must take a fresh look at "the public interest, convenience and necessity" cited in its charter or run the risk of becoming "just another industry" is either an extraordinarily radical criticism of American industry or a careful attempt to keep the public from knowing that the author is really trying to say. But until this kind of document is issued with some decent respect for the conventions of responsibility, I fail to see how close attention can discover anything in it beyond what your students, I am sure, have been taught to recognize as propaganda.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Barnes

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
מראה בנין שרמן – בנין המנהלה בקרית
האוניברסיטה בירושלים.

V-14-59

Dear Ed:

I have answered Mr. Bliss directly, as helpfully as I could from this distance.

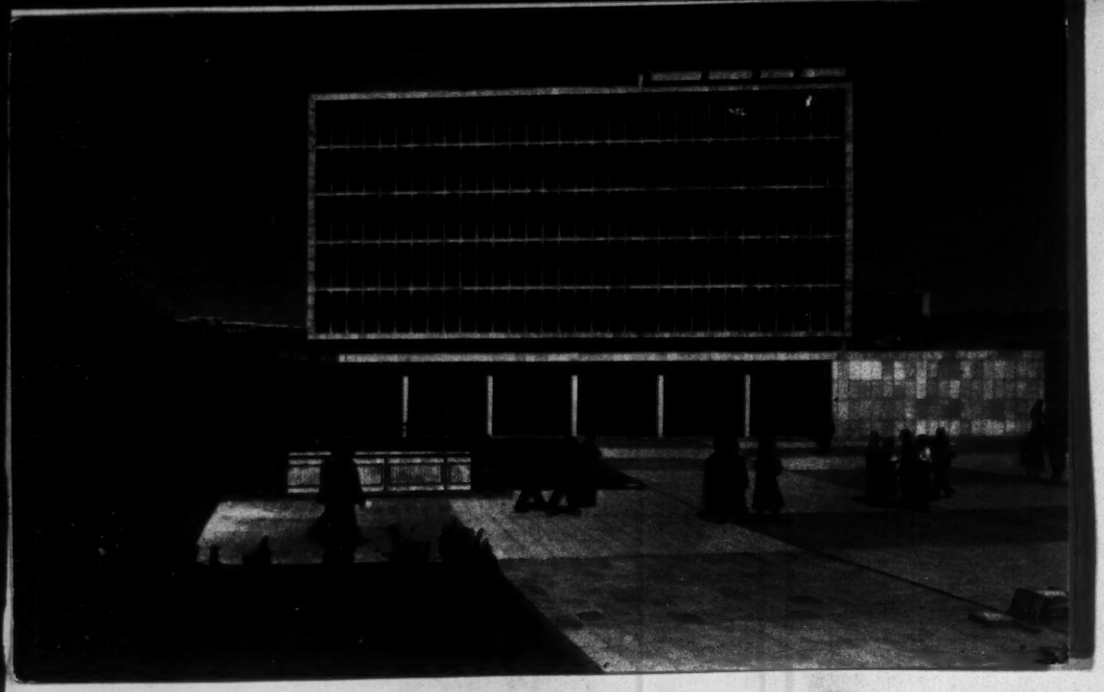
You are well spoken of here, by T. Kollek, M. Dayan, many persons whom you don't even know, and

Joe Barnes

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
A view of the Sherman Building — Administration... on the University's new campus in Jerusalem.

דואר אויר
PAR AVION

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
52nd St. + Madison Ave
New York City
U.S.A.



Baron Silvercruys

February 20, 1959

Baron Silvercruys
Belgian Embassy
3330 Garfield Street N.W.
Washington 8, D.C.

Dear Baron Silvercruys:

I write to thank you for your gracious note of February 18. Unhappily, it will not be possible for me to be in Washington on March 21.

One of the many reasons for applying for a sabbatical year was the prospect of being able to see friends occasionally, rather than merely the people one must see. I shall certainly venture to present myself to you and your lady when I am no longer committed to this burdensome schedule. Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

BELGIAN EMBASSY
3330 GARFIELD STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

Washington, February 18, 1959.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This brief note has but one purpose: to tell you that my wife and I will miss your programs in the months to come. With your own voice silenced, the presentation of the news cannot be the same. We have always regretted that circumstances did not make it possible to you to be our guest at the Embassy in Washington, which you so happily featured in your "Person to Person" television program.

Should you be free to come and dine with us on Saturday, March twenty-first, we would feel much happier.

Sincerely yours,

Silvercruys

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Barnett, Mar

May 29, 1959

Dear Marty:

I have your letter of May 20th and will do what I can with Irving Gitlin, but I am not too hopeful about the prospects.

I share your hope that someday in the not too distant future we may be able to pick up where we left off, and go on.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Martin M. Barnett
6506 S. Sacramento Avenue
Chicago 29, Illinois

mc

MARTIN M. BARNETT

Motion Picture Cameraman

6506 S. Sacramento Avenue
Chicago 29, Illinois

Walbrook 5-0453

May 20th.

Dear Ed:

I know that you have an auful lot on your mind these days but thought I might drop you a few lines.

I wrote a long letter to Irv. Gitlin about a month ago. What I was trying to get him to do was set up a Chicago Bureau, that could handle public affairs shows that might originate in my territory. I had hopes that with something like this I would still be able to do a few Small World's as they came up. I believe that Fred has talked to him and Palmer is but as yet have heard nothing direct from Gitlin.

My other chance is that R.C.A. Cape Canaveral may call me one of these days and tell me to pack my bag and come to work. More then anything else, I of course would like to stick around but expenses keep on. If Gitlin dosen't come up with anything I thought you might know someone connected with the Cape to help it along.

These past years have been the most satisfying of my entire career. I still have hopes that there will be an awakening and we pick up where we left off, and go on.

Take good care of yourself, unwind with that fine family you have and enjoy every moment you are away.

Marty

Bartlett, H. I.

August 21, 1958

Mr. H.I. Bartlett
Bartlett-Collins Company
Sapulpa, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Bartlett:

Mr. Murrow has been away on vacation but, on his return, he was delighted to find the tumblers which you so kindly sent him. As he has had to leave the city again, he asked me to convey to you his warmest thanks.

Sincerely,

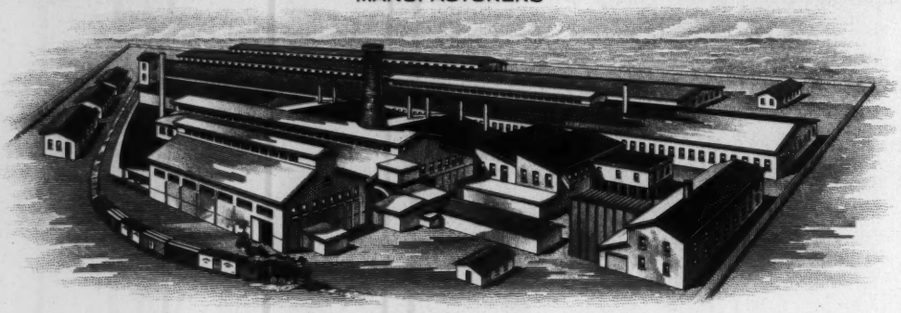
Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

E. E. BARTLETT, PRESIDENT & TREAS. C. F. BARTLETT, VICE PRES. & ASST. TREAS. H. T. BARTLETT, VICE PRES. H. I. BARTLETT, VICE PRES. W. C. ELLIOTT, SECY.

BARTLETT-COLLINS COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS

CABLE ADDRESS
"BACO"
CODES USED
A B C 5TH EDITION
BENTLEY'S

GLASS TUMBLERS
AND
TABLEWARE
PLAIN & DECORATED



DIRECTORS
E. E. BARTLETT
C. F. BARTLETT
H. T. BARTLETT
H. I. BARTLETT
M. S. BARTLETT

SAPULPA, OKLA.

July 9, 1958

6

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you will note on attached copy of S. O. No. 27, we are forwarding tumblers with the new "Eclipse" decoration by Russel Wright applied to our new "Oklahoma Line" of shammed tumblers.

To these tumblers have been applied your name which we are pleased to forward compliments of Bartlett-Collins Company.

All of us enjoy your Person to Person program and were quite pleased when Mr. Wright showed our product during your interview with him.

With best wishes, we remain

Very truly yours,

BARTLETT-COLLINS COMPANY

Irving Bartlett

H. I. Bartlett

HIB:wsa
att.

BARTLETT-COLLINS CO.
SAPULPA, OKLA.

SHIPPING ORDER

THEIR ORDER DATE	THEIR ORDER NO.	AGENT	ENTERED DATE	ORDER NO.	INVOICE NO.
7-3-58		House	7-5-58	S.O. 627	

SOLD TO
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
555 Park Avenue
New York City, New York

SHIPPED TO

WHEN TO SHIP	ROUTING	F. O. B.	TERMS
At Once		Prepaid	

SHIPPING CHECK	NUMBER PACKAGES	DOZ. IN PKG.	TOTAL DOZ.	DESCRIPTION	THEIR ARTICLE NO.	PRICE	PACKAGE PRICE	TOTAL AMOUNT
			24 only			N/C		
				2813- 13 ounce "Beaver" Old Fashioned				
				tumbler (2813/700- with Mr. Murrow's				
				signature) "Eclipse" decoration				

SALESMEN COPY

Barry, G.

Directors : Sidney L. Bernstein, Cecil G. Bernstein, Denis Forman, Maurice King, Victor A. Peers, John S. E. Todd, Joseph Warton, Richard J. Willder.

GRANADA TV NETWORK LIMITED

36 GOLDEN SQUARE LONDON W1

GRANADA LONDON TELEX

REGENT 8080

November 25, 1959.

Dear Miss Campbell,

Before Ed left he told me he had sent a letter to CBS about Mid-Atlantic Parliament saying that both he and Granada feel that a half-hour programme was preferable to the full hour Sunday proposal. He said would I ask you to let me have a copy.

I suppose you will shortly be returning to the States. It has been very pleasant to have you working with us and I should like to thank you personally and for Granada for your charming and efficient help. I hope our paths will cross again before too long.

All good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Gerald Barry.

Gerald Barry.

Miss K. Campbell,
c/o CBS Inc.,
26, Hallam Street,
London, W.1.

Barry, G.

Directors : Sidney L. Bernstein, Cecil G. Bernstein, Denis Forman, Maurice King, Victor A. Peers, John S. E. Todd, Joseph Warton, Richard J. Willder.

GRANADA TV NETWORK LIMITED

36 GOLDEN SQUARE LONDON W1

GRANADA LONDON TELEX

REGENT 8080

November 13, 1959.

Dear Ed,

Thank you for sending me a copy of Oppenheimer's letter, and his address.

Yours ever,

Gerald

Gerald Barry.

Dr. Edward R. Murrow,
Connaught Hotel,
Carlos Place,
London, W.1.

Bartley, Anthony

October 29, 1958

Dear Mr. Bartley:

I have your letter of October 15th and am enclosing herewith a list of the PERSON TO PERSON shows ranging from the first one on October 2, 1953 up to the 27th of June 1958.

If you need any further information in this connection, I shall be glad to get it for you.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Anthony C. Bartley
Intelfilms Ltd.
144 Piccadilly
London, W.1.

mcc

CBS TELEVISION FILM SALES. INC.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. PLAZA 1-2345
Please reply to: Intelfilms Ltd., 144 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

ANTHONY C. BARTLEY
DIRECTOR EUROPEAN OPERATIONS

October 15, 1958.

Miss Kay Campbell,
Office of Edward R. Murrow,
CBS Television,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y. U.S.A.

Dear Miss Campbell,

I wrote Fred Friendly to ask for a list of all the PERSON TO PERSON shows that have been made together with the people interviewed and the approximate transmission dates, and I now understand that you are the person best able to help me in this respect.

The Granada Network is most anxious for this information, and has in mind the purchase of rights to a number of these interviews, to be used when the people involved become topical again. I would be most grateful for all the particulars you can provide me with in respect of this programme.

Kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Tony Bartley

Anthony C. Bartley

Bartley, Harry H.

December 18, 1958

Mr. Harry H. Bartley
4716 Harrison Street
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Bartley:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to reply to your recent letter and courteous offer of your taped interview with Mrs. Roosevelt. Unfortunately, there is no way in which he could make use of the tape.

Thank you again for your offer.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

December 11, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I will get right to the point. I have a tape which runs for nearly fifty minutes. On this tape I have a record of an interview with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at her apartment on 62 street there in New York. I thought that perhaps you might have some use for the tape.

The tape was made shortly after she returned from her trip to the U.S.S. R. and there fore delt mostly with that trip but also you might be interested in what she had to say about South America, the Middle East (and by the way she predicted what happened in the middle east) and went on to say that there would be peace in the Middle East in ten years. I think she's right.

But if you would listen to the tape you would indeed see the reason why I think it is of great importance.

Also, there are discriptions of top Russians and it is interesting to me to hear these discriptions for as she said, ". . .we would do well to know these people better. . ."

Hoping to hear from you shortly I am,

Respectfully yours,

Harry H. Bartley

Harry H. Bartley
4716 Harrison St.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Bartmon, Wm. R.

March 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Bartmon:

Thank you for your letter of February 16th suggesting I bring Mr. Wetherill to the attention of the public.

Unfortunately, I must tell you that my programs are all planned for the duration of the season, therefore, it will be impossible for me to take this into consideration.

Again, thank you for writing to tell me about Mr. Wetherill.

Sincerely,

Mr. William R. Bartmon
New York Life Insurance Co.
625 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

WILLIAM R. BARTMON *Life Underwriter*

625 MADISON AVENUE. . . .NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-8500

New York Life Insurance Company

ESTATE PLANNING

February 16, 1959

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The modest announcement on the little card enclosed herewith can't possibly indicate the measure of potential and intensity of what is here offered.

On a LONG JOHN broadcast one morning last October, I was especially captured by Mr. Wetherill's unalarmed and sensible responses to a spate of heckles from the panel. I was sufficiently aroused to go to Steinway Hall the following Thursday evening to hear what this man Wetherill had to offer. Many others had the same idea. The hall was filled and hundreds couldn't get in. No money was solicited nor collection made. This was indeed a novelty! But, more important, those who were in listened for three hours, not spellbound but seat-bound. They left, not fatigued, but rather refreshed with a new approach to sanity.

Since then most of them came again and again and again because Mr. Wetherill is what you might call "a practical man". He has been a management consultant in industry and VAN NOSTRAND has published 3 of his books which are in print. In addition to his success as a "practical man" he found himself endowed with a gift which is workable. He helps persons with good intent to get rid of their distortions. This is what, I should think we can use a lot more of. And that is why I write you this letter.

Discover Mr. Wetherill yourself, and if you too, like me and others, find in his presentation the power that is there, what a profound service you would render by bringing this to the attention of the public. Here's a man who, for a change is not peddling a product or a book or a course, but offering a truth as simple and elemental as the atom, and as loaded, and for free! What an opportunity to transform the Tower of Babel of our age into an abode of communication and peace.

Sincerely,

William R. Bartmon

Bascom, Willard

January 13, 1959

Mr. Willard Bascom
National Academy of Sciences
National Research Council
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Bascom:

Thank you very much for your letter of 9th January. There are a few tiny indications that my small effort in Chicago may bear fruit. I shall be surprised if it does.

If anything happens, the NAS could certainly be most helpful and I shall not hesitate to call upon your aid. Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 9, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just reread your speech to the Radio and TV News Broadcasters Association as printed in the Reporter.

There certainly is an absolute minimum of information presented on TV today and something had better be done to change it soon. I cannot believe that if first-rate documentary material were shown in programming time it would not attract the attention of viewers who are also the buyers.

Your suggestion for a means by which a gesture could be made to "indicate our belief in the importance of ideas" is an excellent one. Is there anything that we at the N.A.S. can do to help?

Yours very truly,

Willard Bascom

Willard Bascom

WB:sw

Basilius, H.A.

January 19, 1959

Mr. Harold A. Basilius
Wayne State University
Detroit 2, Michigan

Dear Mr. Basilius:

Thank you very much for your gracious note of January 14. I believe the Company has arranged to have published the text of YEARS OF CRISIS and I am sure that our foreign correspondents would not have time to expand their remarks to book length.

Please convey my warmest greetings to Professor Bossenbrook. He is one of the few teachers I ever had who really made his subjects live and whose manner and content I can recall with complete clarity. I remain always in his debt, although I am sure he feels occasionally that I should repay it by doing a much better job than I am able to.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skg

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

UNIVERSITY PRESS

14 January 1959

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I was enormously impressed with the timeliness and the excellence of your recent telecast entitled "Years of Crisis". The idea of "revolution by consent in the U.S.A." was most intriguing and Kalischer's interpretation on Red China as well as Collingwood's on Africa were not only incisive and pointed but revelatory in a shocking way. Sevareid's "The Next Ten Years" was made of poetic stuff, much as that allegation might shock its author.

In brief, I was not only personally impressed by the telecast but it suggested to me the possibility of an absolutely first-rate book. Is there any possibility at all that you and your colleagues would be interested in doing such a book? If so, I should be very happy to come to New York to discuss the matter with you at your convenience.

By the way, you will be interested to know that one of your former teachers at Washington State College, Professor William Bossenbrook, is on our staff here and is both a near neighbor and a very warm friend of mine. He speaks of you and your work frequently and follows your work with a great deal of interest. Inasmuch as we were both out of the city during the recent holidays, I do not know whether Bossenbrook heard-saw "Years of Crisis" or not. If he did, we shall have much to talk about during the next several weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Harold A. Basilius

Harold A. Basilius,
Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Batten, Gordon
548 Mountain Avenue
Westfield, New Jersey
December 22, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you very much for the box of liquor you sent me for Christmas.

A very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you and yours.

Sincerely,

Gordon H. Batten

Bauman, John W. Jr

March 2, 1959

Mr. John W. Bauman, Jr.
Department of Physiology
New York University College of Medicine
550 First Avenue
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Bauman:

Although Mr. Murrow is at present away from New York, and lacks the time to write to you himself in reply to your thoughtful letter of January 5, I thought you would like to know that he is most sympathetic to the idea of formal debates on the air and has, as a matter of fact, been trying for some time to promote something of the kind.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY–BELLEVUE MEDICAL CENTER
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
550 FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY OREGON 9-3200

January 5, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow,

For your convenience, sir, I shall begin by identifying this letter as an unsolicited suggestion regarding television programming. I am addressing it to you because, having read a reprint, provided by the Reporter, of your speech about the responsibilities of the industry, I felt that you might lend a sympathetic ear.

From the point of view of one who is at once an educator and a consumer of your industry's offerings, the current programs are disappointing. I do not, of course, refer to the numerous horse and pistol harlequinades, fickle philanthropies nor half hour storyless melodramas. These are readily indentifiable, and completely vulnerable to an attack on the off-on switch provided with all TV sets. I am, however, concerned with those programs which, by title or otherwise, advertise themselves as informative or educational.

In order to be succinct, perhaps I should use an illustration. Recently, on a program bearing the important sounding title "Outlook", Mr. Cochran conducted a round table discussion on the legislative prospects in the state senate and assembly in 1959. While timely, it was hardly informative. Each issue seemed to dissolve into unfounded, factless charges and accusations. A rather high percentage of the sentences were left unfinished. Although this was a particularly poor example, it is, in many respects, typical of the discussion form of presentation.

In contrast consider the possibilities of formal debate. A competitor, NBC-TV, tried this at least once last year on the subject of desegration. I believe it was a successful presentation; at least it was informative, and clear.

I could offer a plethora of arguments to support debate as the program of choice, but, for the sake of brevity, I ask that you consider these. Idea transfer is readily destroyed by interruption, and the "American mind" is most receptive to competition. Formal debate, unlike discussion, precludes the former, and embraces the latter.

Sincerely,

John W. Bauman Jr.

John W. Bauman Jr., Ph.D.

Notice of Radio Broadcast! & Free Public Lecture!

Mr. & Mrs. Wetherill will discuss HUMANETICS on the LONG JOHN PARTY LINE (WOR 710) on the night of Sat., Feb. 21, midnight to 5:30 A.M. They will present a free lecture in City Center Ballroom, 135 W. 55th St., New York on Tues., Feb. 24 at 7:30 P.M. sharp!

Inform Your Friends About These Two Programs!

HUMANETICS offers a simple technique for solving human problems. The technique was developed by Richard W. Wetherill, author of HOW TO SUCCEED WITH PEOPLE and other books. It is so simple and easy to use that it has successfully been taught to children. Anyone can use it with startling results!

Bayliss, Raymond

11748 Kiowa Ave.
Los Angeles 49, California
August 30, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We are sending you a copy of our new journal which is devoted to the study of psychical phenomena and which is published by our newly formed society for such studies. We hope that you will find this journal of interest.

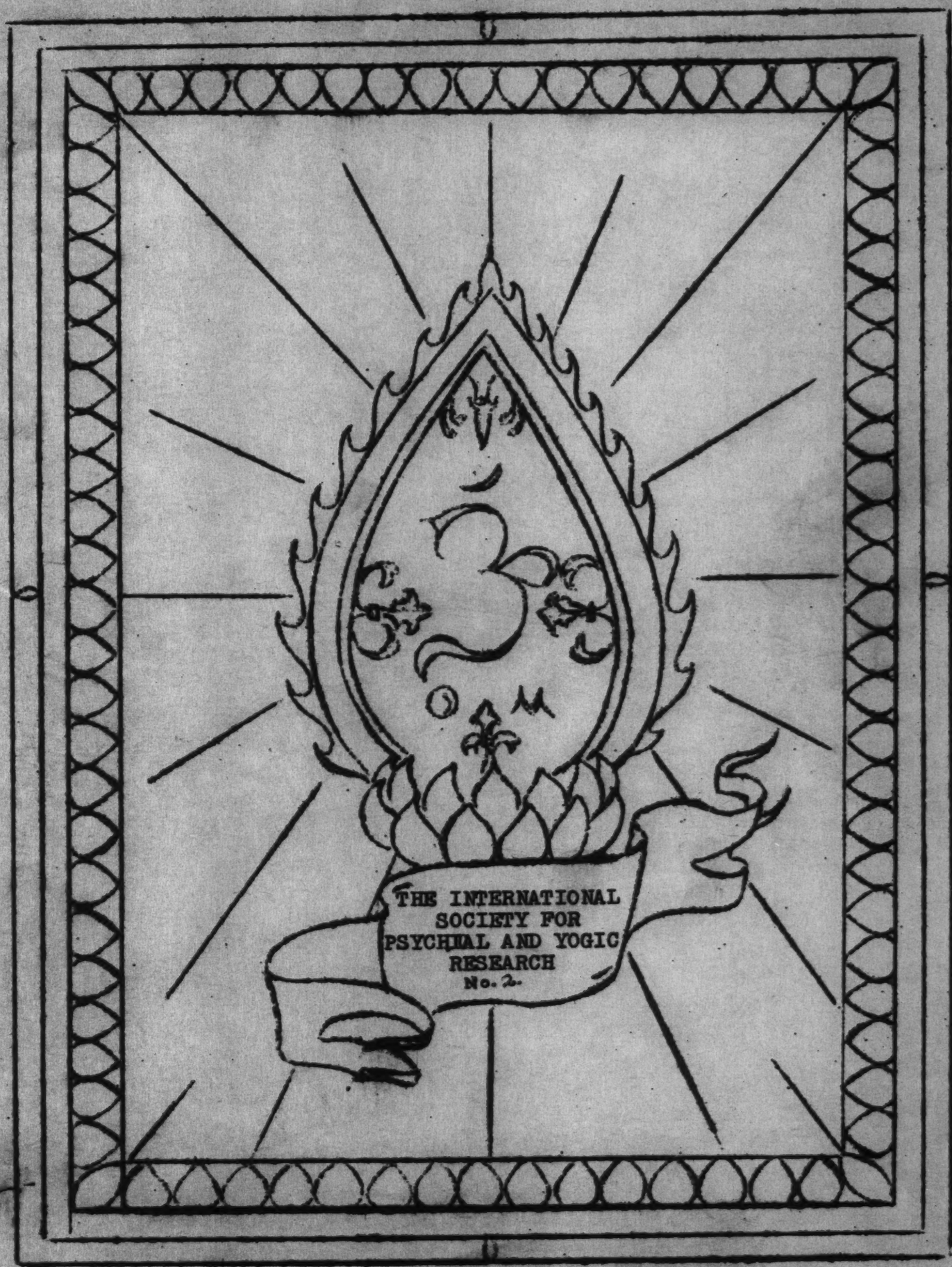
The experiments described in the journal have been carried out under the most cautious scientific conditions. I will add at this point, though not described in the report, that the purchase of tapes, loading and unloading of the tape-recorder have been under my care since the beginning of the experiments. Mr. Von Sealay has in turn assumed these duties since March of this year. In this manner a double check is provided.

If you should be interested we will be happy to send you all future publications published by your society.

Yours sincerely,

Raymond Bayless

Raymond Bayless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THE INTERNATIONAL
SOCIETY FOR
PSYCHICAL AND YOGIC
RESEARCH
No. 2.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR

PSYCHICAL AND YOGIC RESEARCH

Attila von Sealay .....President

ADVISORY AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Raymond Bayless
Edna Allen

POLICIES AND SCOPE OF THE SOCIETY

This Society has been formed for the investigation of the various types of psychical and occult phenomena. The phenomena to be studied includes physical manifestations, such as supernormal photography, lights, telekinesis, materialisations, raps, apports, poltergeist phenomena, levitation, supernormal voices and sounds, supernormal production of writing and pictures; the study of mental phenomena, as precognition, dreams, psychometry, telepathy, clairvoyance, etc. Also to be studied are astral projection, occult, mystical, and yogic phenomena, and all forms of evidence pertaining to survival of death and possible communication with the dead.

As various investigations are accomplished, accurate reports will be issued. The highest possible standards will be maintained both in experimentation and investigation. The subsequent reports as published will reflect these standards.

It is our desire to cooperate with any individuals or groups engaged in experimentation and investigation of psychical phenomena.

It is also our desire to cooperate with any individuals possessing any of the various abilities of psychic origin so that experimentation may be furthered and results obtained published.

By following these principles, we believe that valuable material may be obtained and made available to the public.

* *

Inquiries regarding membership in the Society, the Journal, and general correspondence should be addressed to Raymond Bayless, 11748 Kiowa Ave., Los Angeles (49), California, or Attila von Sealay, 1708 North McCadden Place, Hollywood (28), California.

EXPERIMENTS WITH

THE SUPERNORMAL VOICE PHENOMENA OF

ATTILA von SEALAY

Raymond Bayless

It is the purpose of this report to give a very brief history of a series of experimental seances dealing with supernormal voice phenomena which began November 27, 1956, and is still continuing. Before any further consideration of the case it must be emphatically drawn to attention that this date is in many respects quite arbitrary. Actually, much of the phenomena encountered during our experiments had previously occurred over many years in the presence of Von Sealay, and therefore it cannot be strictly said that the events to be described actually began Nov. 27, 1956.

Our experiments were the direct result of spontaneous phenomena which precipitated the "voice" investigation on a scientific basis. This date merely represents the first use of a cabinet and an organized method of procedure; regular sittings and the tape recording of the resultant phenomena. Actually, previous sporadic psychic happenings in Von Sealay's presence had been noted over many years and presumably first manifested in his teens. The case presented here is merely a continuation in a more concentrated form of the same phenomena.

Von Sealay has observed that certain mystical experiences antedated the various physical manifestations and these experiences occurred in his early youth and continued sporadically to the present time, with, however, diminished frequency and intensity in the last ten years. At the age of seventeen he notes that he experienced his first remembered phenomenon, which Montague Summers in his book, "The Physical Phenomena of Mysticism" refers to as "Transverberation of the Heart." Like countless other mystics Von Sealay says that "suddenly one summer afternoon, for no apparent reason whatsoever"(he was not then nor is he now what is commonly accepted as a religious person in the usual sense of the word -- he dimly recalls attending church a time or two as a child without any regular affiliation, however,) "I felt the most extraordinary sensation in the region of my heart. 'I vividly remember a tremendous pulsating 'vibration' and seeing a soft white light spiralling from the epicenter of my heart outward in ever widening concentric circles and the whole enveloped in a soft misty haze like a cloud with faint golden tinges. At first I felt a gentle tingling accompanied by an exquisitely sweet ecstasy which rapidly swelled to a rapture 'untellable', with waves of light and bliss radiating in every direction enveloping me from head to toe. While in this state I was not aware of any passage of time, but gradually all phenomena diminished, leaving me in a state of buoyancy and joy for days."

I include this brief outline of Von Sealay's psychic background to establish a possible base for the supernormal occurrences which began to grow in frequency and diversity with time. Without going into detail as to the full scope of psychic events (a great number of which I have observed under conditions equalling those of the most rigorous control and which I consider to be proven, verified facts) which are being reserved for future journals. I will in passing enumerate a few.

1. Supernormal photographic effects, one case of which is described in the preceding journal.

2. Astral projection (bi-location), more than a dozen cases of which witnesses have insisted that they have seen actual solid forms.

3. A "string" of ectoplasm ending in a small ball of the same self-luminous substance issuing from his body in the region of the spleen under the left rib. This occurred daily for a period of more than two weeks with resultant psychic effects on photographic film. This ball of bluish white appeared periodically to onlookers while engaged in conversation, etc. Later, the lights assumed a lavender color and on several occasions expanded to a diameter of roughly three feet.

4. Musical notes, flute sounds (a case of which is described in our previous journal) whistles, and certain subjective sounds which can best be described as "celestial music" -- music of indescribable beauty.

5. Various types of mental phenomena, such as telepathy, clairvoyance, etc.,

6. Supernormal odors.

7. Supernormal voices.

Supernormal or psychic photography was the subject of our introductory journal. The Nad-Kelly case presented therein is our opening wedge to demonstrate the actual existence of paranormal photography. (One of the most contraversial subjects of psychical research).

We are now intending to prove with our present series of experiments with supernormal voices -- a brief summary is included in this issue of our bulletin, -- that such effects do in fact exist. These voices, ("independent", "direct" and "trumpet") are heard, are recorded on tape and are continuing as of this date.

As it will be noted, Mr. Attila von Sealay is president of our Society for Psychical Research. He has been a personal friend for ten years and has investigated and experimented with psychics for over twenty years. During these years that I have known him

we have worked together investigating many cases and have performed a great number of psychical experiments. He has proven to be a careful and thorough investigator, and I have received much benefit from his advice and aid.

The case which we are about to present represents one of the most remarkable and extraordinary series of psychical experiments in modern times. To our knowledge, and in the knowledge of the foremost psychical researchers today there is not a single provable case involving supernormal voices. It has been said that this phenomenon is one of the most contested subjects of supernormal research. This state of affairs has been brought about by two reasons, one, the prevalence of fraud in the psychic field, and two, the great rarity of such phenomena. A good number of the noted researchers of the past have denied that a supernormal voice has ever existed, and as far as research is concerned today, such voices have never been. It might be added "along with practically everything else."

However, other researchers have reported cases where they have encountered supernormal speech and related sounds under test conditions. The literature of scientific research does, nevertheless, list such cases. It seems to be an example of the fact that the testimony of one man who has seen a battleship is worth far more than that of 10,000 savages who have not.

Also, it might be said that the outrageous refusal of present day research to investigate or consider the major physical phenomena is probably one of the main reasons for the lack of any experimental material dealing with voice phenomena.

Spiritualistic literature is filled with glowing accounts of voice phenomena, along with every other conceivable psychic effect possible, but these accounts, as a rule, are completely devoid of any real value. Investigations of such phenomena with professional mediums is almost a hopeless cause. The entire field is riddled with fraud, and usually fraud of the most ridiculous and obvious sort. (Those who have been present at a trumpet or materialization seance can best appreciate the above statements. The type of fraud that one sees at such performances is so childish that it laughable. *Voices speak through trumpets in loud, pear-shaped

* In reference to the near unbelievable crudity and stupidity of the typical "physical" seance, while present recently at a materialization seance given by a nationally famous "materialization medium" I listened with astonishment to a speech by "ST. JOHN". For some inexplicable reason the materialized St. John was remarkably uninformed as to the New Testament and upon his return to the earth plane had suffered amazing mental deterioration and had become, in fact, practically illiterate! It might be added that all the various spirits suffered from bad cases of halitosis!

tones; Indian chiefs are present by the hundreds and armies of materialized spirits troop through the seance-room carrying on conversations, usually of a semi-illiterate type. Needless to say, the reality of these phantom brigades exist only in the minds of those credulous enough to have faith in them.

One result is that the believers in such nonsense are so conditioned by fraud that if "spirit voices" do not practically bellow long conversations and materializations do not line up by the dozen, any presumed psychic phenomena not measuring up to these false standards of sheer volume and quantity are dismissed as too minor to be noticed. With the credulous real phenomena goes a-begging.

As the true student knows, any phenomena, no matter how minute, is valuable. With a thing so rare as a supernormal voice one genuine sound or word would in itself be a marvelous event. As for quantity, it is enough that anything can be received, much less long orations.

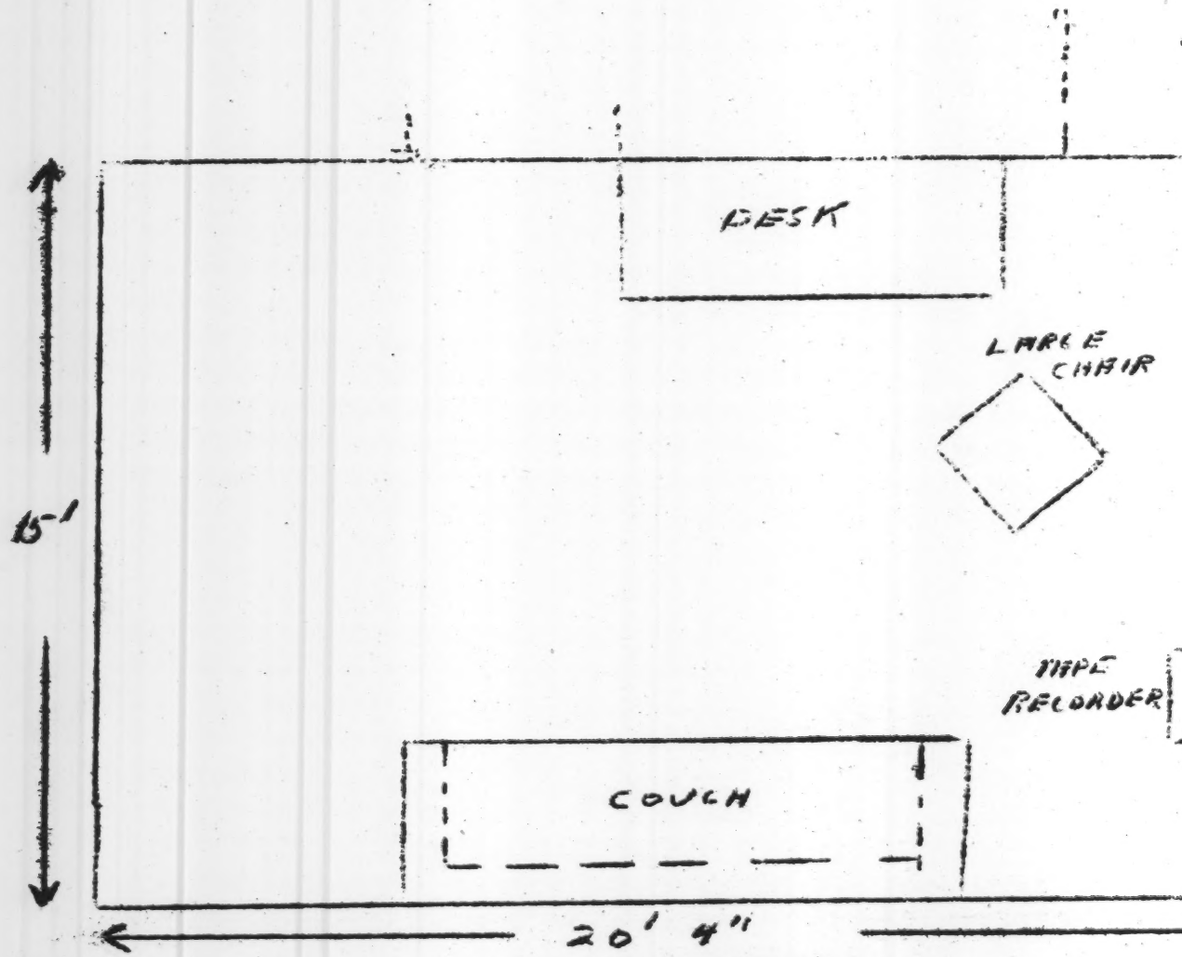
This series of experimental seances resulted from a number of supernormal happenings which led Von Sealay to try the first sitting. One such event is described in "A spontaneous Case" in our previous journal. Believing that a trial test with a "cabinet" was desirable, Von Sealay first sat with Mrs. Concetta Marro and her daughter in a closet which was pressed into service as a dark cabinet. This was later altered and equipped as a controlled cabinet. During the course of the sitting raps were heard and a number of faint whistling sounds were also heard. These results were considered very promising and therefore another seance was held.

This occurred the following evening. Ceil Smith and I were present. Again Von Sealay sat in the closet-cabinet with Mrs. Marro and her daughter. The closet-cabinet, which will hereafter be designated as cabinet No. 1, had now been equipped with a microphone and trumpet which were suspended overhead and led into a tape-recorder, an amplifier and loud-speaker. In this manner all sounds inside the cabinet were increased and carried over the loud-speaker, enabling anyone outside the cabinet to hear every minute sound. The recorder was left running and so a recording was automatically made. Both loud-speaker and tape-recorder were outside in the main room.

The cabinet and main room were in darkness and C. Smith and I sat outside the cabinet by the speaker. Diagram #1 shows the cabinet, main room, furniture (chairs where experimenters sat, etc.) and general placement of objects. The diagram explains the following seances unless otherwise noted.

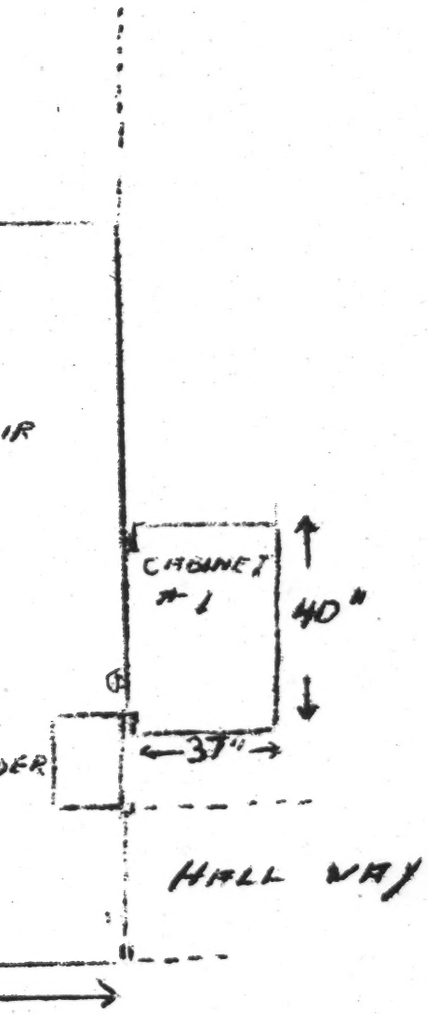
Again a number of whistling sounds were heard. These sounds or "voices" seemed to answer certain questions and a number of these answers sounded as though they were "yes" and "no".

The question will arise whether or not it was possible for the trumpet to have been reached with fraudulent results. To answer



GENERAL
SEANCE ROOM PLAN

DIAGRAM 1


IR
CABINET
#1
40"
37"
DER
HALL WAY

this question it must first be remembered that these first tests were primarily to "get things started", and a perfectly controlled situation was not deemed necessary at this early stage. Mrs. Marro and her daughter participated in the first few experiments only and therefore when they were not present in later experiments possible fraud on their part was automatically ruled out. The problem of whether or not the microphone, or trumpet, could have been reached no longer exists.

Experiments were conducted under various conditions, some in full light, some with no experimenter in the cabinet, some in total darkness, etc. Many of these different test conditions eliminated all normal causes and presented completely controlled situations.

Further tests were made with very startling results. On Dec. 6, 1956, two major effects were noted. Using the microphonic and speaker system with Von Sealay alone in the cabinet we received a fairly loud, distinct whisper which said "This is G." Nothing was heard over the loud-speaker, or inside the cabinet, but these words were found upon replaying the tape.

During the same seance another remarkable event occurred. While in the main room, the cabinet door was closed, with normal room illumination, we made certain tests of the amplifying system. We both stood a few feet from the cabinet door, and each other, and Von Sealay made single whistles at short intervals. I was listening to the speaker when suddenly I noticed that we were receiving low single whistles in answer a second or two after each whistle madeby Von Sealay. I asked Von Sealay to whistle, and each time an answering whistle was heard. This occurred for 6 or 7 times, and at the end of the sequence, twice in answer to single whistles, double whistles replied. We were, it will be noted, under complete observation at all times by each other, and were in full light. Thus, the question of fraud, for example, is completely eliminated, and needless to say, so also are normal causes. This test of Dec. 6, 1956, enabled us to reach a number of conclusions. One; we now considered that Mrs. Marro and her daughter were not responsible for any phenomena observed. Two; a clear, intelligible voice was recorded, and three; the answering whistles, for instance, demonstrated intention and intelligence.

During the course of our experiments many raps of undoubted supernormality have been heard and recorded. A very fine series occurred during an experiment on Dec. 8, 1956. A particularly good example happened at the conclusion of the sitting when Von Sealay and Mrs. Marro were near the recorder by the closed cabinet door in the main room in full light. These raps took place on the wall facing them and under the circumstances it was impossible for Mrs. Marro to have produced them normally as she was under complete observation at the time.

A very clear voice was heard on Dec. 20, 1956 which definitely established intelligence. Upon request a voice repeated afte Von Sealay, "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you all."

Another important seance of this general period yielded a distinct voice which stated, "This is Hassan." This "exotic" name is, interestingly enough, the name of the "control" of Mrs. Sophia Williams, a very noted medium. I might add at this point that we have experimented extensively with Mrs. Williams and have received many splendid results under completely controlled conditions.

In order to determine if the voice phenomena was limited solely to the original cabinet #1, we obtained an upright cardboard box and placed it in the center of the main room which was then completely darkened. (For certain experiments with this "cabinet" a dim blue light was used.) A trumpet was suspended inside the box and a microphone inside the trumpet led to the tape-recorder. Voices were recorded and we were thus enabled to prove that the phenomena was not restricted to the original cabinet. Many experiments were made with improvised cabinets in various locations and voices were obtained during the majority of these trials. These experiments have not been noted with the exception of a test which was conducted on June 17, 1957, and we have included this report as an example.

Experiments have been made in great number where the experimenter or experimenters sat outside the cabinet in either full light or in darkness. They were very successful, and voices have been recorded under these conditions.

Our tests are continuing and various experimental set-ups are constantly under trial. As was mentioned, the great majority of our experiments have not been written up, and these trials number in the many hundreds. At the present time our main efforts are concentrated upon receiving and improving the phenomena itself. However, enough examples of various types of seances are included so that an overall picture may be gained of our efforts.

The origin of the voice was our first problem, and with the elimination of all other participants beyond ourselves, it soon became apparent that this and related phenomena originated with Von Sealay. We have established that a cabinet concentrated the "force" with a more intelligible voice resulting. The voices, as a rule, are quite faint and require a microphone and amplifier for necessary volume for hearing. However, on certain occasions the voices were audible directly from the trumpet without any amplification . Most voices have been produced while we sat outside the cabinet, the cabinet door shut with the recorder left running and no loud speaker in use. Nothing would be heard during the sitting and we only knew what results were gained upon replaying the tape-recorder.

The voices have answered questions and show definite intelligence. We have not been able to definitely determine the identity of the voices, but, however, the voice which said "This is G." during the seance of Dec. 6, 1956, does seem to represent a relative of Mrs. Marro's. One other apparent clue was offered with the "This is Hassan" statement, but this sentence is actually very puzzling. As mentioned before, "Hassan" is the name of the control of Mrs. Sophia Williams who was also referred to before. However, no corresponding material was received, cross-correspondence, etc., and we are therefore left with another mystery.

Most experiments have been made under quite similar conditions. The closet-cabinet, No. 1, is an ordinary clothes closet, measuring 37" x 40", which we converted into an experimental seance cabinet. It is usually equipped with an aluminum trumpet suspended overhead with a microphone placed inside the large end. This microphone leads outside into the main room to a tape-recorder, and at times also a loud-speaker. Experiments with various types of equipment are also made, using this cabinet.

The main room measures 20' 4" x 15'. On many occasions the portable cardboard cabinet has been placed in the center of this room for certain tests.

Experiments are made with the closet-cabinet No. 1, both occupied and empty. From the standpoint of absolute control, the most interesting experiments have been made with all participants outside seated in the main room. The cabinet door has been closed and under these circumstances contains only the trumpet and microphone. The tape-recorder is left running and automatically records all sounds and possible movements within the cabinet. Under such conditions, which, from an evidential standpoint are ideal, many voices and definite supernormal sounds have been recorded. The experimenters usually address questions to the "cabinet", but due to the fact that the loud speaker is seldom used, have heard nothing until replaying the tape. Many experiments of this type have been made in normal room illumination.

Though this report does not list such, many other types of phenomena have been observed. Definite supernormal raps, scratching sounds, etc., have been noted. One remarkable example occurred just prior to the first sitting. A loud rapping, or rattling sound was heard on a desk in the main room in full light. A small group was present at the time, none near the desk or within reaching distance, and all witnessed this quite startling occurrence. I might add that two of the guests, one a professional medium, left immediately, being obviously frightened. (Probably the first bit of real phenomena that the medium had ever seen.) However, this event is not described in this report.

In this case, we believe that we have witnessed phenomena of the rarest kind. We feel that we not only have demonstrated the reality of a supernormal voice, but also have re-affirmed the work of the courageous researchers of the past, such as Geley, Lodge, Hyslop, Schrenk-Notzing, Crawford and the many other pioneers who have made history in psychical research.

Many points of similarity to earlier cases will be noted. In our opinion undoubted genuine phenomena was observed in cases such as Margery Crandon, etc, and that the phenomena that we have observed and reported parallels these earlier cases. We hope that this case may stimulate interest and experimentation in the major types of phenomena which is for all practical purposes totally ignored in modern research today.

In the separation of the experimenters from the cabinet and the source of the voice, we feel that we have accomplished a remarkable experimental feat. The history of this case as here presented is all too brief, and many important phases have been unrecorded. Further journals will, however, deal with these effects and describe the continuing progress of our experiments. Nevertheless, we believe that, as brief as this report is at the present, we are presenting a case unparalleled in present times, and one of the utmost importance.

* * * * * * * * * *

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SEANCE #1 and #2
November 27 and 28, 1956
Report written by Attila von Sealay and Raymond Bayless
Nov. 30, 1956

SEANCE #1

Experimenters: Attila von Sealay
Concetta Marro and Daughter,
Rosemarie Marro

Attila von Sealay sat in closet with Mrs. Marro and her daughter. This closet cabinet (in later reports designated as Cabinet #1) is an ordinary clothes closet with door which Von Sealay and Bayless converted into a "medium's cabinet". This seance was not recorded. (Duration of the seance about two hours.)

During course of the seance, a flurry of raps was heard on the walls, door, near ceiling, etc. of the cabinet. Inasmuch as this was not a "formal" prepared experimental seance, controls were used as fas as could be practically applied under the circumstances. This sitting was held in total darkness. It is considered by Von Sealay that at the very least a considerable number of these raps was supernormal in origin, due to location high upon walls, etc.

A number of very faint whistling voices were heard but were unintelligible. These voices significantly sounded exactly like the voices produced by the very famous medium, Mrs. Sophia Williams. (See Hamlin Garland's "Mystery of the Buried Crosses" and reports by Raymond Bayless, Ceil Smith and Von Sealay on the various aspects of Mrs. Williams phenomena.)

SEANCE #2

Experimenters: A von Sealay, Raymond Bayless, Ceil Smith,
Mrs. Concetta Marro and Daughter.

SEANCE # 2 (Cont.)

Von Sealay sat in the closet with Mrs. Marro and daughter in total darkness. Microphone was suspended from ceiling and fed into tape recorder and amplifying system with loud speaker located in main room. A trumped was used, suspended overhead. (See diagram accompanying seance Dec. 7, 1956, for relationship of closet, room, recorder, etc.) R. Bayless and C. Smith sat outside in main room (total darkness) by loud speaker. Again a number of whistling voices were heard. Certain answers were given by these voices, which seemed to be saying "yes" and "no" to our questions. This seance was recorded.

SEANCE # 3 Dec. 5, 1956. Report written Dec. 6, 1956, By Raymond Bayless

Several new procedures were tested in our effort to determine the source of the various raps, scratches and voices, etc. that were produced in the closet-cabinet in the presence of Mr. Von Sealay, Concetta Marro and her daughter, Rosemarie. Mrs. Marro's daughter did not take part in this seance. The cabinet is an ordinary clothes closet with a door which Von Sealay and I converted into a "medium's cabinet".

It seemed apparent at this point that the VOICE was produced by Von Sealay. When he would enter the closet-cabinet and close the door (so producing a very dark room), various types of phenomena would occur, including voices.

Mr. Von Sealay first sat in the cabinet about 15 minutes, attempting to contact any entities that might be present. We darkened the outside room and so the cabinet and outside room were both dark. A few sporadic raps were heard over the loudspeaker.

An aluminum trumpet was suspended overhead and a microphone was placed inside the large end (inside the cabinet) and led to an amplifier and speaker and also to a tape-recorder. In this manner observers in the room outside were enabled to hear all action taking place inside the cabinet and at the same time, a tape recording was being made. Von Sealay, believing that nothing further was forthcoming, left the cabinet. We then played back the tape recording and were astonished to hear a distinct voice say, "This is G." Von Sealay did not hear these words spoken while in the cabinet nor did Mrs. Marro nor myself, who were outside listening to the loudspeaker. Several other attempts at speech were made though we were unable to distinguish the words. This incident, the VOICE saying, "This is G.", seems to me to be the most remarkable phenomenon we have received in these seances to date.

We decided to make certain tests of the amplifying system and both stood a few feet from the closet door and each other in full light, while Von Sealay made single whistles at short intervals. I was listening to the speaker when I suddenly realized that we were receiving low single whistles in answer. I then would tell Von Sealay when to whistle and each time answering whistles were heard. This occurred for a least six or seven times. At the end of this sequence, in answer to single whistles, double whistles replied and the last note of each double whistle was lower than the first note.

The answering whistles were located inside the cabinet. This was verified by the fact that the whistles came over the loudspeaker, proving that they were picked up by the microphone inside the cabinet. Von sealay and I were standing quite close to each

other, and naturally were able to observe each other. During this entire "whistling" incident, the room was normally illuminated, the lights having been turned back on. We both consider this incident conclusive evidence for the existence of supernormal sounds and voices. When the investigators themselves are the only ones to witness a phenomenon -- no one else near, then that phenomenon is absolutely verified.

The whistles then ceased. We unfortunately were unable to record the whistles when they were being produced. Von Sealay and Mrs. Marro went inside the cabinet and the outside room was darkened. For over an hour sporadic phenomena was recorded. Intermittent raps, a few faint whistles and once a whispered "hello" were heard. Twice a loud series of raps sounding exactly as though someone were rapping imperatively at a door were recorded and just before closing the seance, two very loud raps were recorded. During this last part of the seance, Von Sealay placed Mrs. Marro in a hypnotic sleep.

Raymond Bayless Dec. 6, 1956

LEB 12/9/56

EXCERPT FROM EXPERIMENT, DEC. 5, 1956
(Notes written 12:30 p.m. = Incident 12:20 p.m.)

During Seance of Dec. 5, 1956, Mr. Von Sealay and Mrs. Concetta Marro left closet and Mr. Von Sealay stood outside the closet door and whistled. R. Bayless heard answering whistle from loudspeaker connected to microphone inside the closet. Mr. Von Sealay whistled at least six times and received answering whistles. Twice in answer to single whistles, he received double whistles back.

Raymond Bayless

This description is correct. Witness: Connie Marro

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON SEANCE #3, Dec. 5, 1956
By Attila von Sealay

The night preceding the seance of Dec. 5, 1956, Mrs. Cornel, a professional medium, Mrs. Marro and her daughter and I made several sets of skotographs. (A process designed to give supernormal photographic effects.) One of the skotographs showed a crude head with a large clear letter G underneath it. I asked the group "Who is G?" I asked several times, "I wonder who G is?"

The next afternoon I sat in the cabinet alone and Bayless sat outside in the main room with Mrs. Marro. I heard a faint whistling sound which we found later recorded as a loud, strong whisper, "This is G." This, I might add, frequently happens. I will hear the voice as a shrill, faint whistle in the cabinet but the recorder then picks it up as a whisper.

EXPERIMENTAL SEANCE #4, DEC. 7, 1956
(Tape recorded)
Report written by Attila von Sealay Dec. 8, 1956

Experimenters: A. von Sealay
Concetta Marro

- Extract from Seance -

An impromptu seance was held late during the evening and both Miss Marro and I were outside cabinet No. 1 at all times. The recorder was left running and I periodically addressed questions to the "closet." The room lights were on. I was standing in front of the hall door by the recorder and Miss Marro was seated on a couch six feet from me. I was about three feet from the closet door and my hands were clasped behind my back. As on previous experiments a microphone was suspended near the ceiling which led into a loud-speaker and tape-recorder. Every sound, therefore, was capable of being heard and recorded.

A faint clicking sound was heard and I felt something touch

my hands. Miss Marro simultaneously said, "Behind you, behind you, the voice is coming behind you." Immediately I looked over my shoulder to check her position and saw that she was seated exactly as before. Nothing was heard throughout the entire seance other than this clicking noise. Just prior to the noise, I had asked the "closet", "Who is here?" and other similar questions.

After the seance was terminated, I played back the recording and instead of the faint noise heard within the room, a clear whisper-type voice was heard saying, "Hello, this is Hassan." Significantly, this is the name of Mrs. Sophia Williams' control.

Statement of Miss Consetta Marro

Mr. Von Sealay was standing by the recorder and I was sitting on the end of the couch. Suddenly I heard a voice behind him. I said, "Behind you, behind you, -- the voice is coming behind you." It was like a whistle.* All the lights were on, and Mr. Von Sealay was standing with his back to the hall door.

Concetta Marro
Dec. 9, 1956

*Most of the voices sound as faint whistles, etc., and only upon playing the tape recordings back are they heard as actual voices. However, in certain experiments we used an amplification system which enabled us to hear these voices directly through a speaker. In this manner actual words could be heard.

EXPERIMENTAL SEANCE .....DEC. 8, 1956
(Tape-Recorded)
Report written by R. Bayless and A. von Sealay

Experimenters: A. von Sealay
R. Bayless
Concetta Marro

Extract from seance

The trumpet, suspended from a high shelf near ceiling in closet-cabinet #1, and microphone in large end of trumpet fed into tape-recorder and loud speaker in main room. (See diagram for Dec. 7.) Both cabinet and main room were in total darkness.

Von Sealay sat in cabinet with Mrs. Marro and Bayless sat on the couch in the main room. During course of seance Von Sealay asked the "trumpet" if he should hypnotize Mrs. Marro. A clear whisper-type voice answered "Yes." Von Sealay then sat down beside her and proceeded to put her under hypnosis. he leaned over her hands, his left hand on her forehead, and both her hands in her lap were covered by his right hand. As Von Sealay assumed this position of control he described it in full over the loud-speaker. He also periodically called out a description of this position which was held throughout the ensuing phenomena to be described. Mrs. Marro then said that she felt a pressure about her heart and and stated that she had difficulty breathing and seemed, generally, to be in pain.

As she was making these statements a series of very loud knocks was heard which seemed to originate in an adjoining closet. This other closet was completely separate and shut off from the closet-cabinet in use. It opened into an outer hallway. There were six knocks, followed in a few minutes by a second series in the same location. (As stated, Mrs. Marro was still

controlled and was crying out in apparent pain.) These raps which originated at a very definite distance are considered, therefore, to be of supernormal origin.

Statement of Von Sealay regarding continuing phenomena after seance and departure of Bayless.

After the seance was concluded Bayless left for home and the lights were turned on again. Mrs. Marro and I were standing near the recorder by the closet-cabinet when suddenly we heard an identical series of raps to those heard earlier on the wall facing us. The sound was slightly diffused and came on the wall itself, not the closet door. It was absolutely humanly impossible for Mrs. Marro to have produced these raps as she was under complete observation in full light when these knocks occurred.

EXPERIMENTAL SEANCE .....DEC. 20, 1956
Tape-recorded)
Report written by R. Bayless
and A. von Sealay
Dec. 21, 1956.

Experimenters: A. von Sealay
R. Bayless
Guest sitter

Extract from Seance

Set-up identical to those of Dec. 7 and 8. A loud-speaker was also used so that all sounds, voices, etc., could be heard in the main room. Trumpet was suspended from ceiling and microphone placed in large end of trumpet fed into tape-recorder.

Von Sealay sat in cabinet #1 with guest sitter in total darkness. Bayless sat on couch in main room. During seance Von Selay asked "voices" to repeat after him "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you all." He repeated this request several times when a voice was heard repeating this statement word for word.

Von Sealay and guest were both able to hear this statement in the closet-cabinet, but somewhat faintly. Bayless states, "The voice came over the loud-speaker very clearly and answered "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you all."

We consider that this event, in the course of our experiments is of major importance and constitutes a remarkable "psychic feat".

EXPERIMENTAL SEANCE, APRIL 27, 1957
(Tape recorded)

Report written by Attila von Sealay and Raymond Bayless
April 29, 1957
Experimenter .... A. von Sealay
- Extract from Seance -

For the purpose of an experimental seance and series following for one week, we obtained a heavy cardboard box 15" high and 4½ feet long. We placed the trumpet with microphone in mouth inside the box. This box was then wrapped in a heavy camel-pile overcoat and then placed inside a larger heavy cardboard box. This second box was filled and insulated with newspapers. The entire system of boxes was suspended from the ceiling and rested about 3 fee feet from the floor in the closet-cabinet #1.

Von Sealay sat intermittently for one week starting April 27. During sitting (Von Sealay sat outside cabinet in light), five dull thuds followed by rolling sounds were recorded. These sounds were recorded at intervals throughout seance. Nothing further was noted for remaining week.

Von Sealsy and Bayless were able to duplicate these sounds fairly closely by tapping outside of surface of box. The recording and circumstances of seance provide ample evidence that the sounds are not of normal origin and did emanate from inside cabinet. Our tests further confirm this and indicate that the sounds were produced somewhere on the box itself.

EXPERIMENTAL SEANCE...June 17, 1957
Tape-recorded

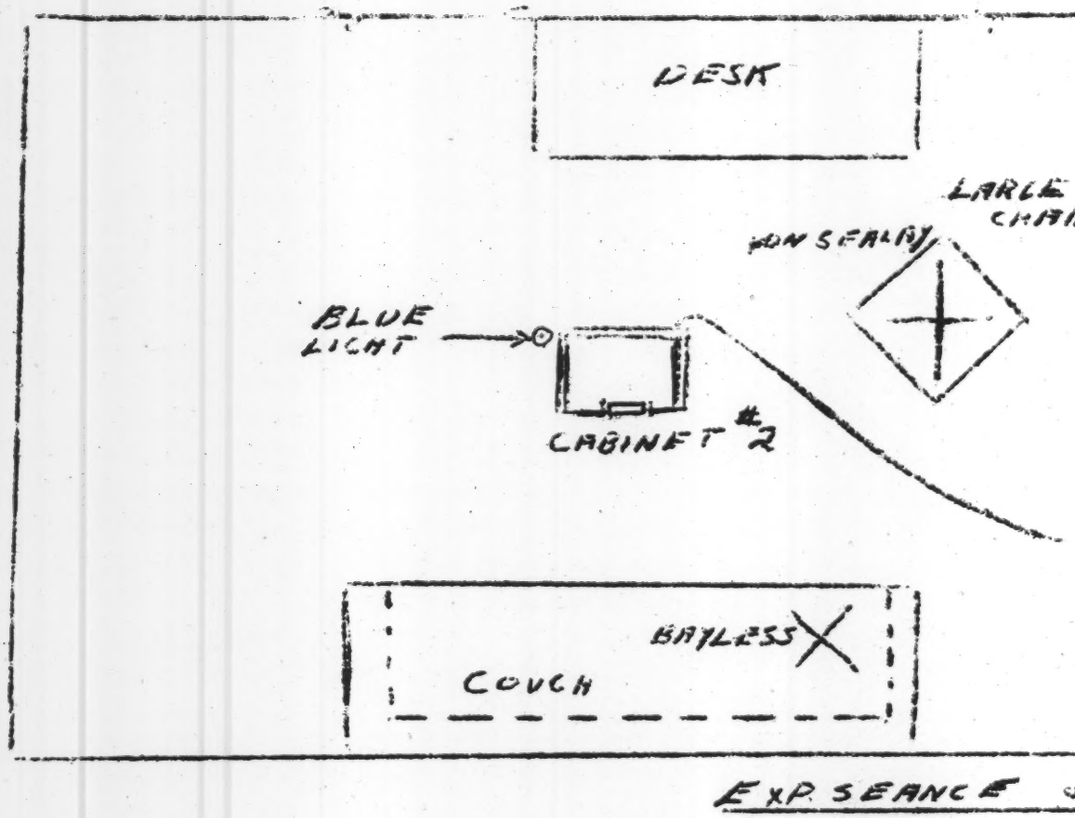
Report written June 18, 1957, by
Raymond Bayless.

Experimenters: A. Von Sealay
Raymond Bayless

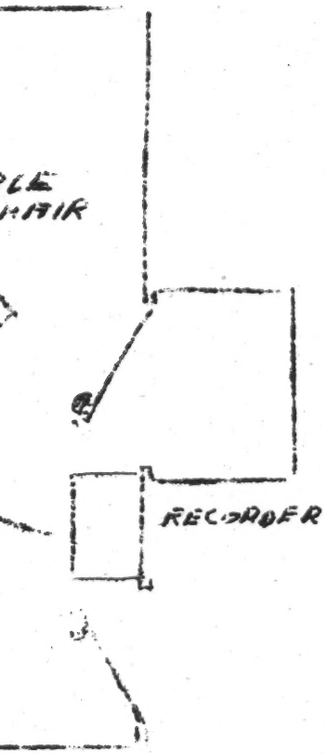
Extract from Seance

Following a long intended experiment planned by Mr. Von Sealay, we obtained an upright cardboard clothes-closet which we placed in the middle of the room. This cabinet measured 20" x 26½" x 58" high. This clothes-closet formed a small, narrow, though tall, cabinet in which we suspended the trumpet previously used in the original closet cabinet #1. A microphone was placed at the wide end of the trumpet and fed into the tape recorder. We sat in chairs about one yard from the cabinet, which was completely closed. The seance began at 12:30 a.m. and lasted for about twenty minutes. A dim, blue overhead light was left on, enabling us to see each other and the cabinet. This cabinet is designated cabinet #2.

During the sitting, three voices were heard spaced throughout the entire twenty minutes. Outside of these supernormal sounds, nothing else was found to be recorded. They were of a whispery, breathy nature and were easily heard on the recorder. The first two were unintelligible, but the last voice consisted of three sounds. The first sounded like "Hello", and the second was formed of two syllables. The "Hello" was fairly clear. In view of the fact that we have recorded numerous "hellos" that are quite clear, it would be safe to consider that this voice also said the same word. They were definitely human voices, originating from the cabinet and were completely supernormal in nature.



EXP. SEANCE



JUNE 17, 1957

While sitting, we did not hear the first two voices, but did hear the third. It sounded to us as a tiny whistle though when we played the recording back, it proved to be a whispery voice. The fact that we were unable to hear these sounds, excepting the third, and the fact that they recorded fairly loudly demonstrates that their origin was inside the cabinet where the microphone could pick them up. Their supernormality is then clearly established.

This seance was a very significant one for it proved that the voice phenomena was not confined to the original cabinet, but could take place at different locations within the room. Experimentally, it is also very desirable to have the cabinet placed in the center of the room with a clear area around it. Furthermore, it removed the nuisance of recording extraneous sounds emanating from banging doors, water-pipes, etc., which were picked up by the microphones while in the original cabinet.

EXPERIMENTAL SEANCE ... June 18, 1957

(Tape- recorded)
Report written June 20, 1957 by Raymond Bayless
and A. Von Sealay

Experimenter: A. von Sealay

Extracts from Seance

Further tested the new cardboard cabinet #2 in the center of the room. The seance was conducted in darkness and began at 12 midnight and continued for three hours. Von Sealay sat in chair near desk during the first part of seance, but the sitting was interrupted many times due to other activities and proceeded on an intermittent basis. In the course of the three hours a number of voices were recorded. The microphone placed at the

large end of the trumpet led directly into the tape-recorder and was not connected to a loud speaker. Therefore sounds were not heard except by playing back the recording.

1. Immediately after turning on tape-recorder an unintelligible short series of whispered words were recorded followed by a fairly loud voice which spoke, saying something that sounded like "hit it" or "edit". This voice had definite tonal quality, and was not a whisper.

2. A whisper was recorded that sounded like "hello."

3. A whisper was recorded which consisted of four syllables or perhaps four words. It sounded very much like "Hello, screwball", but we cannot be absolutely positive that this is actually what the voice said. (Any opinions or statements made by outside entities do not reflect our views and we do not accept responsibility).

4. A loud whisper was recorded which sounded like "Hey" or "Ray". Later another loud completely unintelligible whisper was recorded. These sounds originated from closet-cabinet #2 which was now being used. (The cardboard clothes cabinet which was placed in the center of the room.)

5. Microphone at large end of trumpet in cabinet #3 (clothes-closet converted into cabinet) registered a few weak whispers.

See diagram for cabinet positions.

These sounds originating from the three different cabinets demonstrated that the production of the voice is not limited to any one cabinet and will occur within a cabinet wherever placed in the room.

EXPERIMENTAL SEANCE ,....JUNE 28, 1957
(Tape-recorded)
Report written June 30, 1957, by A. von Sealay and R. Bayless.

Experimenter: A. von Sealay

Extract from Seance

The cabinet was placed in the center of the room identical to seance held June 17th, and Von Sealay sat in the large chair. A dim blue overhead light was used and the seance lasted from 1;00 to 1:30 a.m. One whisper was recorded which sounded like Bridgeport". Two other very faint sounds were recorded.

EXPERIMENTAL SEANCE ..... JULY 7, 1957
(Tape-recorded)
Report written July 9, 1957 by Raymond Bayless and A. Von Sealay from notes taken during seance.

Experimenters: A. von Sealay
Raymond Bayless

1. Cabinet #2 placed inside of cabinet #1 with closet door shut. Von Sealay seated in chair and Bayless on couch. Complete darkness. Sat for 45 minutes. One whisper recorded.

2. Cabinet #2 placed just outside of closet #1 and closet door left open. Von Sealay sat inside of cabinet #2 and Bayless sat on stool with head inside of cabinet #2. (See diagram A) Whisper recorded which said "Hello". Sat for 15 minutes in darkness.

3. Von Sealay stood in front of cabinet #2, doors closed, and Bayless sat on couch. (See diagram B). Two whispers recorded both sounded like "Art". Sat for ten mintues.

4. Bayless left. Von Sealay sat in chair 4:30 a.m. to 5:00 a.m. Closet door opened behind cabinet #2. Dim light over recorder on. A young woman's voice was recorded with perfect

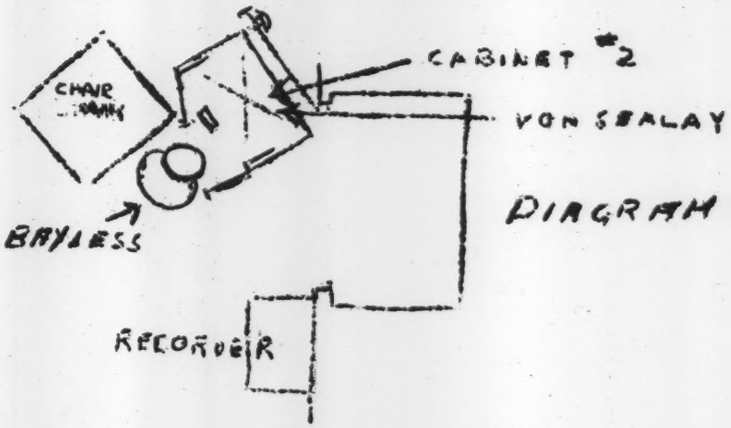


DIAGRAM A.

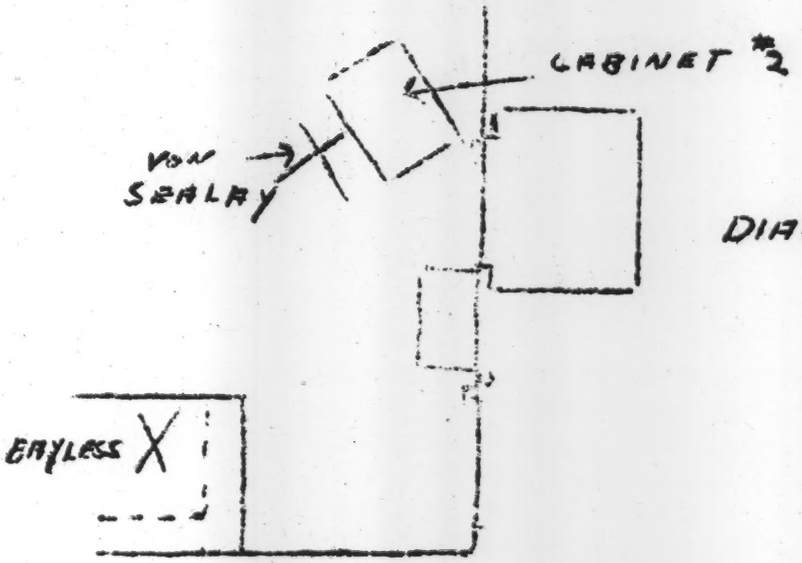
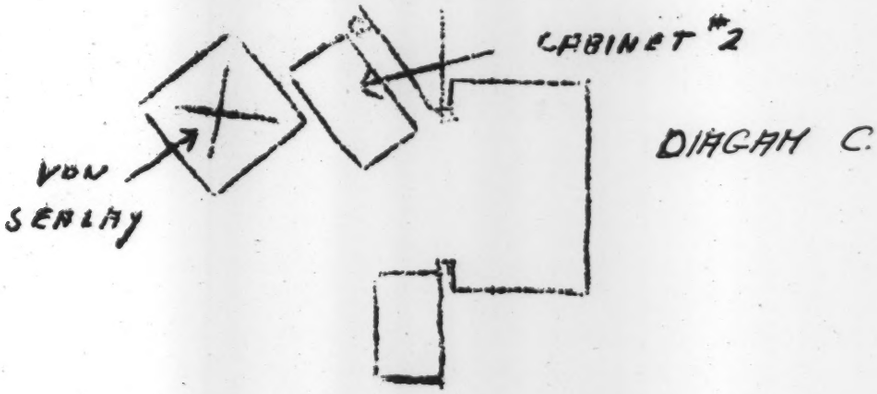


DIAGRAM B.



DIAGAM C.

EXP. SEANCE July 7, 1957

tonal quality. (See diagram C). She said, "Hot dog, Art" -- and then a trilling laugh. The laugh was perfectly clear. During this last episode, after Bayless had left, Von Sealay had been requesting the presence of certain famous female controls. It is very significant that after this request a woman's voice was heard. Prior to this request a woman's voice had never been heard. We can offer no explanation as to why the words "Hot dog, Art," were used.

EXPERIMENTAL SEANCE ... ... JULY 9, 1957
(Tape recorded)
Report written July 9, 1957, by Von Sealay

Experimerter: A. von Sealay

Extract from Seance

The sitting lasted from 1:00 to 1:30 a.m. I sat in a large chair by the clothes closet cabinet #2, as seen in diagram C of Seance July 7, 1957. All lights were out except a dim light over the tape recorder.

Again, I requested the presence of certain famous female controls. A woman's voice was recorded which said two words, which sounded like "Hey, Art". This voice was not a whisper, but had good tonal qualities.

EXPERIMENTAL SEANCE .....Aug. 30, 1957
(Tape recorded)
Report written Aug. 31, 1957, by A. Von Sealay
and R. Bayless

Experimenters: A. von Sealay
Helen Jackson
Rheba Jackson

Extract from Seance

Trumpet suspended from ceiling in cabinet #1. Microphone inside large end of trumpet fed into tape recorder. All participants

sat on couch with exception of Rheba Jackson, who sat in chair directly in front of couch, her back to couch. For experimental purposes she was placed in hypnotic trance. A dim blue light overhead plus a candle across the room on desk was used for illumination. Cabinet door was, naturally, closed, thus insuring complete darkness inside cabinet.

The following phenomena were recorded in course of seance --

1. A blowing sound in trumpet.
2. a whisper-type voice which seemed to say either "Helen" or "Hello".
3. A very sharp rap followed by a clattering, bouncing sound.

After seance had ended and guests had left Von Sealay sat alone in large chair near desk in darkness. The following phenomena were noted.

1. A very faint grunting sound.
2. A hollow mumbling in trumpet.
3. A whisper-type voice which sounded as though it said "Hello, Art." The first word had two syllables.

EXPERIMENTAL SEANCE.....OCT. 17, 1957
(Tape recorded)
Report written by A. von Sealay and R. Bayless
October 18, 1957

Experimenter: A. von Sealay

Extract from seance

Duration of seance 5:00 a.m. - 5:45 a.m. During this test Von Sealay stood in closet-cabinet #1.

1. An apparent female voice...."I'd say, seek confidently." Sounded as though at a distance and hollow in tone.

2. At end of seance a faint voice recorded which said a word which apparently is "Hello."

EXPERIMENTAL SEANCE .....OCT. 10, 1957
(Tape recorded)
Report written Oct. 11, 1957 by R. Bayless and
A. von Sealay

Extract from Seance

Experimenter: A. von Sealay

Von Sealay sat in large chair in main room in full light reading. Cabinet #1 used with door shut, therefore no light could enter. Microphone inside trumpet which was suspended from ceiling. Microphone led directly into tape-recorder. No loud-speaker used. Seance lasted for one-half hour.

1. One whisper type voice -- "Hello, Art."

2. Two faint voices recorded saying what probably was "Hello".

3. Deep-toned voice said something that sounded like "Hello, nephew".

EXPERIMENTAL SEANCE .....OCT. 28, 1957

(Tape recorded)

Report written Oct. 29, 1957, by R. Bayless

Experimenters: A. von Sealay
R. Bayless

Extract from Seance

Seance lasted one-half hour. Held in total darkness. Von Sealay sat in large chair and Bayless sat on couch. Cabinet #1 used. Microphone inside trumpet led into tape recorder.

1. Blowing sounds recorded. Two divisions to sound. First higher and second lower in tone.
2. Very faint voice spoke more lengthily than usual. Very definite human voice speaking, but unintelligible.

Ignore

Baxter, James

May 5, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. Television Station
475 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York.

Dear Ed:

During my wanderings as a writer looking for stories, I came across one that is so vital in its importance, I think it should be brought to your attention on television.

In Los Angeles there is a Mary-Lind Foundation. This organization is devoted to the help of the alcoholic. Now I know, Ed, that this subject is being kicked around by all kinds of agencies, but here, in my opinion, is the real, honest, hard-working solution.

These people work with the alcoholic and his family in such a way that he, or she, not only gains back self-respect, but is again able to earn a living for himself and his family.

The tax-payer has had the burden too long. I think that the Mary-Lind Foundation is solving the problem in such a way that nation-wide attention should be brought to its methods.

This Foundation works hand-in-hand with both Federal and State Agencies, but mainly it is on its own.

Please have one of your West Coast representatives contact me and I will show him all the buildings, personnel, and workings of this organization.

The founder of this organization has never been in the public eye. His story is as interesting as any I have heard. This, too, may stimulate your interest.

After your representative has made his investigation, I will be anxious for you to see his report and judge for yourself.

My best regards,

James Baxter

JAMES BAXTER
Royal Palms Hotel
360 South Westlake Ave.
Los Angeles 57, California

JB:meb

Bealle James
Kenyon & Eckhardt

September 9, 1958

Mr. James S. Bealle
Kenyon & Eckhardt Inc.
247 Park Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Bealle:

I have pleasure in enclosing a photograph which Mr. Murrow has inscribed for presentation to Ben Donaldson.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc. 1

KENYON & ECKHARDT INC.

Advertising

JAMES S. BEALLE
VICE PRESIDENT

NEW YORK 17: *247 Park Avenue*

September 8, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Ben Donaldson is retiring from the Ford Motor Company after forty years but remains temporarily as a consultant.

We plan to surprise him with a booklet made up of autographed photographs of people with whom he has been associated in Radio and Television. We would like to include your photograph with a proper inscription.

In addition, you may wish to write him a letter to go in the booklet along with the photograph. If so, it should be addressed to Ben in care of the Ford Motor Company, The American Road, Dearborn, Michigan but sent to me so that we can retain the element of surprise.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Jim Bealle

James S. Bealle

JSB:cc

Personal and Confidential

July 23, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Following the article by Mr. Robert Williams, in the Sunday Bulletin of July 21st with regard to your year-leave from "Transmitting to Receiving", and in conjunction with your views expressed in that article, I would like to submit to you, original Concepts of Television Productions which I feel coincide with your aims toward the betterment of television entertainment for the American public.

I would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Jacques J. Beaulieu

JJB:pks
Enclosure

Mr. Jacques J. Beaulieu
407 Dudley Avenue
Narberth, Pennsylvania

Telephone: Mohawk 4-8855

Beaulieu

July 2, 1959

Mr. Jacques J. Beaulieu
407 Dudley Avenue
Narberth
Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Beaulieu:

Mr. Murrow, who has left CBS on a year's absence, has asked me to thank you for sending him the presentation of your program ideas which he unfortunately did not have time to look at before his departure. I am therefore returning the presentation to you enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Becker, Mrs. Joe

June 13, 1958

Dear Mrs. Becker:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of May 28. I am sorry that my time at Grinnell was so limited that it was not possible for us to meet.

Thank you for your suggestion of St. Coletta School as a possible subject for a program sometime. At this point, I doubt whether we are going to have the opportunity to present it since the format of my SEE IT NOW program is going to be somewhat changed next season.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Joe Becker
1421 Park Street
Grinnell, Iowa

mcc

1421 Park St.
Grinnell, Iowa
May 28, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
CBS News Analyst
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Since I knew you were to be on the Grinnell College campus as the Commencement speaker, I've thought of contacting you. We live across from the campus and originally came here for my husband to be on the faculty. Since that time, however, he has gone into administrative work in the public school field.

My purpose for writing you is to mention a school for exceptional children, St. Coletta School at Jefferson, Wis. It would make a wonderful subject for one of your varied types of programs, if you were interested and they would permit it. We became acquainted with St. Coletta five years ago when we found it necessary to find a school for our second child. She was a normal little girl until a near fatal case of measles with an encephalitis complication. Until one suddenly faces such a problem, they have no idea of what such a school can mean. We now feel almost a sense of being privileged to have had the misfortune to need it.

If you aren't familiar with it and would be interested in learning more about it, you could contact me by mail or in person when you are in Grinnell. We have literature and booklets which show much of the work that is done there. I know that your time will be filled but we should be most honored to talk with you if you would so wish. We were disappointed when circumstances prevented your coming to the campus last fall and are glad you are now to be here. I doubt that we will be able to attend commencement since it will be so crowded with the necessary ones.

Your continued contribution for good programs is so great and we are always interested in "See It Now", "Person to Person" and your other news reports.

St. Coletta School was one of the late Cardinal Stritch's beloved schools. I know it is expecting too much to hear from you on such late notice when you are in Grinnell, but if it should so happen, we would be so happy.

Yours most sincerely,

Velva S. Becker, R.N.
(Mrs. Joe Becker)

1421 Park St.
Grinnell, Iowa
Phone 6-3595

Beckett, Paul

September 5, 1958

Professor Paul Beckett
State College of Washington
Department of Political Science
Pullman, Washington

Dear Professor Beckett:

I will with great pleasure convey your sentiments to my colleagues on the documentary to which you refer. I had nothing to do with it, but did see it and thought it was first-rate.

I am truly disappointed that you did not call when you passed through this miserable city on your way home from Karachi. Sorry we missed each other on the ferry. I took my mother up to Victoria for a few days and it was a very pleasant trip indeed.

Sincerely yours,

KEM:skh

STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

30 August 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may or may not remember a little correspondence we had in late 1956 and early 1957, just as I was about to take off for a technical assistance assignment in Pakistan. That, by the way, turned out just about as I predicted -- that is, I fear I did not accomplish anything very tangible, in the face of Pakistani resistance to administrative change, but I garnered a liberal further education in the administrative problems of one of the newly independent "underdeveloped" countries.

I do not have a new "bone to pick" with you today. On the contrary, I have been intending for several weeks to write you to compliment you and CBS on its public-spirited and excellent coverage of the latest Middle East crisis when it was its peak back in July, and especially on a feature program entitled, as I remember it, "The Arab Tide." The participants were Howard K. Smith, Winston Burdett, and, I believe, Mr. Schorr. It was, my wife and I thought, a superb essay on the roots and meaning of Arab nationalism. There was not a false note in it. Please convey to the men mentioned our thanks and sincere admiration.

Your gracious invitation to have lunch or dinner with you sometime when I happen to be in New York City has not been forgotten. I was there briefly last fall on my way home from Karachi but hesitated to presume on so slight an acquaintance with a man who must be so busy. So I attended a few sessions of the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, which happened to be in progress, and then proceeded westward. Our paths seem almost to have crossed more recently on one of the ferries running from Washington State to British Columbia. Hope you had as nice a holiday as we did.

Sincerely,

Paul Beckett

Paul Beckett

Beckett, Paul

January 9, 1957

Dear Professor Beckett:

Thank you for your letter of January 2nd. We are forwarding to you scripts of the broadcasts from Israel. I greatly doubt that you will find any deathless and illuminating prose therein, but I am glad for you to have them.

I am disposed to agree with you on the subject of the time and place of the creation of the state of Israel, but that is something we may perhaps have opportunity to discuss over a meal one day.

I assume if your projected trip to Pakistan comes off, you will be going via the Pacific, but if you are going through New York it would give me pleasure to lunch or dine with you.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Paul Beckett
Department of Political Science
State College of Washington
Pullman, Washington

rh

STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

2 January 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your very graceful and effective letter of December 6th deserved a prompter reply. I feel that I have been reproved, and justly reproved, by a true master of the art.

I had no business flying off the handle as I did in my letter to you of November 17th. My reproach to you had one virtue: complete sincerity. Perhaps this is why you took the trouble to answer it personally. I appreciate your answer and now feel that however we might differ with regard to specifics concerning the troubled Israeli-Arab situation it would be enjoyable and profitable to discuss them with you.

If it is not too much trouble, and if they are still available, I should like very much to avail myself of your offer of transcripts of your broadcasts from Israel. Not because I want to start a fight with you for the joy of fighting, but so that should I feel impelled to offer criticism again it will be criticism compounding "restraint and specific contentions."

will send

And I promise not to lead off any further correspondence with the "contention that matters would have been different had Israel not been created where and when it was . . . ." Of course they would have; and I happen to believe that the creation of Israel when and where it was created worked a great injustice against the Palestinian Arabs. But I have argued long and vigorously with Arab friends, many of them themselves refugees from Palestine, that Israel is a fact which they must accept and learn to live with; that they are not going to drive the Israelis into the sea, now or later; and that a permanent Arab-Israeli peace settlement is long overdue.

Thank you again for taking the time from what must be a rather fantastically busy life to reply to my letter personally. I shall be looking forward to seeing the broadcast transcripts. In the meantime, every best wish for the year just beginning. I saw the latter half of your year-end news roundup last Sunday and enjoyed it very much. My wife complained that Winston Burdette, I think it was, was too tender of the Israelis in finding justifications for their attack on Egypt. I might agree, but you have taught me a little caution recently.

It seems that I shall probably be going to Pakistan about the first of next month to do a little consulting on public administration. Perhaps I can pick up some new prejudices about the Kashmiri dispute about which we can argue later.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Beckett

Paul Beckett

Beckett, Paul.

December 6, 1956

Dear Professor Beckett:

Thank you for your "painful" letter telling me what you think of me. You say, substantially, two things: 1) that I have not been doing an honest job of reporting; and 2) that I have sounded like a paid propagandist for the Israeli Government.

It would be a pleasure to engage you in correspondence on this subject were you to be a little more specific. I had been led to believe in my youth that professorial criticism should be couched in terms that compounded restraint and specific contentions.

You will permit me to say that the fact that you spent two years in Beirut does not qualify you substantially as an expert on Israel. I have spent some time in Egypt and in Israel in the last six months, and have discovered that the broadcasts done from both places caused me to be labeled pro-Egyptian or pro-Israeli, according to the point of view of the listener. This perhaps is one of the occupational hazards of my profession, if indeed it is a profession.

If you want to argue any specific points in recent broadcasts from Israel, I shall be delighted to send you transcripts. But I beg you not to begin the correspondence with the contention that matters would have been different had Israel ~~had~~ been created where and when it was, because this is rather like beginning a conversation on world affairs by saying: "If Russia were a small nation..."

It is, I contend, a reporter's function to reflect with proper attribution the opinion of the people and leaders of the country from which he is reporting; and I take refuge in a quotation from Sir Winston Churchill - a rather considerable political scientist - who once said in the House of Commons: "Not even I have always been right". It is a phrase that merits reflection.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Paul L. Beckett
Department of Political Science
State College of Washington
Pullman, Washington

STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

17 November 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been one of your admirers since the early days of World War II. And I have had a particularly warm spot in my heart for you since coming to WSC nine years ago. Not once but repeatedly I have spoken with pride of the fact that you are an alumnus of WSC.

It is therefore a very painful matter for me to write this letter. Mr. Murrow, you have not been doing an honest job of reporting since you went to Israel. If you do not realize this now, I think you will ultimately. In the meantime you have been sounding more like a paid propagandist for the Israeli government than like Ed Murrow.

In view of your deservedly high reputation as one of our very best and most reliable news commentators and analysts, I most sincerely hope that you are going to wake up to what you are doing before it is too late. Please start giving us both sides of the coin. I have been in the Middle East (Beirut, 1951-1953) and <u>know</u> that the picture is not one-sided as you have been painting it.

Again may I say that this is a letter I never expected to feel compelled to write.

Most sincerely yours,

Paul Beckett

Paul L. Beckett
Chairman

Beecher, Wm.

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220 (R 11-54)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

F51CC 5R NL PD NEWYORK NY FEB 17 1959

DR FRANK STANTON, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 MADISON AVE NYC

THE CORPORATE IMAGE OF CBS AS A TOWER OF INTEGRITY AND UNBIASED REPORTAGE CAN BE ATTRIBUTED PRIMARILY TO THE PRESENCE OF EDWARD MURROW.

WILL FUTURE INTERVIEWS TAKE PLACE ON HORSEBACK?

FOR DEPTH DOCUMENTARIES YOU CAN ALWAYS GET KILGALLEN. NOBODY HAS AIRED THE SHOCKING FACTS IN THE CHARLOTTE RUSSE RACKET

WILLIAM WARD BEECHER

315A FEB 18

ERM
Accept Regret
Appropriate action
Background?
FYI File JSM
Note & Return
Phone FS
Reply direct
Return to sender
Status?
Suggest Reply
To discuss
Comment or recommendation
Copy to FS
URGENT F/u

Return To FRANK STANTON

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Beek, J. Blanton

April 24, 1959

Mr. J. Blanton Beek
Eleven Arches
P.O. Box 5693
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Mr. Beek:

Thank you for your courtesy in sending Mr. Murrow the account of U Nu's visit to Dr. Buchman.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

ELEVEN ARCHES
P. O. Box 5693
Tucson, Arizona

EAst 5-6810

April 22, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

U Nu was visiting Dr. Buchman in this home on Monday afternoon when he spoke to you on the telephone.

I thought you might be interested to see the account of his visit to Tucson as given in the "Arizona Daily Star".

Yours sincerely,

J Blanton Belk

WEATHER
Forecast for Tucson: Mostly clear today.
Temperatures
Yesterday: HIGH 79 LOW 49
Year Ago: HIGH 93 LOW 58
U.S. Weather Bureau

The Arizona Daily Star

★ An Independent NEWSpaper Printing The News Impartially ★

FINAL EDITION
TEN CENTS

VOL. 118 NO. 111 Entered as second class matter, Post Office, Tucson, Arizona TUCSON, ARIZONA, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1959 TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES

War Fears Receding In Capital

But Tensions Will Continue Over Berlin

By WILLIAM R. MATHEWS

A few days spent in Washington last week gave me the confidence to state that the probabilities of war are receding, but that in the future there will be times of tension not only over Berlin, but elsewhere such as in the Middle East.

One thing is pretty certain, and that is that the United States will not give up anything unless it gets something in return. In particular this applies to Berlin. If our policy is to be modified there, so will Soviet policy have to be modified.

This has been made apparent by the deliberately planned flights of a few of our planes to Berlin higher than the ceiling of 10,000 feet arbitrarily set by the Soviet Union. These flights have been an assertion of our determination to maintain all of our rights even in the face of Soviet threats.

In doing this we have scared our British friends, who favor a vague softer policy in connection with Berlin. They expressed alarm and consternation that we should do this in the face of their opposition. This expression of American power represents another factor that is developing in Washington.

We are going to do our best to get along with the British, but when there are differences of opinion, we are not going to give in to them unless it fits in with our policy. There are definite points of difference in policy with the British in connection with Berlin, but we are going to stand by them without, however, any recrimination. We will go our way, and the British can go their way.

Whether this new emphasis will continue under Mr. Herter is yet to be seen save that Mr. Herter stands committed—he has helped to frame it—to our Berlin policy. He will have the responsibility of carrying it out in the coming meeting of the foreign ministers.

Another sign of peace is Mr. Nixon's proposed visit to the Soviet Union in July. That visit would not be set publicly, if there were any serious probability of war. It might serve to lessen tensions.

After conspicuous delay the purpose of Sir Winston Churchill's visit to the United States in May has been announced. He will come to spend two days in the White House as a guest of the President in order to explore the possibilities of lessening the tensions of the cold war. It is another proof of the definite differences in policy between the London government and Washington, and another expression of his confidence that he can bring Washington around to his way of thinking.

As I saw it, our policy is so well determined, not to give up anything without getting something in return, that this is one time Sir Winston's magic charm will not work.

Bandit Gang Kills 10 In Colombia Raid

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 20 (AP)—A roving gang of bandits attacked a farm village in Central Colombia Monday, killing 10 people including women and children.

About 30 heavily armed raiders assaulted the village of La Concha in the coffee-growing district of Caldas Province.

Posies For President Baffle Texas Woman

TEXARKANA, Tex., April 20 (AP)—James M. Robertson, new president of the State National Bank, began his duties Monday. He was the recipient of many congratulatory baskets of flowers.

A woman entered the bank and approached Executive Vice President Basil Hoag. "What's going on here, Mr. Hoag?" she asked, indicating the flowers.

"We've got a new president," said Hoag.

"We have?" she said. "What happened to Mr. Eisenhower?"

The Soviet Union Today

Russians Just As Afraid Of War As West

However, Berlin Crisis Has Not Stirred Ivan As Much As Did Suez Situation

Editor's Note: How do the Soviet people feel about the Berlin crisis? This is one of the questions Harold K. Milks, Associated Press chief of bureau in Moscow for nearly three years, deals with in this first of a series of four uncensored articles. Milks now is en route to a new assignment.

By HAROLD K. MILKS

People in the Soviet Union seem just as frightened as those in the West that Nikita Khrushchev's Berlin demands may bring war.

They say so, too, although not as readily as western citizens. The prospect of armed conflict over the German question seems to cause just as many fears in the Communist heartland as it does in the United States or in more vulnerable western Europe.

When I left Moscow in early April there was no appearance of war hysteria such as shook some sections of the Soviet Union during the Suez crisis of 1956 and again during the Iraqi revolt of last year and the western landings in Lebanon and Jordan.

Bu[illegible]sians were talking—and talk[illegible]ely even to foreigners—ab[illegible] their deep-seated fears of war.

Most of the talk contained heavy propaganda overtones. To hear the Russian man in the street discuss the situation, it was all started by western imperialists. To Ivan, Nikita Khrushchev was just an innocent victim of western warmongering.

"Why do you want war?" is a question heard as frequently in the Soviet Union by foreign ears as are queries about how you like the weather or the Kremlin's architecture.

Then the average Russian — whether he is a taxi driver, a casual neighbor in a Moscow subway or someone who heard English spoken in a Moscow restaurant and joins in—gets around to his fears of war.

It was apparent during my time in Russia that despite his exercise of what he calls brinksmanship by others, Nikita Khrushchev doesn't want war. That desire seems to be shared by Russians generally.

Few Russians will discuss the questions behind Khrushchev's demands on Berlin. When they do they repeat the Pravda line that the whole problem is the fault of the West. But they will discuss war, and what they call the noble struggle of Soviet leaders for peace.

During the Suez crisis, war hysteria in some areas of Soviet

(Continued on Page 12A, Col. 3)

Manager Finds His Cash Safe, But Frozen

SALINA, Kan., April 20 (AP)—The owner of a Salina cafe couldn't find the night's receipts in the safe when he came to work Monday, so he called the police.

But the money turned up. It was in the refrigerator. A new employe had mistaken the cooler for the safe.

Gulf States Battered By Rain, Hail

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

Drenching thunderstorms and hail blew across the gulf states Monday and warnings of damaging winds and hail were continued for Alabama and Florida.

The heavy rain and hail pierced a blanket of warm, moist air which covered much of the nation south of a line from Texas to the Middle-Atlantic coast.

A late morning storm dropped 1½-inch hailstones near Mobile, Ala. Pensacola, Fla., was soaked by a 2½-inch rain. The hail in Alabama was driven by winds up to 60 miles an hour.

Heavy snow in the Rockies and portions of the Plains states abated into flurries after dumping up to 13 inches in western Wyoming and 7 to 9 inches in central Iowa. Four traffic deaths in Iowa were attributed to the snow-slicked highways.

Jakarta Hosts Reds

JAKARTA, Indonesia, April 20 (AP)—A Red Chinese military mission arrivved Monday night for a three-week visit.

Herter Puts Teamwork First

New Englander Takes Over State Dept.

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Christian A. Herter took command of the State Department Monday with a pledge to rely on teamwork rather than personal diplomacy.

The 64-year-old New Englander strongly implied he would do far less traveling than the cancer-stricken John Foster Dulles did when he was well.

"I will travel if I feel it is necessary to travel," Herter said. "But, as you know, I have always been a pretty strong teamworker, and I have got very great pride in my associates in the department."

In six years, Dulles broke all travel records for a secretary of state, flying more than 559,000 miles on one-man diplomatic missions around the world.

Herter, returning from a South Carolina vacation, outlined his approach to his new duties at the airport a few hours after President Eisenhower formally nominated him as Dulles' successor.

The new secretary made clear that C. Douglas Dillon, 49, undersecretary of state for economic affairs, would be his choice for the No. 1 assistant spot, moving up to the job which Herter vacates.

Herter took the position that Eisenhower's three-day delay in naming him as Dulles' successor, after Dulles resigned, has not hurt his prestige with foreign diplomats."

"The only delay was that he (Eisenhower) was waiting for the physical report that he wanted me to have made for him and which I was delighted to have made for him," Herter told newsmen.

Polaris Firing Termed Best Yet By Navy

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., April 20 (AP)—A smoke belching Polaris test rocket roared skyward Monday on what reportedly was its best launching to date.

Sources said that the 28-foot missile, a dismal failure in at least three of the five previous shoots, performed smoothly at the start as far as major test objectives were concerned.

The rocket, which will be fired from sea roving nuclear submarines when operational, shot aloft atop a tail of white fire. After about 40 seconds it disappeared in low hanging clouds.

The major goals sought by the Navy were separation of the two solid fuel rocket stages and good performance of the missiles control system. The Polaris was aimed some 700 miles out over the Atlantic but range on the flight was a secondary factor.

Floor Falls In; 30 Hurt

MESSINA, Sicily, April 20 (AP)—The floor of a second-story room where mourners crowded around a coffin collapsed Monday, plunging more than 50 persons into the room below. Thirty were taken to hospitals, three of them in grave condition from multiple fractures of arms and legs.

To End Deadlock On Nuclear Issues

Ike Calls On Nikita To Okay A-Test Ban

Statesman Arrives For Tucson Visit

U Nu, former prime minister of Burma, is shown with Dr. Frank Buchman yesterday shortly after the Burmese statesman arrived in Tucson for a brief visit with Dr. Buchman, initiator of the Moral Re-Armament movement. U Nu was accompanied by U Win, Burmese ambassador to the United States and U Ohn, former ambassador to London and Moscow. See story on page 1B.

U. S. Seeking To Save Talks At Geneva

Krushchev Urged To Agree To Closed Area 30 Miles High, As Interim Step

By MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 20 (AP)—President Eisenhower, striving to smash a deadlock, has appealed to Soviet Premier Khrushchev for a quick ban on nuclear weapons tests below 30 miles in the atmosphere. In an April 13 letter to the Kremlin leader, Eisenhower said negotiators at the stalemated Geneva talks then could turn to further discussion looking toward a general ban on such tests. That would include detonations in outer space and underground.

"Meanwhile," said the President, "fears of unrestricted resumption of nuclear weapons testing with attendant additions to levels of radioactivity would be allayed."

Eisenhower alluded to Soviet demands for veto power and to other road-blocking Russian proposals, and again rejected them. At this time, he added, "no basis for (general) agreement is in sight."

Then, in an effort to salvage the Geneva talks from collapse, Eisenhower proposed a first-stage agreement—a ban on te[illegible] below 30 miles in the atmosph[illegible]

If there could be such initial agreement on what he termed the most important phase of the negotiations, the Geneva delegates who first met last October then could tackle the obstacles blocking a general ban.

Eisenhower's vacation headquarters made public his letter to Khrushchev after a Soviet official —apparently by accident—had disclosed its existence at Geneva earlier in the day.

"In my view," the President told Khrushchev, "these negotiations must not be permitted completely to fail."

Eisenhower noted that Russia has been insisting on an agreement with veto power over the fact-finding activities of a controls system regarding possible underground nuclear explosions. That insistence had been the heart of the deadlock.

If the Soviet Union intends to continue to stand pat on that point, Eisenhower went on, then:

"I believe there is a way in which we can hold fast to the progress already made in these negotiations and no longer delay in putting into effect the initial agreements which are in our grasp."

Then the President proposed a restricted ban on tests in the atmosphere. Specifically he said:

"A simplified control system for atmospheric tests up to 50 kilometers (30 miles) could be readily derived from the Geneva experts report and would not require the automatic on-site inspection which has created the major stumbling block in the negotiations so far."

The U. S. proposal was put forth at the Geneva conference when the test suspension talks resumed there the day Eisenhower wrote Khrushchev—April 13.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said Eisenhower so far had had no reply from the Kremlin leader.

The president's call for a ban on all tests below 30 miles would leave the United States free to conduct nuclear tests in outer space—such as the project Argus series of last August and September.

Since last October, however, the world's three nuclear powers —United States, Britain and Russia—have been under agreement to hold no nuclear weapons tests, pending outcome of the Geneva talks.

The President wrote further that Russia's present proposals "fall short of providing assurance of the type of effective control in which all parties can have confidence." He added:

"Therefore, no basis for agreement is now in sight."

Eisenhower said an interim agreement on a first-stage ban would allay fears of unrestricted resumption of nuclear weapons testing "with attendant additions to levels of radioactivity."

The President expressed hope Khrushchev would approve the course he outlined so that the Geneva negotiations eventually can "make a far-reaching response to the hopes of mankind."

Ike Nears End Of Vacation

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 20 (AP)—President Eisenhower, nearing the end of a two-week vacation, got in another round of golf in warm sunshine Monday.

His headquarters reported he toured the Augusta National Course after turning up at his temporary office at 7:45 a.m. and working for awhile on government business.

The Senate received his formal nomination of Christian A. Herter to be secretary of state, succeeding cancer-stricken John Foster Dulles.

After a final round of golf Tuesday, Eisenhower plans to leave by plane for Washington about 3 p.m. The flight takes about 90 minutes.

Red China Calls Lama 'A Liar'

Peiping Says Reactionaries Dictated Blast At Reds, Nehru Denies Charge

TOKYO, April 20, (AP)—Red China Monday condemned as lies the Dalai Lama's statement denouncing Communist rule in Tibet.

Radio Peiping broadcast a charge that reactionaries dictated the statement and questioned whether the 23-year-old god-king, a refugee in India, had in fact written it.

DALAI LAMA
Denies Being Kidnaped

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Nehru told the Indian parliament that the statement was the Dalai Lama's own.

"The so-called statement of the Dalai Lama issued through an Indian diplomatic official in Tezpur on April 18 is a crude document lame in reasoning, full of lies and loopholes," declared a long commentary of the official New China News agency.

"There are indications in the statement which arouse suspicions as to whether it is indeed a statement by the Dalai Lama himself."

The basis for this reasoning was the fact the Dalai Lama referred to himself as "he" rather than "I," which it was customary. The commentary added that statements of the Dalai Lama over the past eight years contradicted his declaration at Tezpur.

The Red propaganda barrage burst while the Dalai Lama, regarded by his followers as the reincarnation of Buddha, made a plea at the Indian shrine of Sarnath for world peace. It was at Sarnath that Buddha preached his first message of Love and peace 2,500 years ago.

The Dalai Lama is moving slowly westward across north India to the hill station of Mussoorie, where he is to meet India's Prime Minister Nehru Thursday or Friday.

He took pains to deny in his Tezpur statement the story of Peiping officialdom that he had been kidnaped by Tibetan rebels and spirited to India against his will.

Monrovia Has 'Way' With Delinquents

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—A Monrovia, Liberia police officer, studying Chicago police methods, offered a tip Monday on how to deal with juvenile offenders.

"When a child won't go to school in Liberia, we have him sweep up and wash windows in the police station," said Sgt. David M. Paasewe. "After a day of that he wants to go back to school."

Bolivian Revolt Cost 54 Lives

Insurgent Chief Kills Himself

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 20 (AP) — The government announced Monday that rightist leader Oscar Unzaga de la Vega committed suicide after the failure of his Sunday uprising in this capital.

The announcement said the 46-year-old party leader shot himself while hiding in a house where he had taken refuge. His bodyguard also committed suicide, the announcement said.

Unzaga de la Vega headed the Socialist Falange party which has made several attempts to seize power since the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) of President Hernan Siles Suazo toppled the military junta seven years ago.

The Bolivian embassy in Washington said 54 were killed and 129 wounded in the La Paz fighting Sunday. An earlier government announcement here said at least 22 were killed and 40 wounded when the Falangists tried to seize city hall and army barracks and march on the radio station and city offices.

In a radio broadcast, President Siles placed the blame for the uprising on Unzaga de la Vega and Carlos Victor Aramayo, owner of large tin interests which were nationalized in 1952.

Aramayo, who usually resides in Paris, has been visiting countries bordering on Bolivia recently.

Courthouses Have Big 'Falling In'

NACOGDOCHES, Tex., April 20 (AP)—A section of the old Nacogdoches County Courthouse collapsed Monday and smashed through the roof of the new courthouse.

There were no injuries.

Debris from the old structure, which was being razed, buried the Tax Assessor-Collector's office under tons of debris.

Damage was estimated tentatively at $150,000.

Workmen were pounding the opposite side of the old courthouse with a heavy ball suspended from a crane when the wall adjacent to the new building suddenly gave way.

There was no one in the tax office at the time. Assessor-Collector C. D. Thomas and his five employes had just left the building for coffee.

Years Haven't Changed Sir Winston

Churchill Cheered As He Chides Nikita

By EDDY GILMORE

WOODFORD, England, April 20 (AP)—Sir Winston Churchill told a wildly cheering audience Monday he would serve in the House of Commons as long as his breath holds out. Some of the breath then emerged as Churchillian jeers for Khrushchev.

The 84-year-old former prime minister, giving an amazing platform performance, seemed as indestructible as old John Bull himself.

He was the Churchill of old, now rising to the high drama of the West's determination never to abandon West Germany or Berlin to the Russians.

Well aware that Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin was a visitor in London, Churchill declared, "West Germany is our ally in NATO. We cannot abandon her.

"Berlin recently showed with an overwhelming vote where her sympathies lie. We cannot abandon the Berlin people either."

But it was not the aging statesman's reference to Germany that brought his cheering audience to its feet. It was the great drama of Churchill himself, the grand old man of the western world.

This was his first public speech in two years. In that time there have been all sorts of rumors about him: He was weak and feeble, he was fading, the end was near.

Churchill entered the community hall here very slowly. He trudged up a short flight of stairs on to the stage and eased himself into a chair. The audience watched anxiously.

His time came to speak. He placed a hand on each knee, pushed himself up and faced his audience with a grin.

His voice was weak as he began to talk, but as he went on it grew stronger. He spoke of Britain's economic difficulties after World War II and expressed appreciation for American help.

Churchill lashed out at Khrushchev who, during a recent visit to East Germany, accused the wartime British leader of being the author of the cold war.

Churchill admitted he was "certainly responsible for pointing out to the free world in 1946, at Fulton (Mo.) in America, the perils inherent in complacently accepting the advance of Communist imperialism."

In that speech, he called on the West to form an alliance to contain the Soviet advance. The alliance was formed. It is called NATO.

"Apart from that," he said, "My conscience is clear." It was also in that speech that he coined the term "Iron Curtain."

His Churchillian impudence was displayed in a reference to Khrushchev. "I see that Mr. Khrushchev . . ." He pronounced it "Khrushoff." Then he paused, winked and started again, this time pronouncing it "Krhsuheev," making it sound like a sneeze.

The audience roared.

He said that Russian fears of a resurgent Germany are "reasonable" in view of memories of World War II. At one point he reached the word "Nazis." He peered over his glasses and spoke with the derision he used so well during the war. "The Nahzies, the Nahzies," he said.

The audience loved it.

He went on to declare that the West must not abandon Germany now. Churchill then turned to British politics. Noting an election is approaching, he said:

"For my part . . . I shall be ready to offer myself once again as a candidate in your constituency . . . " This was met by a roar of approval.

He has been a member of Parliament for 59 years. He has held Woodford—an upper bracket residential area on the outskirts of London — for the Conservatives since 1945.

His son-in-law, War Minister Christopher Soames, followed him to the platform. But when he finished the audience called Churchill back.

After thanking them, Churchill stuck out his under lip and said that " . . . as your member (of parliament) I shall do my best to serve you, to serve you as long as my breath holds out."

★ Today's News Index ★

Request for assistant city manager touches off row, 1B

Supreme Court decision hits patronage traffic, 14A

Fred Stofft to head drive to build Tucson Boys Club, 1B

Castro says his dream is to make "idle" Cuban land produce, 7A

Arrests end month-long narcotics investigation, 1B

Top officers of Central Air Defense Force meet in Tucson, 12A

Inez Robb takes a look at Kitt Peak, 8A.

Comics	12-13B	Movies	3B	Topics	2B
Crossword	3B	Obituaries	11A	Sports	4-5B
Editorial	14B	Pub. Rec.	7B	Weather	6A
Financial	6B	Radio-TV	13B	Women	8-9A

GOOD MORNING
Work and worry sometimes lead to financial success—and an ulcer or two.

The Arizona Daily Star

★ An Independent NEWSpaper Printing The News Impartially ★

SECTION TWO
Local News ★ Sports ★ Comics ★ Editorial ★ Classified ★

VOL. 118 NO. 111 TUCSON, ARIZONA, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1959 SECTION B PAGE ONE

Police Get Stolen Goods Via Mail

Officer Ballard Bullion and Sgt. Jack Wollard examine three boxes of stolen clothing which arrived at the police station yesterday. The boxes were originally addressed and sent by mail to the South Tucson Police Dept. However, after looking inside they found slips of paper saying the clothing was taken from a car parked April 10 in the 2300 block of N. Stone Ave. Police believe the thieves must really have a guilty conscience ... the postage cost them over two dollars. (Jack Sheaffer photo)

Friendship Renewed

Burma's Former Prime Minister Visits Buchman

U Nu, Party Stop In Tucson Briefly While En Route To San Francisco

U Nu, former prime minister of Burma, was in Tucson for several hours yesterday to visit Dr. Frank Buchman, initiator of the Moral Re-Armament movement.

Accompanied by U Win, Burmese ambassador to the United States, and U Ohn, former ambassador to London and Moscow, the former prime minister discussed developments in Burma and Asia with Dr. Buchman before proceeding on to San Francisco.

Dr. Buchman has been a personal friend of U Nu's for many years.

U Nu confined his comments yesterday primarily to Dr. Buchman and Moral Re-Armament, remarking he was repaying a visit Buchman made to him in Burma three years ago.

Calling Dr. Buchman a man who is "remembered daily by people like myself all over the world," U Nu said it was "a proud privilege to call him a personal friend."

On MRA, U Nu said he felt the movement "can become an effective remedy to cure the misery in the world. It can show the world another and better way to resolve differences."

Moral Re-Armament is a movement to spread four basic tenets throughout the world: absolute purity, absolute honesty, absolute unselfishness and absolute love.

"Whatever the future may hold," U Nu said, "men will look back to this period and to MRA and be grateful for these endeavors to affirm standards of morality, truth, purity and honesty which are so necessary if civilization is to survive."

Without the standards of MRA, he said, the "heart of man is a jungle where passions stalk, desires growl, hatreds crouch and the wild fires of jealousy and envy rage. This jungle within the heart of man is matched by the jungle of hatred and misunderstanding in the world."

"The universal, or at least widespread, acceptance of MRA will mean greater happiness for mankind," the former prime minister said, "a more worthwhile existence for a large proportion of human beings. It is a goal worth making sacrifices for."

House guests in Buchman's home, Eleven Arches, who welcomed U Nu and his friends were Miss Thu Anh, niece of President Diem of Viet Nam; Mrs. Fusako Shibusawa, of the Japanese industrial family, and her cousin, Miss Yoriko Shibusawa; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Austin; John Cotton Wood and Mrs. William Wood, of New York; and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Howard, British journalist.

A Burmese kaukswe, the traditional curry dish of that country, was prepared to welcome the visitors.

Explanation Asked In Maricopa Co. Board Mixup

PHOENIX, April 20 (AP)—Maricopa County Atty. Charles C. Stidham Monday filed a suit in Superior Court asking for a complete review of the entangled Board of Supervisors question.

Two factions are attempting to seat a new supervisor to replace the resigned James G. Hart.

Under a new Arizona law, when a vacancy on the Board appears and the two supervisors are unable to agree on a replacement the clerk of the Board gets the deciding vote. The old law gave the vote to the county recorder.

After Hart resigned, Board Chairman James T. O'Neil nominated Dr. Charles Kalil. Minority Board member James E. Lindsay voted no, and the clerk broke the tie with a yes vote.

Then Lindsay nominated Arlo Gooch of Phoenix and County Recorder N. C. Moore joined him in the selection. Lindsay has questioned the constitutionality of the new law.

Stidham hopes the Superior Court decision will break the deadlock.

Pioneer Of State Dies At Age 75

James Brand Tenney Was Noted Geologist

James Brand Tenney, 75, longtime Arizonan who helped found the Tucson Symphony Orchestra, died yesterday at the Prescott home of his daughter, Mrs. Katherine T. Kentro. He had been in poor health for the past six months.

Mr. Tenney, who moved to Tucson in 1924 from Bisbee, was a mining engineer and geologist whose work took him to many parts of the United States, Mexico and South America. He was the author of a number of papers on the geology of copper ore deposits.

During his residence in Tucson he helped found the Tucson Symphony Orchestra and was an active member for several years.

A graduate of the Columbia School of Mines, Mr. Tenney came to Arizona in 1907 and was associated with the Phelps Dodge Corp. until he moved to Tucson. In Tucson he established a consulting practice.

Mr. Tenney is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Kentro and Mrs. R. C. Bacon of Rancagua, Chile; and one son, James B. Jr. of Santa Maria, Calif.

Also surviving are two brothers, R. P. of San Francisco, and A. S. of East Orange, N. J.; and two sisters, Mrs. Knud Jordan of Copenhagen, Denmark, and Mrs. Marcel Wolfers of London, England.

Apache Co. Will Auction Hospital

SPRINGERVILLE, April 20 (AP)—The Apache County Board of Supervisors will auction the White Mountain Hospital May 8.

Charges of operating the hospital, closed since March 3, without approval of the State Health Department have been filed against officials of the Hospital Management Co., Inc.

The Health Department refused to certify the hospital because of a shortage of help.

Dr. Ellis V. Browning, president, and Mrs. Lola Massee, secretary, were named in the charges. No trial date has been set.

Pair Held On Drug Counts

2 Suspects Facing Arraignment Today

Two narcotics suspects were seized by city police and state liquor control agents yesterday, ending a one-and-a-half month investigation.

Booked at city jail on charges of illegal possession of narcotics after more than half an ounce of heroin was found in his room was LeRoy David Bonillas, 25, of San Jose, Calif.

Charles William Rios, 26, of 673 W. 42nd St., was arrested shortly afterwards at 820 S. Euclid Ave. as a suspected buyer of heroin from Bonillas. He was booked at city jail on charges of illegal use of narcotics.

No formal complaint was filed yesterday against either of the two men. Both are scheduled to be arraigned in City Court this morning.

State Liquor Control Agents Leonard Hymer and Pete San Angelo were taken a bit by surprise at 9:15 a.m. yesterday when Bonillas left his S. 6th Ave. rooming house while they were waiting outside for a search warrant to be brought to them by city police.

Agent Hymer said when he saw Bonillas walk to a car parked in an alley, he drove over to arrest him but pulled along side just as Bonillas started his car. Hymer got out of his car and tried to grab Bonillas but the suspect drove down the alley, with Hymer clinging to the car door until it swung open and he was forced to let go.

After a futile chase the officers, now joined by Police Sgt. Bill Dunn and Officer Richard Williams armed with a warrant, searched Bonillas' room and found 85 capsules of heroin worth at least $5 each, a can of milk sugar used to "cut" such narcotics and some cotton and straight pins suspected of being used in administering heroin to "customers."

A few minutes later the officers traced Bonillas to a house at 343 E. 27th St. Shortly afterwards they seized Rios at Chapman Dyer Steel Manufacturing Co., 820 S. Euclid Ave., where he has been employed as an ironworker.

The officers said the car Bonillas used in attempting to escape belongs to Ben Alexander of the E. 27th St. address and that he left the car with Rios while he switched to Rios' car.

Amphi, District 1 Trustees Will Meet Tonight

School Boards in both Amphitheater and Tucson District No. 1 will meet in regular monthly business sessions tonight.

The District No. 1 trustees will consider, along with a number of routine items, recommended adjustments in elementary boundaries for 1959-60, and a reappraisal of the master plan for school locations and buildings.

The Amphi Board will take up questions concerning overall education policies, some curriculum changes on the junior high level, and decide on certain grounds improvement projects.

The Tucson Board meets at 8 p.m. in the Education Center; the Amphi trustees meet at 7:30 p.m. in the Administration Building, 125 E. Prince Rd.

Heads Meat Packers

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—John Krause of Jamaica, L.I., New York, was elected president of the National Independent Meat Packers Assn. Monday at its annual convention. The group, an organization of small, one-plant operators, also elected John Vaughn, Oklahoma City, Okla., second vice president.

Political Struggle In Asia Termed 'Greatest Drama'

By DALE PARRIS

"The greatest drama in the world today is the political struggle taking place between China and India."

That's the opinion of Mrs. Welthy Fisher, of World Education Inc., who arrived in Tucson yesterday after 14 days air travel (including several Asiatic stopovers) from a small Indian village south of the Himalayan foothills.

En route to New York to assume the presidency of the organization, Mrs. Fisher is stopping here for a brief visit with William Meteer Jr., a trustee of WEI.

Both nations now have political freedom — the question now is whether social freedom will follow through ascendancy of the democratic method or whether the totalitarian method will prevail, Mrs. Fisher said.

The 79-year-old widow of a Methodist missionary to India, Mrs. Fisher has spent more than three decades there. For the past several years she has been engaged in establishing literacy programs by building demonstration centers in India.

MRS. WELTHY FISHER

Her most recent school, which she calls "the campus," is about eight miles out of Lucknow, not far from the hilltop town of Mussoorie where the Dalai Lama will take refuge beginning today.

"The Lama will be well treated in India—he is being provided a home by Indian industrialist R. A. Birla, and they will do everything to make him comfortable," she predicted, adding that despite the nation's neutral stand, the Indian people are quite unhappy over the recent turn of affairs in Tibet.

"The Parliament (Indian) used quite strong words" in its disapproval of Communist China's tactics in Tibet, she said. A woman of great dignity, yet uninhibited in her enthusiasm and spirit, the elderly educator said she had once visited with Tibetan lamas "just inside the border at about 13,000 feet altitude—we had religious talks with them and they were very lovely persons," she recalled.

Pinning her hopes on the eventual ideological triumph of India, Mrs. Fisher sizes India up as "a country of good cultural heritage and a people who think in world terms and are quietly forging ahead."

The nation's literacy problem (80 per cent of the population cannot read or write) is her primary concern. She plans to return to India and her work there next fall.

In Amphitheater Dist.

Vote On School Bonds Allowed

Supervisors Authorize Board To Submit $1,904,000 Proposal But Date Not Set

The Amphitheater School Board was authorized yesterday to call an election on issuance of $1,904,000 in improvement bonds. Date of the election will be announced later.

Authorization was by the Pima County Board of Supervisors at its regular mid-month meeting. The bond issue will be divided between the elementary schools, the latter to get $949,000, and the high school, to get $955,000.

In a generally routine meeting, the Supervisors considered school and highway business, and approved three liquor license applications.

Other school actions included approval of plans and specifications for additions to the C. E. Rose Elementary School, in the Tucson system, and opening of bids for purchase of large quantities of furniture and equipment for Tucson schools. The latter were not totaled, but ran well above $100,000.

Despite a protest by the owners of El Dorado Lodge, the Board called for an appraiser's report on the proposed extension of Kolb Rd. north from Speedway to Tanque Verde Rd. The extension would pass through the lodge property.

County Engineer Walter Burg said extension of Kolb Rd. is needed for the proper circulation of traffic in the rapidly-growing East Side.

Appraisers' reports were received on rights of way for three other proposed highway extensions, as follows:

Campbell Ave., from the city limits to River Rd., $6,117; Wetmore Rd., 1,630 feet westerly from Romero Rd., $6,394; Mountain Ave., north from Wetmore Rd. to Rillito Creek, $6,593.

Final hearings on all three projects were set for June 1.

Other actions included:

Awarding to the Southwest Equipment Co. of a $16,989.89 contract for a highway department loader.

Approval of a petition asking the City of Tucson to annex the county's highway shops, on Mission Rd., to obtain lower insurance rates.

Authorization of a call for bids on $35,000 worth of Tanque Verde School District bonds. Bids will be opened at 11 a.m., June 1.

Purchase from several dealers of a quantity of equipment for the County Recreation Dept. They were not tabulated.

Annexation to Sanitary District No. 1 of an area on Golf Links Rd. Action on annexation of the Silvercroft - Ironwood Hills area was postponed until today.

Approval of water extension franchises by the Hidden Wells and Manana Water Companies.

Approval of the following person-to-person liquor license transfer applications:

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Sloan to Ernest C. Anthony, license for State Lounge, 330 S. Wilmot Rd.

Orville R. Robinson to Claude L. Nichols, license for Robinson's Cafe, Marana.

Curtis Calton and Virgil Johnson to Herman Ray, license for Short Stop Inn, 4477 Benson Hwy.

7 Seek Posts In S. Tucson Primary

Seven South Tucson citizens are seeking nomination to the post of city councilman in today's South Tucson primary election. All are Democrats.

The present councilmen are Ernest M. Mejia, mayor; Bert W. Orcutt, Dolores Santa Cruz and Manuel del Moral Jr. Moral is not seeking re-election.

Others who are running are Jesus D. Ybarra, Wiley Morris II, Harry R. Brown and Mary G. Hillary. Five of the leading candidates will be placed on the general election ballot May 25.

Following the general election, the council will select its own mayor from the group.

Mrs. Elizabeth Martinez, town clerk, said the voting in Town Hall, 1810 S. 6th Ave., will be held from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Wife Shoots Self When Law Arrives

A 27-year-old Tucson woman was in critical condition at Pima County Hospital last night after she shot herself in the chest while two policemen awaited admittance at her front door at 1209 E. 13th St.

The woman, identified as Mrs. Roberta Lindsey, used a .38 calibre S&W revolver, according to a police report which classified the shooting as an attempted suicide.

Patrolman Kenneth Maurer and Trainee Vincent La Montia said they were dispatched to the home after a Davis-Monthan sergeant reported the woman had called the base and said: "Tell my husband I'm going to shoot myself."

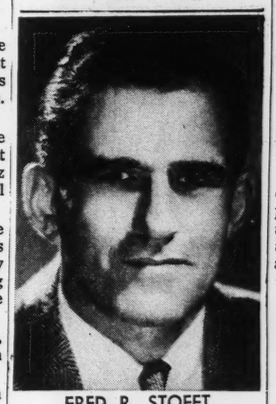
As they knocked on the door, they said, they heard a shot. They attempted to open the door, and as they did so the woman opened the door from the inside. She stood before them, blood soaking her blouse, then collapsed.

William Bray Jr. May Get New City Post

William J. Bray Jr., city purchasing agent, may be in line to get the appointment as assistant city manager.

Asked about a report to that effect, City Manager Porter W. Homer said Bray was one considered, but that he will not announce any appointment until the ordinance creating the job, at a starting salary of $10,560 a year, becomes effective in 30 days.

Since the job calls for taking charge of the urban renewal program, federal funds will offset the salary. The federal government will bear part of the cost of the program, which is aimed at eliminating blighted areas of cities.



FRED R. STOFFT

Stofft Heads Project For Boys' Club

A Boy's Club of America chapter organization will soon be set up in Tucson for the first time—making it one of 500 such groups established throughout the country for recreational purposes.

Fred R. Stofft, Tucson businessman, has been appointed general chairman of the campaign to raise money for the club. A committee to assist Stofft in fund-raising will be formed at a breakfast meeting today at the Pioneer Hotel.

Board officers of the newly-formed club are William G. Hall, president; Charles J. Elkins, William H. S. Morey Jr., Kal Rubin, Col. C. H. Welsh, vice presidents; John T. Gately, secretary; and Frank J. Stowell, treasurer.

The club, which will guided by a professionally-trained director and staff, will take in boys regardless of race, creed or color with special attention to the underprivileged. Although this will be the first such organization in Tucson, there are already four such clubs at Phoenix.

After Bitter Wrangle

Council Okays Assistant City Manager Job

Vote Is Split, 4-3, Along Party Lines; Charges Of 'Politics' Made By Both Sides

By ROGER O'MARA

After a bitter wrangle—with the City Council splitting along party lines—the post of assistant city manager was created yesterday, with the manager being empowered to appoint his own aide.

The job was created by a 4-3 vote, with the three Republican councilmen opposed on the contention that any appointment should be made subject to council approval.

Yesterday's was the first business session of the council since the city election, but charges of "politics" came from both sides.

Near the end of the lengthy dispute, the question of private meetings of the council was brought into the discussion and Mayor Don Hummel charged that the Republicans—by their opposition — bear responsibility for holding up the city's urban renewal program.

The assistant manager is to be put in charge of that program. But no appointment can be made for 30 days because the ordinance creating the job did not carry the emergency clause which would make it effective immediately.

Votes of at least five councilmen are required to put an emergency designation on an ordinance.

Republican Councilman Ray O. Weaver opened the discussion by stating that the matter was brought to council attention last week.

He said it seemed desirable at that time to have a "direct line" of authority by permitting the manager to name his assistant.

Weaver then went on to say that, on further consideration, it appeared another principle was involved.

This, he said, was the fact that the urban renewal job is an "extremely responsible position" and the council should not shrug responsibility in picking a director.

Declaring the council takes a great deal of time to pick a police or fire chief, Weaver asserted the urban renewal director stands an equal chance to bring the city into disrepute.

He said there has been no effort to advertise the job and that if an emergency situation has arisen "it is now our doing."

James Kirk, also a Republican, said he thought having the manager appoint his own assistant would circumvent policy.

City Manager Porter W. Homer disagreed with the argument that policy would be circumvented. He said he wanted to keep the line of authority straight and that all actions on urban renewal require council approval, since it is the agency directing the program.

The mayor and council can hold me responsible," Homer said, adding that the urban renewal program must be coordinated with other city activities. He also said that federal funds will not be released to Tucson until an urban rnewal director is named.

Hummel then replied to statements that the GOP councilmen "didn't know" the appointment was coming up. He said it has been known for a year and that perhaps the councilmen should do more "home work."

Councilman Charles Branin, the third Republican, asked if an administrative assistant could not do the job. Homer replied that that job category does not pay enough.

A statement by Branin that "when it ends up the taxpayers will pay 50 to 60 per cent of the bill" drew an angry response from Hummel.

The mayor called that "loose talk from a councilman" and the flurry ended with agreement that taxpayers will pay 100 per cent if federal payments are considered.

Hummel then asserted Republicans are responsible for holding up the urban renewal program (intended to clear out slums in the southwest area of the city.)

He declared the actions were "reminiscent of the lip service given annexation."

Weaver then reentered the discussion by saying that if the need were known for a long time, "action should have been taken."

"We tried to keep it out of politics," retorted Hummel who added that "politics has been the rule rather than the exception" in the past year.

Kirk replied that the job "could be political grease for the Democrat machine."

Hummel asserted the matter had been "very frankly discussed" at a private council meeting.

Comparing the Republican proposal with GOP statements on restoring the committee system on the council, Hummel said "You want to get it into politics, which we'll fight every step."

City Hoping To Exceed Budget

Most Of Added Sum, If Granted, Will Be Used In Newly Annexed Part Of Tucson

The City Council yesterday approved seeking permission to exceed the city budget by $995,155, mainly for use in the recently annexed portion of the city.

Permission will be sought from the State Tax Commission, which will hold a public hearing before acting on the request.

City Manager Porter W. Homer said that approximately $500,000 of the total will have to be raised from next year's taxes.

The excess funds are needed for the fiscal year that ends June 30.

They will be used for public safety (primarily police and fire protection), public works, streets and highways, sanitation and waste removal, recreation, general government and widening of E. Broadway.

Homer said that approximately $200,000 in revenue will be realized from the annexed area this fiscal year to offset part of the budget excess.

In addtion, about $100,000 will be paid back of funds advanced for private engineering work in connection with improvement districts paid by private assessments, and $150,000 will be reimbursed by the federal government for widening Broadway between Alvernon Way and Columbus Blvd.

Of the total, $820,455 is to be used in the annexation area and $174,700 in older portions of the city.

Amounts allocated for various purposes are:

Public safety, $345,700. For police and fire protection, building inspection and added costs of communications.

Public works, $114,200. For added administrative costs, provide engineering services and equipment maintenance.

Streets and highways, $73,500 of which $56,500 is for maintaining and patching streets in annexed areas, providing power for street lights and traffic signals and incidentals.

Sanitation and waste removal, $162,100. To provide for maintaining sewer lines, garbage and trash collections and street sweeping.

Recreation, $58,000. To permit maintenance of four developed parks, continuing county recreational programs and improving four parks sites.

General government, $83,955. To provide for increased costs of operating various administrative departments, workmen's compensation, social security and retirement fund contributions for additional personnel.

The $150,000 for Broadway widening is outside the amount needed because of the annexation.

Since the city tax rate is limited to $1.75 per $100 assessed valuation, the budget excess will not increase next year's levy.

Year's Fires In Catalinas Have Topped 1958 Damage Figures

Six man-caused fires in the Coronado National Forest already this season have burned 480 acres of timber and brush, Norman Weeden, forest superintendent, yesterday told the Tucson Fire Prevention Committee at the Chamber of Commerce.

With the season barely started, this is more acreage than was burned over in the 15 man-caused fires in 1958, Weeden said. The critical season will continue until the start of the summer rains. Most of the fires occur in the Catalina Mountains, where a million visitors come and go every season.

The committee considered ways of educating the public to the dangers of forest fires. Weeden said the campaign carried on since 1957 has helped to reduce the number of man-caused fires, which averaged 30 a year from 1952 to 1957, when the number dropped to 12. The committee will assist in distributing stickers, posters and booklets to aid the campaign.

Plans were also considered for clean-up week, beginning Sunday and continuing through May 2. Mayor Don Hummel has issued a proclamation designating this period "Clean-up and Anti-litter Week." He urges all citizens, children as well as adults, to cooperate in making a "cleaner, healthier and more beautiful place in which to live."

TUCSON TODAY

Luncheon Clubs: Meetings: American Legion Luncheon Club, 12 noon, Legion Home, 300 N. Main; Conquistador Kiwanis Club, 12:10 p.m. Redwood Lodge; South Tucson Lions Club, 12:15 p.m., 226 E. 28th St.; Saguaro Civitan Club, Golden Drumstick, 7 p.m. (second and fourth Tuesdays); Catalina Optimist Club, 7:30 p.m., Bagdad; Knights of Pythias, 8 p.m., KP Hall; Sweet Adelines, 8 p.m., Pioneer; Saguaro Toastmasters, 6:15 p.m., Monte Vista Inn; Elks Lodge No. 385, Elks Club; CAP Squadron 501, 8 p.m., 220 S. 5th Ave.; Tucson Rincon Optimist Club, dinner, Redwood Lodge.

Bookmobile Stops: Frontier Village, 2-5 p.m.

Bridge: Tucson Bridge Club, 7:30 p.m.

Bloodmobile: Hughes Aircraft, 8 a.m.-1 p.m.

THERE OUGHTA BE A LAW! By Fagaly and Shorten

4c

Ben-Gurion

June 5, 1959

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion
Office of the Prime Minister
Jerusalem
Israel

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I write to tell you that your conversation with U Nu will, in spite of the technical difficulties, make a first-class television program, which we shall present some time in the autumn. We are most grateful for your patience and for your contribution to the discussion. The program will have to be edited and when this has been done, we will see that a copy of the film is dispatched to you.

I shall hope to say my thanks in person when I visit Israel again some time during the coming winter.

Our standard fee for this program, which cannot be rejected even by Prime Ministers, is $500 and the check is enclosed.

Respectfully yours,

ERM;skh

enc. check $500.00

Benét, Mrs. Stephen V.

MRS. STEPHEN VINCENT BENÈT 157 EAST 75TH ST. NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

December 7th, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow,

How kind of you to write me! You can't imagine how much that letter means to me. Or probably you can..knowing by extra sensory perception, what such a tribute would mean to me..And I may add, particularly from you.

I am a great fan of yours..so that I was cross that I missed the words, viva voce, so to speak..but I have had a child sick in the hospital (acute appendicitis, now doing well, D.V.)..so that I was away from my favorite channels. I am deeply grateful to you and to Mrs. Marvin for the Recap. I shall keep that letter in my special file..and treasure it.

I have always felt that you and Steve had a lot in common..the same integrity, the same patriotism,..the feeling for this country.. and the same invaluable quality of speaking out articulately in difficult times to defend what you thought was right.

Forgive so much..but it comes from my heart..and I can't thank you enough.

Gratefully,

Rosemary Benét

(Mrs. Stephen Vincent Benét)

Benet, Stephen Vincent

December 2, 1958

Mrs. Stephen Vincent Benet
157 East 75th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Benet:

Mary Marvin has asked me to send you a quotation from your husband's writing which I used on a radio program recently. It is enclosed.

It so happens that last night I quoted him again, in connection with the school fire in Chicago, and that is enclosed, too.

Like everyone else who works with words, I am perpetually in his debt.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

901 LEXINGTON AVENUE

Dear Mrs. Murrow

Yesterday at a cocktail party I said to Mrs. Stephen Benet "I hope you were listening this week when Ed Murrow quoted from your husband's work in his "Word for the Day" — "I didn't know he had, thank you so much for telling me, I wish I knew what it was"

Do you think your husband would get his Sec. to send her a line of what it was, to 157 East 75th — I do hope

you'll come to the Fortnightly here armed with "inner" thoughts! You'll see the Card. —

Very Sincerely Yours

Mary Marvin

Sunday,
Nov. 30

THANKSGIVING DAY, November 27, 1958

"There are many things for which we can be thankful .... and not the least among them is the fact that we live in a momentous time, in which we have much to gain and everything to lose. What must we do to be saved? Stephen Vincent Benet once said in a Thanksgiving prayer, 'Give us brotherhood, not only for this day, but for all our years, a brotherhood not only of words but of deeds'."

****

Monday, December 1, 1958

"It is not easy to find a 'word' on such an occasion of tragedy as that which befell the school in Chicago this afternoon. Perhaps this line by Stephen Vincent Benet: 'Grant us the wisdom, and the vision, to comprehend the greatness of man's spirit, that suffers and endures so hugely for a goal beyond his brief span. Grant us honor for the dead who died in the faith.' Goodnight and good luck!"

Benge, Eugene

February 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Benge:

I have your nice letter enclosing your material.

It was nice of you to take the time to bring it to my attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. Eugene J. Benge
Mc Intyre Building
Spruce and College Sts.
Asheville, North Carolina

mcc

BENGE ASSOCIATES
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
PERSONNEL PROBLEMS - SALES, PRODUCTION, OFFICE.

McINTYRE BUILDING • SPRUCE AND COLLEGE STREETS • ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Supervision
Incentives
Training
Selection

January 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was interested in, and heartened by, the message in the attached editorial which appeared in the Asheville papers.

Twenty years ago, I concluded that many of the social sciences had important contributions to make to people at work. At that time I started my own consulting organization and coined the word Hu-Management. I have been at it ever since.

As the attached material will indicate, I have done considerable writing in this same field. My files are bulging with contributions from sociology, psychology, medicine and economics.

I believe this material would readily lend itself to several important broadcasts under some such caption as "How Science Can Help You in Your Every Day Living."

If the general idea appeals, I would like to work on it for you. In this event I could arrange to get to New York to discuss the project.

Cordially yours,

Eugene J. Benge

Eugene J. Benge

EJB:cb
Enc.

For Better TV

Having taken a moderate hand in the criticism of television for alleged lack of quality in too many of its programs, it is a pleasure to join now in the commendation of one big network for its proposed pruning of "escape" entertainment in favor of some more substantial fare.

Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, recently announced that the CBS news department was at work on some special programs dealing with what is called "the assessment of human relations."

The first in the series will be televised by CBS Jan. 21. It is the result of a study of the State of Virginia's resistance against school integration—a study made by Edward R. Murrow and Fred W. Friendly. The title will be "The Lost Class of '59."

One feature will be an interview with Governor Almond by Mr. Murrow who will go to Richmond for this purpose.

Asked if this production will take an editorial stand on the segregation issue, Mr. Friendly replied:

No, it will not. This program is not a plea for integration. It's just a study of the situation in Norfolk and the effect on the community of the massive resistance movement.

Other programs in the series will be "North of the Mason-Dixon Line," dealing with segregation in the North; the "South In Crisis," a survey of the same problem in the Southern states as a whole, and "The Hate Mongers," a study of the extremism which takes sadistic form in acts of terrorism against racial minorities.

The television audience hardly needs reminding that Edward Murrow (a native of North Carolina) has well served the public and television in these special ways—by forthright criticism of what he considers to be the shortcomings of TV, by his leading part in documentary programs on great issues in the Middle East and in the State of Israel, and by his skill and his intellectual and artistic excellence in the production and presentation of many other worthwhile radio and television programs.

RECENT TYPICAL ARTICLES, BOOKLETS, ETC. BY EUGENE J. BENGE

MAGAZINE AND NEWSPAPER

1. Are You in the Right Job? - Pageant, 1945
2. Are You Extrovert? - Pageant, 1945
3. Check Your Mental Inventory - Pageant, 1945
4. Are You Happy? - Pageant, 1945
5. Are You Accomplished? - Pageant, 1945
6. Your Job Preference Test - Your Life, 1950
7. Test Your Psychic Powers - Your Life, July 1948
8. Earn Money at Home (series of three) - Hometown (Rexall), 1952
9. Your Man -- Spark Plug? - Saturday Home Magazine, 1945
10. How Happy Are You? - Detroit Free Press, 1945
11. What Job Fits You? - Chicago Herald American, 1945

BOOKLETS

Getting Along with People
How to Make the Most of Yourself
Seven Ways to Job Success
The Four Laws of Memory
How You Can Earn More in Retail Selling
Trigger Words in Selling
How to Evaluate a Sales Opportunity

COLUMNS IN

American Bottler (monthly)
Embalmers Monthly
Hi Gear (bimonthly)
Various newspapers

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

1. What's Your Executive I. Q.? - Forbes, 1949
2. Can Tests Predict Supervisory Ability? - American Business, 1944
3. There's A Science to Selecting Salesmen - Advertising and Selling, 1944
4. Cutting Guesswork Out of Hiring Salesmen - Sales Management, 1944
5. If You Would Pack Punch into Selling, Use More "Power Words" - Sales Management, 1941
6. How to Learn What Workers Think - Factory, 1943
7. Adjust Jobs to Men - Personnel Journal, 1943
8. By-products of Job Evaluation - Personnel Journal, 1951
9. What's that Job Worth? - Trained Men, 1944
10. Aladdin Rubs Another Lamp - Trained Men, 1940
11. Post War Demands Strong Keymen - International Confectioner, 1945
12. Foremen Play Big Part in Job Evaluation - Manufacturing and Mining, 1944
13. Dexterity Tests - Southern Pulp and Paper Journal, 1944
14. Opinion Ballots to Determine Employee Morale - Commerce, 1941
15. Labor Relations after the War - Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, 1942

--------- plus possibly a hundred others along similar lines, stretching back to 1919.

--------- and 14 books on management or self-help.

ADDITIONAL DATA

Eugene J. Benge, Pres.
Benge Associates
McIntyre Building
Asheville, N. C.

EDUCATION

Formal training from various manufacturers in use of electronic computers

BOOKS

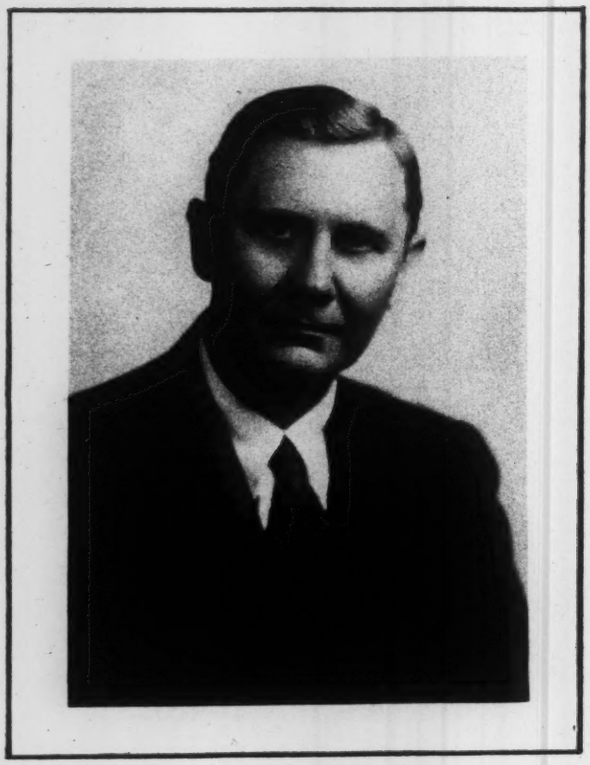
Manpower in Marketing----------Harper & Brothers-- 1944
Win Your Man And Keep Him (co-author)--Windsor Press---- 1948
The Right Career For You----------Funk & Wagnalls-- 1950
(June book-of-the-month selection—Executive Book Club)
Compensating Employees, National Foremens Institute-------- 1954
Salesmanship ----------Alex. Hamilton Inst. 1957

MEMBERSHIPS, ETC.

Listed In Who's Who in Commerce and Industry
Member National Vocational Guidance Association
National Director of Society for Advancement of Management
Honorary Member of Mark Twain Society
1954 Recipient of Industrial Incentives Key, Soc. for Adv. of Mgt.
How to Use Your Emotion Power
Prentice-Hall, NY 1958

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF EUGENE J. BENGE

Because Mr. Benge is in such demand as a speaker we have prepared th



Eugene J. Benge
President
Benge Associates
Chicago

Supervision

Incentives

Training

Selection

"Strong Structures Endure"

(This is the insignia of Benge Associates. The four layers of the pyramid represent the four services offered).

Benge Associates

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
McIntyre Bldg. – Asheville, N. C.

"PROFITS THROUGH MANPOWER"

d this biographical sketch to assist program and publicity committee chairmen.

Biographical Sketch of
EUGENE J. BENGE

EDUCATION

Graduated as teacher (Philadelphia) 1917
U. S. Army psychological training school 1918-1919
Fellow in personnel research, Carnegie Tech., Pittsburgh 1920

BUSINESS EXPERIENCE

Industrial relations manager for:
Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia 1920-1926
American Oil Company, Baltimore 1930-1935

Management research for:
Mitten Management, et al 1926-1930

Training director for:
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company 1936-1938

President of Benge Associates, Chicago ..... Since 1939
Specializing in "Hu-Management":
Aptitude tests, morale surveys, job evaluation, merit rating, supervisory training, employee relationships, management policies, personnel systems and office procedures applied to shop, office and sales personnel problems.

Mr. Benge has addressed hundreds of groups over the country. Some have been business groups like the Society for Advancement of Management, the American Management Association, the National Industrial Conference Board, or various chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations. Others have been civic organizations or other groups interested in his field of specialization: self development and the improvement of human relations.

In years past, Mr. Benge has lectured under the auspices of Temple University, Philadelphia (industrial and personnel management); University of Pennsylvania (industrial relations); and Babson Institute (psychology for executives).

In 1943 he started a two two weeks' summer clinic for personnel managers; in 1944 a one week's clinic for sales managers (summer and winter clinics). Information about these clinics will be supplied without obligation.

AUTHOR OF THE FOLLOWING BOOKS

Standard Practice in Personnel Work	Wilson	1920
Cutting Clerical Costs	McGraw Hill	1931
Office Economies	Ronald Press	1937
Executive Leadership	National Foremen's Inst	1940
Conference Leader's Manual	National Foremen's Inst	1940
Job Evaluation and Merit Rating	National Foremen's Inst	1941
How to Make a Morale Survey	National Foremen's Inst	1942
Breaking the Skilled Labor Bottleneck	National Foremen's Inst	1942
Post War Supervision	National Foremen's Inst	1945
Manual of Job Evaluation (co-author)	Harpers	1942
You—Triumphant (A book on how to succeed in industry)	Harpers	1946
Office Administration	Alexander Hamilton Institute	1946

Author of several hundred magazine and newspaper articles.

MEMBERSHIPS, ETC.

American Management Association
American Marketing Association
Society for Advancement of Management
Eugene Field Society (literary)
Listed in Who's Who (monthly supplement, 1944)
Personnel Research Federation
Industrial Relations Assn. of Chicago
Chicago Association of Commerce

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SUPERVISORY TRAINING—for developing foremen and department heads.

MULTIPLE MANAGEMENT—for finding and developing leadership talent.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT—for improving records, layout, policies or quality of personnel assistants.

SALES PERSONNEL—for scientific selection of salesmen; training; compensation; control records.

CLINICS—for training personnel managers (2 weeks) and sales managers (1 week) in scientific personnel procedures.

Write for information to:

Benge Associates

BENGE ASSOCIATES
McIntyre Building
Asheville, North Carolina

WHAT A
SALESMAN
SHOULD KNOW ABOUT . . .

Motivating the Prospect

By EUGENE J. BENGE

A famous psychologist tells how to use modern scientific methods both to size up prospects and to close more sales.

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What a Salesman Should Know About Motivating the Prospect

By Eugene J. Benge

Management Consultant, Asheville, N. C.
Author of "Manpower in Marketing," "Your Magic Emotion Power," and "You, Triumphant!"

ONE Saturday afternoon, in a large self-service hardware store, I casually watched two men who apparently were just browsing around. They were not together, but wandered from counter to counter, looking, handling, replacing. With no demonstration or urging from salesmen, one man finally bought a half-dozen items worth perhaps $10. The other bought nothing.

I found myself wondering why one bought and the other didn't.

Why Does He Buy?

Behind all human behavior lurks a need.

Hungry, you take action to eat. Scared, you call the police. Undecided, you ask advice. Lonely, you seek out people. Depressed, you pray.

In these instances your needs are for food, protection, counsel, companionship, spiritual assurance.

Folks buy products and services to satisfy their real or fancied needs. As salesmen, we all understand this truism. But sometimes we need to remind ourselves about how these fundamental needs can be used to increase our sales.

Find out what want is gnawing away at the prospect, show that your product will satisfy that want—and you've made a sale. If the prospect doesn't make this tie-up—you've lost a sale.

. . . .

It's that simple, if you do it—just another alibi if you don't.

He Must Recognize His Need

Sometimes your prospect doesn't realize his true need; he sees only its surface manifestation.

It's your job to make him see what his true need is. But not by showing your superior knowledge; a good salesman doesn't have to blow his knows!

George Walker was having a difficult time selling a $5,000 ordinary life insurance policy to Curtis Broadbent, a successful young businessman; the appeal George used was "protection for your family." When he switched his approach to "endowment policies to put your three children through college," he sold three $10,000 endowment policies! He made Curtis see his true need.

Or, consider Pete Castle, an automobile salesman who wasn't gifted with great personality or run-of-the-mouth gab. But Pete stayed with a prospect until he determined the true wants at work. For example, Richard Weldon, a real-estate broker who was very vain about his prestige, had a Rolls Royce taste, a Chevrolet bank account, and a one-car garage that was four inches too short for the Cadillac he wanted but couldn't afford. So Pete sold him a used slinky Corvette with all the trimmings. Pete knew how to satisfy his prospect's need for prestige.

If you and I want our prospects to buy, we've got to motivate 'em to buy. Not just to listen—not just to be convinced—but to sign on that dotted line. Trite, but true.

The proof of a good salesman is not how many people know him—it's how many people "yes" him!

The "End Utility"

It's the *end utility* that the prospect buys, not the product or the service itself. Note these examples:

Service or Product	*Apparent Usefulness*	*Typical End Utility*
Hair dye	Overcome gray hair	Continued appeal to the opposite sex
New house	Shelter for family	Proof of success
Membership in a golf club	Play golf	Social acceptance by a certain group
Bridge club membership	Play bridge	Overcome loneliness

These end utilities are not the only ones that can apply. For example, the hair dye might appeal to a waitress so that she could continue to hold her job in competition with younger women. The golf club membership might have a "get business" motivation.

Your product or service may possess a variety of hidden appeals (i.e., end utilities). Your prospect may be tensed by a number of wants. Your problem is to match a strong want with an obvious end utility. When you do this, your prospect buys *satisfaction* for a need. Think back over some of your successful closes and you'll realize that you have done just this in most of them.

Sometimes, He Must Choose

Few prospects can satisfy all their wants. Generally, they have to choose, for the simple reason that they have too much month left at the end of their money.

Here's a young mother examining a dress to give her daughter on her seventh birthday. She is anticipating pleasure at seeing the child in the dress. But she has also seen an attractive hat

for herself. Subconsciously, she suspects she'd rather have a stylish appearance than brains, because her husband can see better than he can think. And that very morning he had remarked on the niftiness of that young widow who lives across the street. Could she get the hat and buy a cheaper dress for the child?

Whether you and I know it or not, conflicts like this are raging in many of our prospects' minds as we present our propositions to them. Since we generally don't know what it is we're fighting against, it's up to us to *pour on* the benefits of what we have to offer, so as to tip the scale in our favor.

The Four Stages

The typical sale moves through the four stages of attention, interest, conviction, and action. Sometimes it gets "hung up" at some one of these stages—especially at the action stage.

Nothing is so exasperating to us salesmen as a prospect who obviously favors our deal but won't decide, whose doubts multiply faster than rabbits.

Motivation can be used at any stage, but it is particularly necessary at the action stage. The prospect must so crave the want-satisfaction which the proposition promises that he will decide in its favor.

Needs may reinforce, as well as oppose, one another. Thus, the young mother's need for her husband's attention might be so reinforced by her need for display to her friends that she would feel a compulsion to buy the hat. Hence, the benefits we pour on may well be designed to satisfy varied wants. This approach is particularly useful in the retail selling situation, where the salesman may not have time or opportunity to identify the strong wants of a prospect.

The Four Kinds of Need

The needs—wants—drives—urges of mankind seem at first glance to be infinite in

number. We could scarcely hope to name all of them. Fortunately, they fall into four major groupings:

I—Physical

II—Intellectual

III—Emotional

IV—Social

If you want an easy way to remember them, think of a diner gazing longingly at several

P
I
E
S

The four groups of wants can be broken down as follows:

MAN'S FUNDAMENTAL WANTS	
I. Physical	*Memory Key Word*
A. Bodily needs	Health
B. Muscular activity	Exercise
C. Physical domination	Victory
II. Intellectual	
A. Improvement	Learn
B. Creativeness	Create
C. Mental domination	Plan
III. Emotional	
A. Protection for loved ones	Protect
B. Loyalty to various groups	Belong
C. Spirituality	Believe
IV. Social	
A. Self-esteem	Self-importance
B. Economic status	Wealth
C. Approval	Acceptance

Memorize this list of 12 fundamental wants. It will help you understand the strivings and frustrations of all mankind—including the needs of your sales prospects.

So that you will have a better understanding of what these 12 wants mean, a detailed breakdown of them follows. Don't try to remember these details; the list is not even complete. If you memorize the 12 major wants, you will be able to supply other detailed wants from your own experience.

ANALYSIS OF HUMAN NEEDS

I. PHYSICAL

A. *The Body*

1. Food, water, air, sunshine, rest, sleep, sex.
2. Clothing, shelter.
3. Sensory—sight, sound, taste, hearing, touch. Esthetics.

B. *Activity, muscular*

1. Muscular work, repetition, play, rhythm, dancing, walking.
2. Exploration, manipulation, constructiveness.
3. Participation in group physical activities.

C. *Domination*

1. Competitive sports.
2. In physical combat.
3. Boasting of past or present prowess.

II. INTELLECTUAL

A. *Improvement*

1. Curiosity, desire to learn, travel.
2. Mastery of knowledge.
3. Participation with others in mental activities.

B. *Creativeness*

1. In mental work.
2. In mental arts.
3. Saving time or effort.

C. *Domination*

1. Through knowledge, bluffing, "embroidering" accomplishments, giving advice.
2. Through competition.
3. Argumentativeness.

III. EMOTIONAL

A. *Protection for loved ones*

1. Security, advancement.
2. Their health.
3. Avoiding worry or trouble.

B. *Loyalty*

1. To friends or group.
2. To community.
3. To nation.

C. *Spirituality*

1. Faith, hope, optimism.
2. Spiritual assurance, peace.
3. Confidence in a Higher Being.

IV. SOCIAL

A. *Self-esteem*

1. Self-confidence: disliking criticism, refusing to admit defeat.
2. Vanity, trying to create an impression, showing off.
3. Service to others.

B. *Economic status*

1. Security, future security.
2. Possessions, property.
3. Money: getting, saving, avoiding loss, making profit.

C. *Approval*

1. Acceptance, belonging, popularity, cultivating the "right" people, group participation.
2. Admiration, respect, public praise, swallowing flattery, recognition.
3. Fame, position, power, leadership.

When Needs Are Frustrated

When *physical* needs are inadequately met, tensions result, for they are compulsive to action. They seem to be specific organ needs (as food for the stomach or air for the lungs), but actually they are needs of the body as a whole.

When *intellectual* needs are inadequately met, only the ambitious will do much about it. For most people, intellectual needs are not very strong; it's harder to turn on thinking than television.

When *emotional* needs are inadequately met, great potential energy is generated. It will seek outlet in some strong action.

When *social* needs are inadequately met, a great variety of responses can ensue, varying from retreat to aggression; from servility to attempted leadership.

Our buying customer in the self-service hardware store may have bought tools for his workshop (I-B-2, in the list on page 8) or a bolt for his kitchen door (III-A-1) or an ornamental iron standard for his mailbox (IV-A-2). The nonbuying customer evidently didn't see any article which would satisfy some urgent need.

As salesmen, we've got to be observant of the outward signs of inner wants. Otherwise, we ourselves may frustrate those wants—like the salesman who tried to sell a double-breasted suit to a man wearing a Phi Beta Kappa key!

How We Handle Our Drives

Originally, fundamentally, each of us tries to assert these drives, to dominate. But early in childhood and all through life we run smack against others who similarly are trying to assert, to dominate. Since we can't all be the strongest, the smartest, the best informed in every subject, the best liked in every group, the most poised, the happiest in all situations, we soon learn to adjust.

Characteristically, we:

1. Continue to try to dominate as to some drives.
2. Conform to some (most, in fact).
3. Avoid the remainder.

In our selling situations, when a prospect has a want, he may:

1. Express it.
2. Recognize and accept it, but take no action (the usual situation).
3. Repress it.

Rate Your Prospects

You can get a good idea of the dominance (expression) or submission (repression) desires of a prospect by using the Analytic Rating Sheet* shown on pages 12 and 13. It lists 48 attributes, divided as follows:

Physical	—Dominance—	Items 10 to 15
	—Submission—	Items 20 to 25
Intellectual	—Dominance—	Items 30 to 35
	—Submission—	Items 40 to 45
Emotional	—Dominance—	Items 50 to 55
	—Submission—	Items 60 to 65
Social	—Dominance—	Items 70 to 75
	—Submission—	Items 80 to 85

You can total a point score in each of these eight areas by allowing:

2 points for each T
1 point for each ?
0 points for each F

So, to score, you total points for the first six items (Nos. 10 to 15) and enter your figure in the P-D section of the block in the upper right-hand corner. Points for Items 20 to 25 should be entered in the P-S section, 30 to 35 in the I-D section, etc.

Add each row across to get total scores in dominance and submissiveness.

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*Additional copies of the Rating Sheet can be purchased from Management Service Co., McIntyre Building, Asheville, N. C. Prices: $1 for 10, $2 for 25, $5 for 100.

ANALYTIC RATING

Name of Prospect.....

Instructions: Get to know your prospect so well that you can rate him on the 48 traits listed below:

T means the statement is decidedly true.

? means it is true in average degree only; or you don't know.

F means the statement is decidedly false.

You should be able to mark either T or F to at least half the items; more if you can. If you can't do so, study your prospect further before completing this rating. Rate every item—don't skip any.

10	Likes to work with his hands	T ? F
11	Is the "outdoor type"	T ? F
12	Has plenty of physical courage	T ? F
13	Likes to watch boxing or wrestling	T ? F
14	Is sexually aggressive	T ? F
15	Is constantly "on the go"	T ? F
20	Needs a lot of rest	T ? F
21	Dislikes manual or mechanical work	T ? F
22	Is a physically inactive person	T ? F
23	Is a timid individual	T ? F
24	Dislikes games and sports	T ? F
25	Is definitely the indoor type	T ? F
30	Is highly intelligent	T ? F
31	Always cooking up new ideas	T ? F
32	Plans work for others well	T ? F
33	Conceited about his knowledge	T ? F
34	Likes to play cards for money	T ? F
35	Has high mathematical ability	T ? F
40	Is dull-witted	T ? F
41	Has a slow rate of speech	T ? F
42	Follows rules implicitly	T ? F
43	Never has an original idea	T ? F
44	Can't seem to concentrate	T ? F
45	Facts confuse him	T ? F

OF SALES PROSPECT

	P	I	E	S	T
D					
S					

Date.....

50	A "man with a purpose"	T ? F
51	Has good poise	T ? F
52	Is tolerant in religion	T ? F
53	Philosophical about troubles	T ? F
54	People seek out his advice	T ? F
55	Has high ideals and standards	T ? F
60	Is emotionally unstable	T ? F
61	Plans work in excruciating detail	T ? F
62	Is licked; has given up	T ? F
63	Narrow in religious views	T ? F
64	Becomes discouraged easily	T ? F
65	Is generally pessimistic	T ? F
70	Is greedy for money	T ? F
71	Dominates the conversation	T ? F
72	Vain about his personal appearance	T ? F
73	Wants to "run the show"	T ? F
74	Likes to address groups	T ? F
75	Has great faith in himself	T ? F
80	Undecisive in social relationships	T ? F
81	Dislikes crowds	T ? F
82	Seems repressed	T ? F
83	Cultivates his social superiors	T ? F
84	Frequently asks for advice	T ? F
85	Is definitely a follower	T ? F

The use of this chart is explained on page 11

Matching Sales to Wants

You, as a clever salesman, may make a prospect realize with an inspiring flash that he can express or satisfy some want which he had either repressed or resigned himself to take no action on.

That was the case with Max Sobell, who wanted to buy his wife a diamond dinner ring but couldn't afford it. Then a jeweler friend showed him a brilliant setting of pure zircons, lustrous as genuine stones. Suddenly Max realized he could stop *re*pressing, start *ex*pressing. The purchase actually gave him a release from the frustration which had subconsciously been pressing upon him. The jeweler salesman had done him a good turn.

The Case of the Missing Finger

You encounter a man who brags about his pitching ability when he was young, despite a missing finger on his right hand. Soon he tells you in elaborate detail how he defeated the golf pro in a club match, 11 years ago, despite the missing finger.

So during an occasional, and delightful, pause in his conversation, you analyze him: He needs assurance as to his physical prowess (I-C-3). Since he continues to talk about the finger he lost as a child, he is trying to compensate for a feeling of inferiority, probably social inferiority (IV-C-1), from which he suffered as a young man.

You are selling membership in a Chamber of Commerce. Perhaps you say, "The Chamber needs a man with your sports background to direct athletic activities on our May Day picnic." Or, "Membership gets you personally acquainted with all the leading businessmen."

You make him see (*feel*, really) potential satisfaction for his deep-seated yearnings.

The Case of the Frustrated Politician

Soon after Chuck Doyle was dethroned as president of a well-known union, he ran for public office: state representative for his district. At the election he was snowed under by a witty political opponent.

When Vic Wellman read the election results, he saw an opportunity. For Vic sold a correspondence course which promised to make students "brilliant conversationalists and eloquent public speakers."

Vic scraped up an acquaintance with Chuck, confirmed a need for fame and power (IV-C-3). Then, casually enough, he asked the emotion-laden question, "Would you like to lick that smart aleck next time?"

We both know how this sale came out.

The Case of the Blustering Admiral

When Admiral Korpel retired from active service, he missed the adulation of junior officers, became a bragging, blustering bore. His new acquaintances soon tired of his medals, ribbons, and twice-told tales—found excuses to avoid his invitations. One former friend said of him, "He relies on his horn rather than his brakes. His nights have a thousand I's."

It was the admiral's pastor who diagnosed the old sea dog's true needs and sold him a nonpaying assignment which has kept him in harness for many years now: Diocesan Director of Community Relations.

In this capacity, the admiral serves as layman adviser to the bishop on various community problems; he confers with leaders in various cities of the diocese; a number of committees report directly to him; he often serves as moderator in church squabbles; his name is in the newspapers repeatedly; he's a clever panelist on television.

Moreover he's happy as a thrush in spring; he no longer has to brag or bluster.

You and I realize that the admiral's pastor was a true salesman: He had a proposition to "sell" and a prospect with some needs; everybody benefited when the deal was consummated.

The Case of the Whispering Mystic

Father Saloo was a soft-spoken, fast-talking mystic who had built six Egyptian hieroglyphics into a cult and had gathered around him several hundred devoted followers—including two addlepated, wealthy widows who supported "the cause" (i.e., Father Saloo) with impressive zeal and more impressive cash.

Then Father Saloo whispered to his microphone (he could whisper pretty loud, too) that they needed a shrine. The newspapers picked up the item.

Bill Steiner, a local realtor, was one of those fellows who, when you asked him what you should invest in, would say a lot. But this time he had a different idea—he thought he knew exactly what kind of shrine the Exalted Mystic needed: the old Higgins mansion, idle for three years. And Bill was right—the steam cabinet, the open-air sleeping deck, the extravagant kitchen, and the electric organ seemed to be just what the sect wanted. Or so Father Saloo said.

Anyhow, Bill made the sale. And the two w.w.'s paid.

Look over the Analysis of Human Needs previously given. What wants of the mystic did Bill Steiner's proposition meet?

Analyzing Your Product or Service

What satisfaction-powers are there in what you have to sell? Match them against the Analysis of Human Needs, presented earlier in this booklet, on pages 8 and 9.

If you can list a half-dozen satisfactions which your product is likely to yield, you

are in a fortunate position. For then you can either:

1. Seek prospects itching for those very satisfactions, or
2. Arouse needs for them in the prospects you regularly encounter.

Additionally, we salesmen must avoid wasting our time and energy on persons not having, or not likely to exhibit, those needs.

A successful auto salesman who lives near me follows this principle. Fellow salesmen say he just stumbles upon prospects ready to buy. The truth is that he studies the automobile buying habits of hundreds of his prospects. Here's a doctor, for example, who trades his car in around December of every second year. A grocer gets a used car every four years. A wealthy industrialist buys a new sports car each birthday. It is not coincidence that our successful salesman keeps away from these prospects most of the time but miraculously appears on the scene several months ahead of the buying time for each one.

Four Ways to Find "Itching" Prospects

1. The simplest way to find "itching" prospects is to use the Rating Sheet shown on pages 12 and 13. If you can get to know a prospect well enough to fill out this rating form, 51 percent of your sale has already been made. The rest of it consists of matching end utilities with needs.

You, too, may itch—but in your case it's to make the sale. It's one thing to itch for it—another thing to *scratch* for it!

There are other ways for us to identify strong psychological needs.

2. Conversation, for example, is a second way. Folks are likely to talk about subjects related to their needs.

A woman talks repeatedly about a neighbor's extravagance in buying clothes. Actually, she is envious, is expressing a vanity need (IV-A-2).

A man reads travel literature, plans trips he knows he can't afford. He is expressing a basic yearning to enjoy new experiences (II-A-1).

Questions Will Help

We don't have to depend on the casual statements of prospects to form judgments on their wants. We can probe with queries.

Recently, and with great admiration, I observed a clothing salesman sell a $110 suit of clothes to a man who intended to buy an $80 suit. In the course of the sale, the salesman asked three key questions:

1. "Which of these two styles do you like?" So he determined whether the prospect had in mind (i.e., really wanted) a conservative style or not. He did.

2. "Will you be wearing this suit in meetings with other business executives?" He would.

3. "For such high-powered company, I'd suggest either this gray stripe, or this brown herringbone. Which one takes your fancy?" The brown.

As you have already guessed, both gray and brown were $110 suits.

Still Searching for "Itching" Prospects

3. For a third way, let's remember that actions shout even louder than words in revealing the basic desires of prospects.

The senior clerk for a small company pitched into many community projects, especially those pertaining to unfortunates. Unhappy in office work, he ultimately found satisfaction in managing a home for crippled children. His was a strong yen for service to others (IV-A-3).

A wealthy industrialist hired a public-relations expert, ostensibly to publicize his business. The expert soon discovered that his job was to make the industrialist a well-known personage (IV-C-3).

4. A fourth way is for us to learn what the prospect has previously purchased—athletic equipment, sports equipment, mechanical tools, books, memberships, automobiles, clothes, house, household possessions, etc.

Strange as it may seem, on the average, a man who has bought one fishing rod is a better prospect for another one than a man who has never bought his first one.

We both know that while a few prospects will come to us of their own accord, normally we have to seek them out to awaken their latent interest.

Remember the four principal ways to find out what urges are pressing for expression in people you meet—

1. Rate your prospects, using the Rating Sheet presented.
2. Analyze their conversations, using questions to probe further.
3. Analyze their actions.
4. Analyze their previous purchases.

Motivating Your Prospects

So, then, you know how to:

1. Identify the hidden urges which nag insistently at your prospects.
2. Analyze your product or service as to the ultimate satisfactions it can offer.

Your problem now is to bring the two together in such a way that your prospect will want some of those satisfactions.

You do this by motivating him through sensory appeals:

1. You tell him.
2. You show him.
3. You get him to smell, taste, touch, explore, or manipulate.

Not just any old sensory appeals. Rather those designed to build a bridge between his yearnings and your potential satisfactions. Note these examples in attempting to sell an automobile:

APPEALING TO TWO FUNDAMENTAL WANTS			
HIS WANT	WORD APPEAL	EYE APPEAL	OTHER SENSORY APPEAL
Admiration (IV-C-2)	"Watch the faces of your friends when you cruise along in this classy hardtop."	Select for demonstration the sportiest car on the floor.	Have him drive the car in some public place where his friends are likely to see him.
Security for Family (III-A-1)	"For a few dollars we can put safety belts on every seat . . . to protect your family if some drunken fool ever plows into you."	Show him the safety glass in all the windows.	Have him feel the sturdy roof construction, listen to the solid sound when you close the trunk.
Get him into the act, if you possibly can. For example, your sale is practically in your order book if these things happen (see next page):			

GETTING THE PROSPECT TO PARTICIPATE			
HIS WANT	HE SAYS	HE SEES	HE DOES
Admiration (IV-C-2)	"Wouldn't my friends' eyes pop out if they saw me cruising along in this classy hardtop!"	He keeps looking at the sportiest car on the floor.	When he drives it, you note that he goes through streets where his friends are likely to see him.
Security for Family (III-A-1)	"How much would safety belts in every seat cost? They'd protect my family if some drunken fool ever plows into me."	He checks that there is safety glass in all the windows.	Without suggestion from you, he feels the sturdy roof construction, listens for the sound when he closes the trunk.
This prospect is as helpless as a newborn father. Any automobile salesman who couldn't close this sale should quit his job in favor of ditch digging.			

Motivating the Close

Closing a sale involves a decision to buy. It takes a live-wire salesman to electrify the prospect.

Some folks constitutionally can't decide anything—except to defer the decision. You've got to help the prospect decide with a flip of his mind. If you don't, you may merely make a sale for your competitor a day, or a week, later, when he takes the prospect over that last hurdle.

No time is too soon to close a sale, if the prospect clearly shows by word or deed that he has decided favorably. No need to drag out all your selling ammunition in this situation. In fact, if you do, you may unsell the sale you've already made.

But more likely, your prospect is having some tough mental arguments with himself, weighing pros and cons, comparing your product against some other. Even when you've successfully—

1. Held his attention,
2. Aroused his interest,
3. Convinced him of the merits of your particular product,

he is still weighing the satisfactions he might anticipate from this purchase against other uses for his money.

Close It, Brother!

This is the crucial stage. You must motivate him—

4. *To decide—now—in favor of your proposition.*

Failure at this fourth stage has exiled many a potentially good salesman to truck driving, clerical work, farming, or other non-persuasive occupations.

Hit the Outstanding Appeal

During the first three stages, you poured on the benefits. Remember?

These were expressed as end utilities, deep-seated satisfactions, designed to meet his observed needs.

Which one seemed to click? That's the one to stress in reaching for your close. Recall some of the others, in summary fashion, *but hit the ONE satisfaction HARD.* Pull tight on the knot you have been tying, lest it come undone.

Not the outstanding construction of your product, but *the outstanding gratification for your prospect.*

Contrast these attempted closes of a salesman trying to sell an automatic washing machine to a woman who now owns a cheap model, electrically operated.

Close 1: "Our machine does all operations —soak, wash, and rinse—three times, then dry-spins your clothes. Would you let me install it on a two weeks' trial?"

Not so hot, huh?

Close 2: "No more standing around in a cold basement, waiting impatiently for each cycle to end, dragging heavy, drippy clothes, then having to mop up the floor. Which color do you prefer—the white or the green?"

Now there's a salesman for you! He has learned the secret of perpetual emotion.

Let's try that close again, applied to this booklet:

"No more standing around in a prospect's office, waiting impatiently for his objections to end, dragging out all your heavy selling arguments and then having to mop up the objections. Which method do you prefer—the Rating Sheet or the conversation approach?"

No longer will you fit the "chuckle" definition of a salesman as a fellow with a smile on his face, a shine on his shoes, and a lousy territory. Your territory will be loaded with motivated prospects!

Benjamin, Edw J

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

(36)

NA682 PD=NEW ORLEANS LA 27 605PMC=

1958 NOV 27 PM 10 42

EDWARD R MURROW=

:DLR COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM=

f.

:NEITHER GENERAL GREENE NOR GEORGE WASHINGTON HIMSELF COULD HAVE SAID IT ANY BETTER THAN YOU DID TONIGHT KEEP AT IT THOSE RUSSIAN SOBS ARE MOSTLY BLUFF ANYWAY=

:EDWARD B BENJAMIN NEW ORLEANS AND GREENSBORO=

:SOBS=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

12, Holland Park Avenue,
W.11.

From Anthony Wedgwood Benn, M.P.

PAR 5503

13th October, 1959.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you so much for your letter and for telling me about your lecture. I unfortunately have a meeting that night, but Granada tell me that it will be on television later in the week and if I do have to miss it on Monday I shall watch it then.

If you had a spare moment in your remaining weeks here, I should be delighted to entertain you to drinks or dinner here or at the House of Commons at your convenience.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Anthony Wedgwood Benn

Bennet, Doug

April 30, 1959

Dear Phoebe:

Thank you for your note of April 24th.

At this moment, I cannot make any suggestions as to a suitable speaker for your meeting next November, but if some names do come to mind, I will certainly send you a note.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Douglas J. Bennet
Lyme, Connecticut

mc

MRS. DOUGLAS J. BENNET
LYME, CONNECTICUT

April 24, 1959 -

Dear Ed,

I happen to be on a committee planning for the fall meeting of the Connecticut Council of Social Work, an organization of all the public and private agencies in the state.

The topic will probably center around the changing needs of the communities.

One of the committee members heard a radio program of yours on the mobility of the population. She thinks it was last year. She was tremendously im-

passed by it and thought, of course, you would be the ideal main speaker.

I know you will be away next fall, but I wondered if there was some one who worked on the program with you whom you might suggest as a possible speaker for the conference next November -

I had a pleasant day with Janet not very long ago. Tell her I am much better. It was the day you announced your next phone and I am afraid a rather hectic one for her.

I hope this request will not be too much trouble.

Sincerely yours,

Phoebe Burnett

Bennett, E. J

f

March 2, 1959

Mr. E.J. Bennett
8 Burnett House
Lewisham Hill
London S.E. 13
England

Dear Mr. Bennett:

As Mr. Murrow is at present away from New York, I am writing to thank you for your letter of February 27. I shall show it to Mr. Murrow on his return and I am sure he will be pleased to read your news.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

8, Burnett House,
Lewisham Hill,
London. S.E.13.

27th. February, 1959.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I believe that I have a story of interest, which would resurrect pleasant memories for American Celebraties and Officers of the U.S. Forces who served in the London Base Command or S.H.A.E.F. (Supreme Head Quarters of the American Expeditionary Forces.)

No doubt you may personally remember me "Joe" Bennett, the General Office Manager of the U.S. Army Officers Club in London; particularly No.8, South Audley Street, W.1. and also No.45, Stanhope Gate, Park Lane, W.1.

The many people with whom I became friendly, such as President Eisenhower, General Mark Clark, General Omar Bradley, General Lee, General Devers, Admiral Stark, General Spartz (8th Air Force Commander), Colonel Knox (Sec. U.S. Navy), Mr. Stimpson (Secretary U.S. Army), Mrs.Eleanor Rooseveldt, the Late John Winant, Senators Connelly and Vandenberg and many hundreds of Officers and Representatives who used the Officers Clubs.

I had the distinction and honour of serving with the U.S. Army and U.S. Navy as temporary Mess Officer. I served in France and Germany with the A.R.C. U.S. Army as Supplies Officer and on my return to England was appointed Supply Officer etc. to the United States Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations. In this capacity I worked for Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Easton Rothwell, Mr. Ed. G. Stetinius.

I met Mary Welsh (Time Magazine Representative) who married, I understand, the Great Explorer, Ernest Hemmingway. Mary Welsh lunched with me one day for the express purpose, as she put it, of "writing a story of the Guy who was responsible for handling quite a lot of cash for the U.S. Treasurery".

My friend, Mr. Eric Cooper, now Assistant Accountant at Chase Manhattan Bank, 46 Berkley Square, has kept in touch with me since the days during thw war years when I used to bank usually about £3,000 daily. I was Bonded (Fidelity) for £3,000. My direct chief, Brigadier-General Pleas B. Rogers, always told me that I had his

confidence at all times and also that of his Subordinate Officers.

I was a member of the English Speaking Union, 33 Charles Street, Mayfair, for ten years.

By reason of age, I guess, about the 60 mark - the job (regular) that I now hold is not a very responsible one, but nevertheless I make it congenial and I appear to be fairly popular with other employees of Courtaulds Limited, the Rayon and Nylon organisation.

With the exception of Ben Lyon (late Major U.S. Air Force) with whom I have kept mostly in touch until the last three years, I miss my American friends, but I guess there are hundreds of them still around who would like to hear how the "Real White Guy", as I was called, fared after the War.

With the exception of three or four temporary British Government jobs such as, Chief Assistant, Ministry of Food and Assistant Contracts Officer, Ministry of Supply, most of my 40 years Commercial life has been just working as an ordinary clery, but I shall never forget this - that it was the Americans who gave me my first "Real Break!" and I was often awarded a pay rise without asking for it. As they put it "You are doing a swell job!"

Yes - I had my first plane ride in a C.47! and several times after in the course of duty.

Well, Mr. Murrow (Ed!) that's it! Glad to record that my family, all youngsters during the War - four sons and four daughters - are all married. Just the wife and I are on our own again. We send our regards to all in the U.S. who remember us.

Very sincerely yours,

E. J. Bennett. (Joe)

P.S. There must be scores of Shakespeare crazy folks who served in London (G.B.), who would remember the pleasant little parties organised by Chief Inspector Len Allen (War Duty Officer) of Scotland Yard and myself and the very happy times we had on Sunday afternoons taking the American Boys <u>and</u> Girls sight-seeing.

"Joe"

Bennett, Fay

For Release Monday, March 31, 1958

From Fay Bennett, Executive Secretary
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19 Street
New York 3, New York

Algonquin 4-4955 and
Rogers 9-0145

Asserting that the government's farm program is inconsistent and works against itself, Miss Fay Bennett, executive secretary of the National Sharecroppers Fund, stated today that the "program of subsidizing bigness throws more and more small farmers off their land into city slums or into the migrant stream."

This charge highlighted the Fund's annual report on "The Condition of Farm Workers in 1957," made public today. (Full text attached.) The National Sharecroppers Fund is an organization which provides financial grants and public support for programs to raise the living standards of sharecroppers, tenant farmers and other under-paid farm workers. Its chairman is Dr. Frank P. Graham.

The report further asserts that "a freeze or flood serves to underscore the fact that most farm worker families are so low on the economic scale that few have reserves to meet emergencies."

Quoting from the Miami Daily News on the early-winter floods and cold wave, the report says: "Whole families are forced to live in the open. Many are making homes in cardboard and any other kind of makeshift shacks in the woods."

The report goes on to describe prevailing living conditions of migratory workers and asserts that "even in northern states it (housing) sometimes consists of abandoned barns, chicken coops and delapidated shacks. Men, women and children are often herded into one room."

In a section entitled "Organized Labor and the Nation's Farm Workers," the report says that in its efforts to organize the big western corporate farms, the National Agricultural Workers Union (AFL-CIO) "uncovered many areas where Mexican nationals were being used in defiance of the law while domestic workers were unemployed."

The Fund's program calls for including agricultural workers in minimum wage and unemployment insurance legislation, supports their organization into a bonafide union of farm workers, and urges a tripartite investigation of the contract labor program for importing foreign nationals.

Tmk

THE CONDITION OF FARM WORKERS IN 1957

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND, INC.
By Fay Bennett, Executive Secretary

The year 1957 ended with great suffering for thousands of migrant and sharecropper families in different parts of the United States. Crop freezes in Florida brought reports like this:

> "...Whole families are forced to live in the open...Many are making homes in cardboard and any other kind of makeshift shacks in the woods..."
> --Miami Daily News (February 22, 1958)

Floods followed by a cold wave brought this to Tennessee:

> "...Literally thousands of farm families in the 'Mississippi bottoms' area actually are hungry and facing starvation unless help comes quickly..." --Atlanta Journal-Constitution (January 12, 1958)

No weather problems but just the ordinary situation for migrants in California is told here:

> "...Longest slum in the world...village conditions in Pakistan no worse than some of the California camps...migratory families living under conditions similar to refugees in Seoul (Korea)..."
> --San Jose Mercury (January 23, 1958)

A freeze or flood serves to underscore the fact that most farm worker families are so low on the economic scale that few have reserves to meet emergencies.

THE AMERICAN FARM

The estimated farm population in April, 1957, was 20,396,000 persons, a drop of over 1 million in a year and a decrease of 4,662,000 since 1950. A clearer picture can be obtained from a division of farms according to the dollar value of their output.

Of the almost 5 million farms in the U. S. according to the 1954 census, 3% -- 134,000 -- produce 31.3% of the output and utilize 22.4% of the farm acreage. It is estimated that these 134,000 farms employ more than 20% of the approximately 2 million domestic farm workers and the great bulk of the 466,000 imported contract workers. These are the farms whose output adds up to the surpluses the federal subsidy program is supposed to curtail. The surplus is not increased significantly by the 1 million small farmers -- more than 1/3 of all commercial farms -- whose gross income is less than $2,500. Yet government programs, working against themselves, continue to favor the 134,000.

FAMILY FARMS FACE CRISIS

As thoughtful people become increasingly concerned with the equation of bigness in industrial life with the growth toward conformity, attention may well be focused upon the American family farmer who through the decades has represented freedom. Owning his own land and self-employed, the farmer has been free to speak as he believed. But, in order to make use of mechanization and improved farming methods, a successful farm must have sufficient acreage and capital. The availability of credit at reasonable interest rates and other government policies play a vital role in determining whether the family farmer will stay in business or be displaced by the giant corporation farms. Here is how the pattern of government policies emerges:

> Total federal farm expenditures for all farm programs including subsidy payments were about 5 billion dollars last year. About 2 billion dollars were spent directly for stabilizing farm prices. Over 500 million dollars went in direct cash payments under the soil bank program, paid largely to corporation farms. Over 1/4 million dollars ($278,187.38) was paid to just one farmer under the latter program.
>
> These sums contrast sharply with the $342.5 million spent by the Farmers Home Administration in its loan program for the year on behalf of small

farmers who have no other source of credit. Making loans to approximately 118,000 farmers, the average loan to each was less than $2,000.

Other government policies favoring the big farm include the farm labor import program which brings nearly 1/2 million under-paid foreign workers into the country and no minimum wage and maximum hour legislation for American farm workers. The so-called efficiency of the corporate farms would seem to stem in large part from the subsidies they receive directly in government cash payments and indirectly in the exploitation of farm labor. This program of subsidizing bigness throws more and more small farmers off their land into the city slums or into the migrant stream. Is this good for America?

THE MIGRANT WORKER

Here is a sample of his life as one of the 1/2 million to 1 million* migrant farm workers in this country:

> Men, women and children loaded onto trucks in early evening. First stop made at 11 P.M. for a meal. Told by diner's proprietor to move on. Next stop at 1 A.M. for gas. Migrants not allowed to use toilets. An hour later stop made in a woods for "bathroom" purposes. Continued riding all night. Stopped at 6 A.M. for purchase of cold cuts, bread and soda pop at country store. At noon stopped for drinking water at a spring. State troopers followed trucks rest of day and no stops permitted. At 8 P.M. stop made at a country store to purchase more cold cuts, bread and soda pop. State troopers prevented migrants from leaving truck. Stopped at 3 A.M. for 1-1/2 hours for sleep. At 11 A.M. of second day, migrants arrived at the camp where they hoped to work. (Adapted from a Florida State Board of Health report.)

What does the migrant find at "camp?" Sun-up to sun-down picking if the weather is good. Days of being cooped up in crowded shacks if rain sets in.

In most cases, housing for migrants is wretched. Even in Northern states it sometimes consists of abandoned barns, chicken coops and delapidated shacks. Men, women and children are often herded into one room. Medical attention for migrants is sporadic at best. Cases of infant diarrhea as well as disabling illness of adults have many times gone untreated. Schooling in the past usually has consisted of a few years in elementary school, and this in inferior segregated southern schools which until recently only held "short sessions" so children could work in the fields. Education now must be of prime concern if we are to seek a better life for the children than their parents have.

MIGRANT AID

On the national level the President's Committee on Migratory Labor acts for government. With the barest budget ($56,000 annually), it works with states and federal departments concerned with migrants. It has produced some good recommendations in the fields of housing and transportation and is now working on recommendations for insurance coverage and registration of crewleaders.

The Interstate Commerce Commission adopted regulations on June 17th governing the transportation of migrants for interstate travel. The regulations became effective August 1st, with the provision that the requirements as to seats and seating space in trucks would be observed on and after November 1st. During this interval, several serious accidents occurred involving migrants riding in trucks, including the overturning and burning of a flat-bed truck in North Carolina in June killing 17 men, women and children and injuring 26 more. Even now the new federal law covers only those migrants traveling more than 75 miles, and crossing state boundaries. Only a few states have laws covering migrant transportation within a state.

A non-governmental agency which performs admirable service in this field on a low budget is NATIONAL COUNCIL ON AGRICULTURAL LIFE AND LABOR, a clearing house with which the Fund and 35 other citizen organizations work for improve-

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*No one knows the exact number of migrant workers. The government takes census figures of migrant birds but not of migrant workers.

ments for farm workers and the small family farmer. NSF contributes to its support. Its excellent informative Bulletin is sent regularly to affiliated groups and individual subscribers.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND NATION'S FARM WORKERS

With a special grant from the Industrial Union Department of AFL-CIO, the National Agricultural Workers Union increased its efforts to organize workers on the large western farms. Under the dynamic leadership of Ernesto Galarza, it uncovered many areas where Mexican nationals were used in defiance of the law while domestic workers were unemployed. It documented repeated charges of hunger and homelessness, citing whole families sleeping on river banks and under bridges. Galarza's evidence was presented to the California governor with the result that more jobs were opened up to the local workers and the Farm Placement Service curtailed use of Mexican nationals in certain areas.

Another accomplishment of the union's persistence was opening of the records of the State Department of Employment to public inspection to determine how many foreign nationals were being employed in a given area. This is an important step in breaking down the screen of secrecy behind which the foreign labor program has operated in some states.

The National Agricultural Workers Union (formerly Southern Tenant Farmers Union) continued its work with the group of small farmers in Louisiana who had formed a cooperative association to market their strawberry and vegetable crops. With its devoted president, H. L. Mitchell (the son of an Arkansas tenant farmer) often on the local scene, nearly 1,000 new members joined the union in the state. Union contracts were negotiated with employers of 600 sugar cane workers in Louisiana providing wage increases of 12¢ to 17¢ an hour and other benefits. Union efforts are slowly improving wages and conditions which even now are barely adequate for subsistence although the large growers in Louisiana receive some of the largest subsidy benefits handed out by government.

At a luncheon honoring Dr. Frank P. Graham, held in Atlantic City during the AFL-CIO convention, many labor leaders praised Dr. Graham for his long service to the nation's underprivileged, lauded his leadership of National Sharecroppers Fund, and called for a real effort on the part of organized labor to raise the living standards of farm workers. A. Philip Randolph used the occasion to announce that AFL-CIO President George Meany had authorized a survey preliminary to the development of an organizing campaign among the nation's 2 million unorganized farm workers. Later, it was reported that this survey is to be made through the facilities of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department of which Walter P. Reuther is president. At this writing, the AFL-CIO survey has not yet been launched but NSF is hopeful that 1958 will see the opening of a full-scale farm workers organization campaign backed by the labor movement.

CONTRACT LABOR

The program for importing nationals from other countries under temporary contract to work on American farms has accelerated. The Immigration Service provides the following figures for the fiscal year ending June 30 1957:

Total imported contract laborers	466,713
Contract laborers imported from Mexico*	450,422
" " " " Canada	7,015
" " " " British West Indies	8,244
" " " " Japan	1,000
" " " " French West Indies	32

In addition to these, the Department of Labor lists 3,912 temporary farm workers coming to this country during 1957 from the Bahamas. From Puerto Rico, 13,214 seasonal farm workers came under contract and an estimated 10,000 additional Puerto Rican migrants came on their own. (Since Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens, they are free to move back and forth between the islands and the mainland.)

*The Immigration Service reports an additional 44,451 Mexican workers illegally in the U.S. who were apprehended during the year.

Peak number of all Americans engaged in agriculture in 1957 were 10,077,000 according to the Department of Agriculture. About 2 million are farm laborers. Despite the fact that chronic unemployment* exists for American farm workers a good part of the year, caused by intense specialization and factory farming, 25% more than the available supply of American farm labor is imported.

MOUNTING CONCERN EXPRESSED FOR CONTRACT LABOR ABUSES

Following the publication of "Strangers in Our Fields," based on an extensive field study by Ernesto Galarza documenting the shocking disregard of the rights of the Mexican nationals, the Department of Labor issued new housing regulations. When enforcement officers attempted to put the regulations into practice, the growers fought against this attempt to enforce the law. A result of the growers' campaign has been a smaller appropriation in the coming year's federal budget for enforcing compliance of the Mexican workers' agreement.

The widespread violations of the Mexican nationals' contracts, and the exploitation of American farm workers who work without benefit of contract or protective legislation, is in strong contrast to the benefits accorded Puerto Rican and British West Indian seasonal workers in this country. To the credit of their representatives, offices are maintained in this country and careful supervision is given to the work contracts which include guaranteed hours of work, minimum or prevailing wages (whichever are higher), and group insurance providing hospitalization, surgical benefits, out-patient benefits, doctors' calls, weekly income for workers unable to work because of accident or illness, and death benefits. Decent housing, transportation, and meals are also carefully stipulated and enforced. No such contract benefits accrue to American migrants.

DEEP SOUTH DEVELOPMENTS

Sharecropping, segregation, one-party politics -- this is the triumvirate which has controlled life in the South since the Civil War, keeping it nearly static. All three are slowly but surely on the way out. Industrialization is quickening the pace of the South's revolution. It is bringing opportunity to many who are no longer needed on the land. But the uneducated Negro sharecropper or tenant farmer is not yet welcome to the developing industry of the South. Where does he go? If he has a relative in a northern city, he may go there (if he can afford the fare) and join the already over-packed city slums. Or he joins the steadily increasing migrant stream.

NSF has long maintained that civil and political rights for the southern Negro go hand in hand with his struggle for economic advancement. In the states where Negroes (and poor whites) have the least education and the lowest standards of living, there is also the lowest percentage of voters. The figures on voter-turnout in the 1956 presidential election show Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi at the very bottom of the 48 states with the following percentages of voters per 100 persons of voting age, in respective order: 30.4%, 28.5%, 24.6%, 22.1%. This compares with a median percentage for all the states of 67%.

By far the largest number of farm families with cash incomes of <u>less</u> than $1,000 are in the South. These southern states need government help most in services to farmers such as adequate credit and employment, vocational, health and educational programs. A small step in this direction is being taken by the Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Program which has now completed its second year. Working in selected pilot counties, the program attempts to enlist the aid of various government agencies as well as business men, church groups, farm people and others. Admittedly a "bootstrap" operation, the program suffers from inadequate staff and financing and does not seem to rank high in the administration's plans for concentrated effort.

Economic pressures against the independent Negro farmer, sharecropper and tenant farmer continued to come to the attention of NSF. The Fund continued its interest in finding help for some and granted several loans from its own funds. However, NSF believes that the attainment of economic, social, and political

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*5½ million unemployed in industry at present writing makes the problem of importing temporary cheap labor increasingly serious.

rights is a primary responsibility of federal and local government. NSF attempts to bring the facts and the need for responsible action before the people and government through its literature, reports, conferences, and public statements.

LEGISLATION

No new legislation affecting farm workers was passed by the U.S. Congress during the year, although hearings were held on a bill to extend coverage of the minimum wage law to additional groups of workers including some agricultural workers. NSF supported this legislation. Testifying on behalf of the Fund before the House Subcommittee on Labor Standards, Dr. Lewis W. Jones of Tuskegee Institute presented facts and figures showing graphically the extent of sub-standard wages and living conditions of farm workers in the southern states. Pointing out that these farm workers are also seasonal, Dr. Jones said, "Under-employment of hired workers makes the small wages paid them while employed more distressing." A similar bill is expected to be introduced in 1958.

NSF SPONSORS NATIONAL CONFERENCE

In order to focus nation-wide attention on these serious problems, an all-day conference was held in New York on November 13th, bringing together representatives from government, labor, farm and civic groups. Sponsored by NSF and many distinguished Americans, the conference met in three round tables, heard experts, and adopted a series of recommendations for improving conditions for migrant and other farm labor, for investigating the government program for importing foreign farm labor and for help to the low-income family farmer.

A major conference recommendation called upon Secretary of Labor Mitchell to appoint a tripartite committee, consisting of representatives of the public, employers and labor to investigate the contract labor program, its abuses, its effect upon American farm workers' opportunities and standards, and its influence upon the competitive position of family farms.

Another major conference recommendation was that organized labor take responsibility for organizing farm workers into effective unions, recognizing that the present National Agricultural Workers Union lacks adequate funds and personnel to do this job. (With farm workers themselves having incomes too low to support an organizing campaign, the Agricultural Workers Union has received some financial support from other sympathetic unions and from NSF.)

Conference recommendations also called for federal and state legislation guaranteeing for farm workers minimum wages, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, sickness and disability benefits, old age assistance, licensing and bonding of crew leaders, uniform standards for housing for migrant workers, enforcement of sanitary and health provisions for migrant camps, regulation of transportation for migrants and educational programs for their children. The conference called for a reversal of the present trend forcing thousands of farm families out of agriculture. Specific programs to help low income farmers were urged.

The conference approved a resolution urging the Board of Directors of NSF to "take the initiative in forming a nation-wide advisory board of distinguished Americans to bring the recommendations and concerns of this conference before the organized labor movement and the Congress of the United States." (Printed conference proceedings and literature list are available from NSF office.)

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In existence for 20 years, the Fund finds growing opportunities for bringing these issues before the American public whose awareness and interest must be aroused before corrective measures will come.

Benson, Ezra

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

December 18, 1958

Dear Ed:

As another Christmas approaches, I am mindful again of the pleasant association I have had over the years with the fine men and women who report and interpret the news.

In news conferences, interviews, broadcasts and telecasts, our relationship has been that of friend to friend. For that I am grateful, and I wanted to tell you so at this Season when we are more prone to give thought to the blessings and understanding brought by Him whose birth we commemorate.

My family joins me in sending every good wish of the Season to you and yours.

Thank you and God bless you.

Sincerely yours,

Ezra Taft Benson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Board of Directors
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Benson, Sec'y

January 9, 1958

Dear Ezra:

Please forgive the delay in answering your very kind letter of December 18th. After my return from the NATO Conference in Paris, I was immediately involved in a number of special shows, and I am only now catching up with my correspondence.

Many thanks for your good wishes which are heartily reciprocated.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Ezra Benson,
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

mcc

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

December 18, 1957

Dear Ed:

This is a season when most of us reflect on our blessings and look forward to the fresh months ahead.

One of our greatest and most hard-won possessions is our freedom as individuals to discuss the issues of the day. We in the Department feel we are particularly fortunate to be associated with representatives of the daily press, magazines, radio and television who so ably uphold this freedom of information and discussion. Thank you for your good work. We do appreciate your friendship.

May you and your family at this Christmas time and throughout the New Year enjoy the spirit of Him whose birth we celebrate.

Sincerely yours,

Ezra Taft Benson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Board of Directors
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Ignore

Benson, Harvey

December 30, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
Manhattan 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Am attempting to effect sale, at this time, of proposed television series Global Guests, as such sale may be effected for March 15, 1958. With success will hope to have the privilege of discussing with you, and associates, specific arrangements which might allow for inclusion of this series as part of your broadcasting schedule, with related arrangements essential to such accomplishment through agency and network.

Very truly yours,

Harvey Benson

Harvey Benson
2018 72nd Avenue
Philadelphia 38, Penna.
LIvingston 9-7452.

Ignore

A.T.P.C.

February 20, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
Manhattan 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Since last note to you re proposal for a network television series, have had the privilege of speaking with Charles Seabrook concerning possible sponsorship interest. Will hope to speak to the gentleman again, and with others who might share or participate in sponsoring series. As present circumstances may somewhat delay these efforts, this note.

Should effort prove successful in near future will hopeto enjoy theprivilege of discussing this with you, and associates, on a more specific basis.

Sincerely yours,

Harvey Benson.

Harvey Benson
2018 72nd Avenue
Philadelphia 38, Penna.
LIvingston 9-7452

Bentley, Ge

February 26, 1959

Dear Mr. Bentley:

I have your recent letter requesting transcripts on Mikoyan. One of my 7:45 scripts is enclosed, which I hope will help you.

You might write to FACE THE NATION program, CBS Washington, D. C., since, I believe he appeared on that show. Also, Mr. Howard K. Smith is at CBS News in Washington, D. C., 40th and Brandywine Streets, N. W.

Also, your dollar is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Mr. Geoffrey K. Bentley
403 B Graduate House
M.I.T.
Cambridge, Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE
OF TECHNOLOGY

403 B Graduate House
M.I.T.
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I am to undertake a case study of the Russian economic expert, Anastas Mikoyan. My research paper will include such aspects as Mikoyan's revolutionary activities, his subsequent rise to power, his economic policies, and his recent visit to America.

C.B.S. has broadcast various news stories on Mikoyan and I believe Howard K. Smith did a Sunday afternoon television program on Mikoyan's visit to America. I would certainly be indebted if C.B.S. would provide me with any of the broadcast transcripts. Also if C.B.S. could recommend any other possible sources, I would certainly appreciate it.

Thank you very much and enclosed is one dollar to cover mailing costs.

Yours sincerely,

Geoffrey K. Bentley

Geoffrey K. Bentley

EDGAR BERGEN

1

Dear Ed:

My sincere thanks to you for taking time out of your heavy schedule to attend the RTES Luncheon.

By being there you gave the occasion special importance and made it a very happy experience for me.

Sincerely

Edgar

Berger, Oscar

OSCAR
BERGER

Special Delivery

BERKELEY HOUSE, 120 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • TELEPHONE: COlumbus 5-0326

March 7th
1 9 5 8

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22,N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was nice to see you again at the Churchill Exhibition last night.

As I mentioned to you,I would like to make a new drawing of you for publication,I ask you to phone me when would it be convenient for you.to sit for the drawing?It would take approx. thirty minutes or so.

Trusting to hear from you soon,

with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Oscar Berger

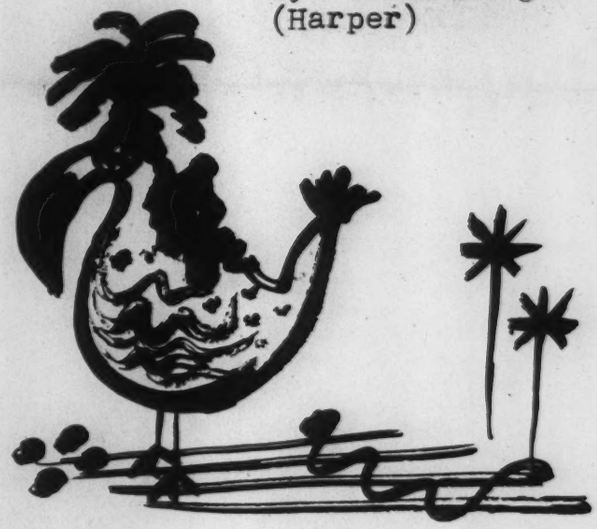
Encl.

OSCAR BERGER

There's hardly a face of global renown which has escaped the facile pencil of Oscar Berger, called "the greatest living caricaturist of world celebrities." Among the noted personages who have sat for Mr. Berger are Emperor Haile Selassie, Queen Wilhelmina, Winston Churchill, the Pope, Mr. Molotov, Mr. Bevin, Mr. Attlee, Bernard Shaw, Eleanor Roosevelt, Albert Einstein, and Toscanini, as well as the last four Presidents of the United States.

Mr. Berger has brought his keen eye and masterful pencil to momentous meetings of the League of Nations, Congress, and the House of Commons, and to United Nations Conferences in San Francisco, London, New York and Paris. His work has appeared in the New York *Times*, *Life*, *Look*, the New York *Herald Tribune*, *This Week*, the *Saturday Review of Literature*, *Harper's Magazine*, the London *Daily Telegraph*, the London *Illustrated*, *Le Figaro*, and other publications. His sketches have been syndicated, televised, featured in newsreels, and shown in museums throughout the world.

Publisher's blurb
from the Book-jacket
of "MY VICTIMS"
by Oscar Berger
(Harper)



Bergman, R.

April 28, 1959

Dear Mr. Bergman:

I understand that you are the one who so kindly undertook to translate from German a document I required rather urgently a couple of weeks ago.

It was an excellent job, performed with great speed and want you to know how very much I appreciate your kindness.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Rudolph Bergman
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Press Information
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

mc

Berkman, Ed

EDWARD O. BERKMAN
8823 Cynthia St.
West Hollywood 46, Cal.
March 18, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS, 485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Some words from Emerson which, if familiar, can bear repeating; and if not, can only reinforce resolve:

"Society everywhere is in conspiracy against the manhood of every one of its members. Society is a joint-stock company, in which the members agree, for the better securing of his bread to each shareholder, to surrender the liberty and culture of the eater. The virtue in most request is conformity.

"Whoso would be a man, must be a non-conformist. He who would gather immortal palms must not be hindered by the name of goodness, but must explore if it be goodness. Nothing is at last sacred but the integrity of your own mind."

Sincerely,

Ted Berkman

Berkman, Ted
type.

December 15, 1958

Mr. Ted Berkman
Paramount Pictures Corporation
5451 Marathon Street
Hollywood 38, California

Dear Ted:

Thanks for the kind words. We aren't sure of what we are trying to do with SMALL WORLD but at least we are having fun with it. Unhappily, I have no plans to come to the coast, but I am eager to talk with you about the possibility of resurrecting some of the conversation of the ancients. When are you coming east?

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION
WEST COAST STUDIOS
5451 MARATHON STREET HOLLYWOOD 38, CALIF.
TELEPHONE HOLLYWOOD 9-2411
CABLE ADDRESS "FAMFILM"

December 4, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed,

Thought you might get a chuckle out of the enclosed; I did.

Incidentally, Humphrey devoted his column space for several days to running the text of your admirable speech to and about The Industry -- which otherwise got curt handling in the L.A. press. The snarls from the direction of Henry Lucifer were, in their own special way, further confirmation of your bull's-eye. Did anyone denounce you as a "televisionary"?

"Small World" is a delight. Pity that Mark Twain, who has some trenchant and previously unpublished observations in the December Harper's, isn't available to join the jousting. Or could he be? Mayhap we could have a word or two on that, if I ever really desert these pallid vineyards -- or do you perchance have a West Coast visit coming up?

Sincerely,

Ted Berkman

EOB:w
Encl:1

Hal Humphrey

MIRROR NEWS TV-RADIO EDITOR

THAT OLD LIVER BILE JUST KEEPS ROLLIN' ALONG

The commercials I see and hear on my TV set apparently are not the same ones the rest of you receive. People (or perhaps I should say personnel) working in the advertising vineyards insist that TV commercials are improving steadily. They also have surveys showing that viewers like the commercials now more than ever before.

As soon as I brief you on some of the commercials I've been watching I'm going to turn in my set for the model carrying these new and improved TV commercials.

For example, I've had it when it comes to those sponsor messages that are steeped in stark realism. I'm sensitive, I guess, but I don't like to be told in stentorian tones that there now is a nasal spray which "melts the mucus" (especially if I happen to be eating at the time).

"Liver bile" is something all of us have to live with, but is it necessary to graphically compare our innards to the plumbing under a kitchen sink and our "liver bile" to a can of Drano?

Then there is that nice middle-aged couple who are quarreling because he doesn't want to go to some friends' house for dinner. He suffers with "loose, wobbly dentures" —that's why. His wife doesn't mind eating out because she has availed herself of "Snug" and could bite ten-penny nails if her hostess was gauche enough to serve such fare.

The supreme test for "Snug," according to the announcer, is eating corn off the cob. Again, perhaps I am supersensitive but this pronouncement has a repulsive effect on my psyche.

Has Sanders Lost His Courage?

Nor do I become ecstatic with joy when a comely miss strokes her cheek with a roll of bathroom tissue ("so soft") and then demonstrates how evenly each sheet tears away from the others.

These head-to-toe (there are corn pads, too) physiological lectures have a depressing effect on the entertainment value of my TV set. I get to wondering if Perry Como sings that way because his nasal passages are loaded with mucus or if those are Dinah Shore's own teeth she is flashing at me.

BAD NOSE?

The commercials boys are rapidly stripping the glamour from everything I see on TV. I get depressed when I see Bing Crosby extolling the gas appliances in his kitchen. Crosby in a kitchen would be like Zsa Zsa Gabor working in a hand laundry.

Just the other night I watched the suave George Sanders eying a beautiful doll in a flower shop. As he walked out the door an unctuous announcer whinnied, "You can always tell a Halo girl."

Now why didn't the sponsor have the courage to play out the tableau to its logical ending? Anyone knows that Sanders is the type who would have had this doll's phone number before he strolled on his debonair way. Or did he peg her as a dame with wobbly dentures?

Berkman, Ed
F

May 25, 1959

Mr. Edward O. Berkman
8823 Cynthia Street
West Hollywood 46, California

Dear Ted:

It is good to hear you are coming east. How would 4 p.m. on June 10 suit you?

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD O. BERKMAN
8823 Cynthia St.
West Hollywood 46, Cal.
May 15, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS, 485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Yes

Dear Ed,

The long-deferred trip East is materializing in a couple of weeks. I'm due in town around June 1 to spend the summer thereabouts preparing a screenplay. Subject matter--of all things--the life and milieu of the call girl!

Will you be available for a talk (re ancients, call girls, ancient call girls or what have you?) some time during the second week in June, i.e. the week beginning Monday June 8 ?If an earlier date would suit you better, I am reasonably sure to be in town by the 5th, and probably could make it Wednesday June 3.

Please let me know what date would be most convenient for you.

Sincerely,

Ted Berkman

Berman, Lil

November 8, 1958

Dear Jake:

Thanks for your note. I am sorry to say that I don't know of a job which you would find suitable and satisfying. However, if anything shows up I will be sure to let you know.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Lillian J. Berman
60 East 9th Street
New York 3, New York

mac

Lillian J. Berman

60 East 9th St.
New York 3
Nov. 1, 1958

Dear Ed -

If you should hear of someone who needs my kind of gal, in a secretarial capacity, would you let me know? I am now "at liberty".

I've moved since I was last in touch with you, and my phone number is Gramercy 3-2123.

I like your Small World show very much indeed.

And it would be nice to see you.

As always,

Jake

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Miss Cecchini

Berman, Sam

Tues.
March 4th

Sam Berman will be here at 2:45 to pick you up and then he'll take you to his studio (48 W 25 St) to show you some globes.

Berman, Sam

GEO-PHYSICAL MAPS INC.

48 WEST 25TH STREET
NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK
ALGONQUIN 5-2391

Jan. 7, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

See the globe in I.B.M.'s Madison Ave. window next time you pass.

This is the spot you picked for us, and for it we are, as ever, grateful.

Sincerely,

Sam

Sam Berman

SB:mc

Berman, Sam

October 22, 1958

Dear Sam:

I think you are right, and I think the guy you should talk with is Mr. Newt Stammer at the D'Arcy Advertising Co. Why don't you call him up and tell him I suggested you should see him.

As ever yours,

Mr. Sam Berman
Geo-Physical Maps Inc.
48 West 25th Street
New York 10, New York

SW

GEO-PHYSICAL MAPS INC.

48 WEST 25TH STREET
NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK
ALGONQUIN 5-2391

October 20, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

"Small World" is a wonderful show - and including the opening format.

I think however, the star-spangled ball in the Olin Mathieson commercial would be better replaced with a world globe, naturally. If there were interest there in owning a globe, we would let them film one in our shop here while we were making theirs. Would you introduce me to the boss man at Olin M?

Sincerely,

Sam

Sam Berman

SB:mc

GEO-PHYSICAL MAPS INC.

521 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
OXFORD 7-6222

Dear Ed:

I'm losing all popularity with my friends, when they ask me to talk about you and I have to say I haven't seen you.

Oh, my.

j

Berman

GEO-PHYSICAL MAPS INC.

521 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
OXFORD 7-6222

March 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

Dear Ed:

I have discovered a sympathetic ear in one of the Ford Foundation's wholly-owned subsidiaries called Resources for the Future. Their head, Dr. Edward Ackerman, a former geography teacher at the University of Chicago, says he would like to meet with me and advise, "although their funds are mostly committed". I am gathering all the materials he will want on the Georama and will see him within the next couple of weeks, and report to you then on his reaction. He will steer me to the proper people here, and if you should know any of them I would appreciate a hand at that point.

I am glad Casey likes his globe. If he and a group from his school would like to see the large globe being painted at the shop, I will be glad to take them.

Sincerely,

Sam

Sam Berman

SB/j

Berman

March 19, 1958

Dear Sam:

Both globes have arrived and I await the bill.

The headmaster of Casey's school was enthusiastic, and of course, Casey is proud to have one of his own.

I confess I can't find out exactly the right person to call at the Ford Foundation. If any of your geographer friends can put me onto the right department in that mysterious shop, I will certainly kick a door down.

As ever yours,

Mr. Sam Berman
Geo-Physical Maps, Inc.
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

fc

GEO-PHYSICAL MAPS INC.

521 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
OXFORD 7-6222

March 6, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

Dear Ed:

Your globe and the globe for Casey's school are en route. The literature enclosed and the colored cards will suggest how you can paint yours, in your spare time, and if your spare time doesn't permit, the roll of tape enclosed is for your secretary to mark your travel routes for you.

Also enclosed is a paper to be added to the presentation I left with you, a suggestion from a history professor for the type of study from the historical viewpoint that the foundation would look into, if they interest themselves in the study.

I'm grateful, as ever, for your interest, and would suggest that if you find the approach to the Ford Foundation in any way awkward, I would attempt to see them myself, perhaps with one of the geographers, if by a phone call from you arrangements could be made to see the proper parties.

Cordially,

Sam

Sam Berman

SB/j

This is a suggested framework for a study project from a University history professor. This same kind of study ought to be considered from other disciplines at the college level - i.e., Geology, Anthropology, Government, etc.

TENTATIVE DRAFT OF PROPOSED STUDY PROJECT ON
CURRICULAR PROVISIONS, METHODS, AND DEVICES FOR RELATING GEOGRAPHICAL DATE TO HISTORY AT COLLEGE LEVEL

1. What curricular provision, methods and devices for the above are currently in use in the leading colleges in the U. S. A. (comparison may be made with other countries)

   a. On curricular provision - does syllabus or manual specifically call for or require geographical data? If so in what areas of the course offerings? Are students required to make maps for home-work? Are they tested for such data on examinations? (For such a survey syllabi should be gotten and studied and questionnaires designed and circulated thereon)

   b. What methods are currently used? (From study of syllabi and questionnaires as above)

   c. What devices (i.e. wall maps, smooth globes, relief globes, or other audio-visual aids?)
   (From syllabi and questionnaire as above)

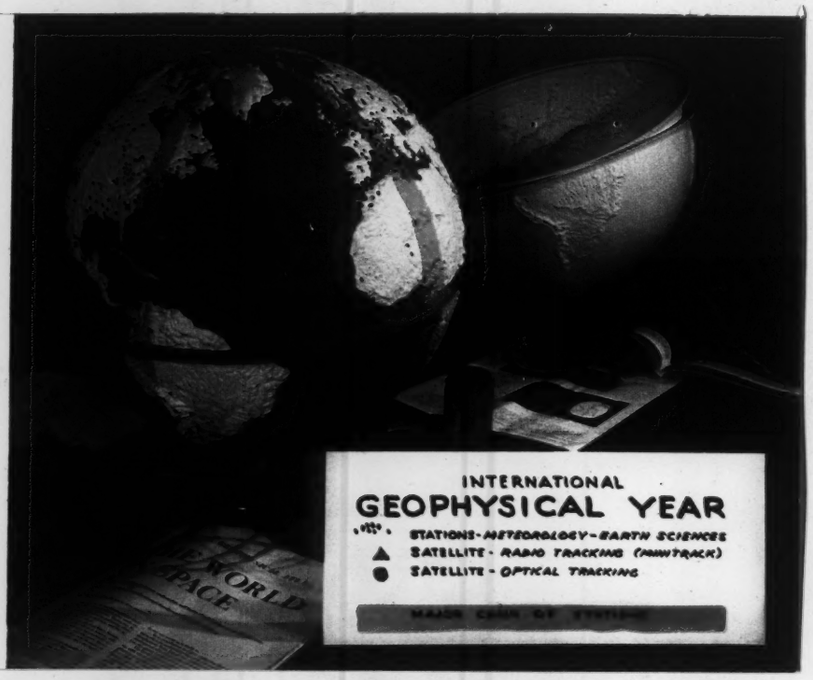
2. What curricular provision, methods and devices should be made?

   a. Where should the syllabi or manuals provide for geographical data on an optimal basis?

   b. What new methods now available should be used.
   This calls for a survey of available techniques now recommended at the best teachers college training centers. What experiments can be applied to classes to test the utility of certain "best" methods?

   c. What devices should be used. Experiment with results derived from using alternative devices in different classes. For example, what results are had with the use of relief globes as compared with smooth globes. (It is possible that this kind of experiment may be better suited to elementary classes where pupils are being exposed to a "round world" concept for the first time.)

Another example of how the new Geo-Physical relief work globe makes learning easier! livelier! interesting!



For every curriculum, with every text and study plan, in SOCIAL STUDIES, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, SCIENCE, CURRENT EVENTS, the **Geo-Physical Relief Work Globe** is a simple-to-use, easy-to-work-with, classroom tool that makes the school period livelier.

Makes difficult geographical and global concepts easier to understand and retain.

From kindergarten through college, pupils enjoy and profit from SEEING, HANDLING, WORKING ON — THE WORLD AS IT REALLY IS!

MAKES EVERY MAP-GLOBE EXERCISE MORE INTERESTING
Use the relief work globe regularly with ordinary maps for easier, quicker, more accurate learning.

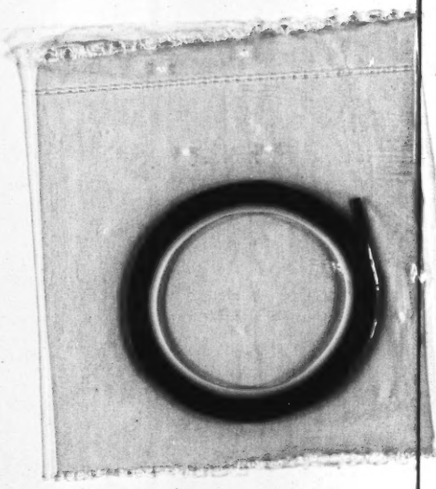
INDIVIDUALIZES ACTIVITY-LEARNING
Each child can progress at his own pace, with or without direct supervision.

IDEAL FOR COMMITTEE PROJECTS
The globe on this card was painted in a 7th grade Social Studies class by four pupils – the subject, Rainfall in Relation to Man. Their source material was an Atlas world rainfall map. In the ensuing discussion and demonstration they were able to see and understand clearly the obvious relationship of terrain to both rainfall and man.

PAINT IT! WASH OFF! PAINT AGAIN!
PAINT IT! SPRAY IT! PRESERVE IT!

GEO-PHYSICAL MAPS, INC. ***School Division***
101 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

School price $14 F.O.B., N. Y.



THE GEO-PHYSICAL RELIEF WORK GLOBE is the most effective tool to make the study of the INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR come alive in your classroom whether you are planning to devote minutes or hours to the subject.

FOR EVERY CURRICULUM

WITH ANY TEXT BOOK OR STUDY PLAN

IN SCIENCE, GEOGRAPHY, SOCIAL STUDIES OR CURRENT EVENTS

They will understand and learn more easily by SEEING, HANDLING AND WORKING ON THE WORLD AS IT REALLY IS!

USE THE RELIEF WORK GLOBE

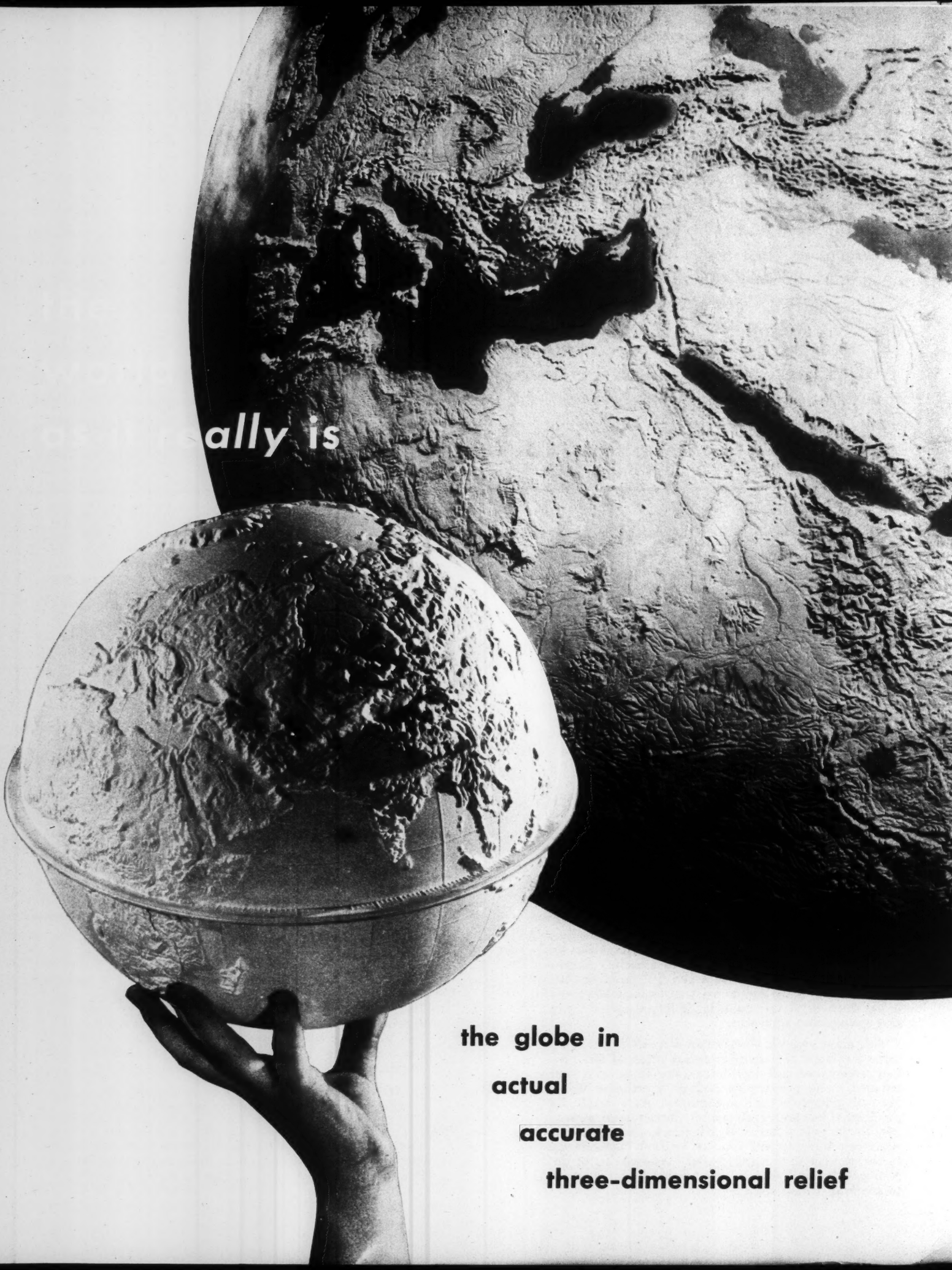
TO FOLLOW IMPORTANT IGY ACTIVITIES
Pupils of all ages . . . elementary through college . . . learn better by the activity of painting their subject on the globe, then washing it off and painting another project.

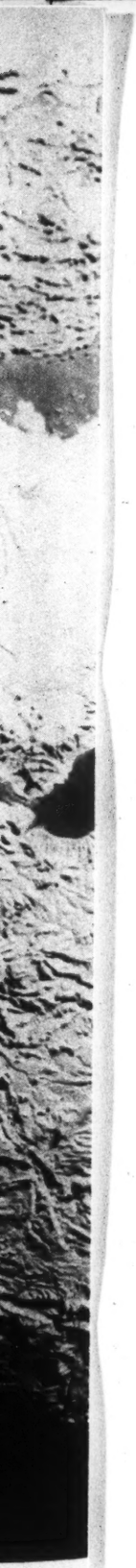
FOR INDIVIDUALIZED CLASSROOM ACTIVITY
Using newspaper, magazine and T.V. programs, pupils can work on the globe at their own pace, with or without direct supervision. The globe on this card was painted by an 8th grade student in a Current Events class, from a newspaper map. He used it as a basis for a report to the class, and it was sprayed and preserved as a permanent reference globe for future discussions of IGY activity.

FOR GROUP OR COMMITTEE PROJECTS
There will be a steady flow of information about different phases of the IGY program. Class committees can be set up to study the various IGY activities. Basic data can be gathered by the committee, painted on the globe for the class report . . . new IGY activities added as they become available.

School price $14 F.O.B., N. Y.

GEO-PHYSICAL MAPS, INC. ***School Division***
101 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.


ally is
the globe in
actual
accurate
three-dimensional relief



The 12-inch Geo-Physical Relief Globe brings for the first time into the classroom a work globe that presents the world as it really is . . . in the form in which the child most readily grasps it.

The world *is* round and it *has* relief. Yet, to grasp the round, contoured earth we give the child distorted flat maps, supplemented at best with smooth globes. From these flat, smooth representations of the earth, the child has been expected to make the difficult mental leap, to grasp what the earth's surface is really like. Then the child is asked to take even more difficult steps, to understand the relation of topography to weather and climate, and ultimately to historical, economic and social developments. With the new relief globe, we help the child not only to supply roundness to his world and to correct the distortions of projections, but also to grasp easily the earth's relief and its significance.

Only a *relief globe* brings into the classroom a teaching tool that makes psychological sense, because it starts with the child's own experience of the earth's surface, its mountains and valleys, its rivers and plains. Furthermore, since this globe makes no unrealistic demands on the child's perceptual abilities, it serves as a valid link between the child's immediate experience and the far horizons of geography.

The Giant Relief Globe

The largest, most detailed and accurate reproduction of the earth's surface, this six-foot relief globe is equally effective as an educational tool and a dramatic exhibition piece. The scope of its appeal is suggested by the fact that globes have already been acquired by leading industrial organizations and educational institutions, by one of the television networks, and by a leading picture magazine. Textbook publishers and TV programs are also using the globe for its exciting impact. Wherever it has been displayed publicly, it has attracted large and enthusiastic audiences.

This giant globe is the product of years of research, using the latest cartographic source material and geologic, vegetation and land-form data. Those who contributed to its preparation include a veritable Who's Who of geography and cartography. As a result, its preciseness has been acclaimed by the foremost authorities in the field. Charles B. Hitchcock, director of the American Geographical Society, calls it "the best up to the present time," and Wallace Atwood, Jr. of the National Research Council has labeled it "far superior to anything I have seen."

Others have been similarly enthusiastic about the sheer craftsmanship and artistic skill that went into translating the cartographic data into three-dimensional plastic. The well-known authority on the art of map-making, Richard Edes Harison, points out, "It has set an entirely new standard for scholarly research and execution . . . it is the first globe produced in this century that has excited the interest and admiration of geographers, cartographers, military men and other professionals."

The fact that the globe can be painted to any specifications makes it adaptable for any educational, display, or public relations application.

CONSTRUCTION

The globe is made of strong but light epoxy-reinforced fiberglass laminate. Cast in two hemispheres divided at the equator, it can be locked and unlocked on location and is thus portable. If desired, the two halves can be permanently and invisibly sealed.

MOUNTING

The globe is mounted either on a 4-foot ring base that permits easy rotation in any direction, or on a motor-driven axis. If desired, the hemispheres can be wall-mounted.

SCALE

The scale is 1:6,720,000. One inch equals 106 miles, with the graduated vertical scale averaging 40 times the horizontal.

PAINTING

The surface of the globe can be painted to any specifications. For example, it can show the earth as it would look from outer space, natural resource distribution, air and trade routes, or any other political, economic, scientific, or social data.

NOTE: Single hemispheres or sections of the globe can be cast and painted on special order.

PRICE

The globe unpainted, with the ring base $7,650.00
The globe unpainted, with motor mounting . . 7,875.00
Painting to specifications . . . . . approximately 5,000.00
all prices fob, N. Y.

This *work* relief globe goes even further. Uncluttered by boundaries and printing or color, it puts no arbitrary obstacles between the child's curiosity and its gratification. On this globe his imagination can roam uninhibited. Basic geographical concepts are there, to be readily understood and learned. Then there is the stimulating invitation to work on the globe with more advanced material. And, of course, by these activities, the child learns better. The obvious classroom value of such a work relief globe has long been felt. What was needed was some way of making such a globe accurate and inexpensive.

The remarkable accuracy of this globe is possible only because it is a by-product of one of the most painstaking research projects in cartographic history, the gathering of data for the Giant Relief Globe. The fact that this same mass of data and unique team of talents could be drawn on to produce the small globe, makes it — despite its low cost — the most accurate such tool available for school use. By taking advantage of this available data and talent, and using the new developments in plastic reproduction techniques, it was possible to keep the cost of the globe well within the budget of every school. Thus, it is possible to offer the first relief work globes of a light, sturdy material at a price low enough to permit putting into the hands of every child — or study "team" — *the world as it really is.*

The 12-inch Classroom Globe

This relief work globe, designed to supplement other maps and globes in the teaching of geography, social studies and history, is also of use throughout the curriculum, from kindergarten through college.

For the lower grades, it is useful because the child can handle this globe, view it from all angles, see and touch the relief features, and learn to identify them. Younger children can learn basic concepts readily by a wide range of activities, using tapes of various colors and widths to show some features, painting to show others. The work can then be preserved permanently or easily washed off and used again.

For the older child, more detailed activities are effective: the relation of relief to climate, natural resources, population migration and distribution are some of the projects for which it is being used. History and economics become more meaningful when plotted on the globe's three-dimensional relief.

This work globe readily lends itself to projects that embrace social studies, arithmetic and art, in which the classroom team pools its skill and interest to produce a report of real value to the class. Colored globes can be sprayed and become part of a valuable permanent reference library.

CONSTRUCTION

The 12-inch Geo-Physical Globe is pressure-molded, light, strong, vinyl plastic. Will not chip or dent. Comes in two hemispheres that can be clipped or glued together at the equator.

MOUNTING

The globe rests in a metal cradle with rubber-tipped legs and can be easily turned and viewed from any angle.

MARKINGS

The white surface of the globe is free of any printing or color. The latitude and longitude grid is embossed, with degrees of longitude clearly indicated on the equator rim. Its surface is especially treated to take self-sticking tapes and detailed painting with inexpensive poster paints. The globe is washable or can be sprayed with plastic for permanent display.

PRICE

The 12-inch Geo-Physical Globe is delivered in two nested hemispheres with stand, teacher's guide, and a natural-color map at **$14.95** fob, N. Y.

GEO-PHYSICAL MAPS, INC.
521 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

●

SPECIAL SCHOOL PRICE $14.00 fob, N. Y.

School Division GEO-PHYSICAL MAPS, INC.
101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

THE EXPERTS SAY...

"The most carefully compiled and accurate representation of the earth's surface . . . frees the geography teacher from the limitations of flat map or blackboard explanation . . ."

Leonard S. Wilson
Chief, Geophysical Sciences Branch, Dept. of Army
Pentagon

"A teaching device of great value for use in social studies, geography and world history classes . . . especially valuable in teaching geographic concepts and in helping to visualize geographic facts . . ."

Dr. Irene F. Cypher
Assoc. Professor of Education, New York University

"The first reasonably priced, accurate globe . . ."

Charles G. Ritter
Consultant on Special Aids and Appliances
American Foundation for the Blind, Inc.

"An ingenious solution to the school globe problem . . . unique possibilities in the educational field . . ."

Charles Hitchcock
Director, American Geographical Society

"An entirely new standard for scholarly research and execution . . ."

Richard Edes Harrison
Cartographer, Artist

"A significant contribution to geographical education..."

Woodfin L. Butte
Director, Creole Petroleum Company

"A realistic presentation of the whole earth . . . accurate three-dimensional relief for all land areas . . ."

William Briesemeister
Senior Cartographer,
American Geographical Society

"A valuable tool . . . advances a student's insight into meaningfulness of geographic features . . ."

Douglas G. Graflin
District Principal, Chappaqua, New York

"A remarkable tool for teaching and research . . . stimulates thinking . . ."

Rhodes Fairbridge
Professor of Geology, Columbia University

TEACHERS SAY...

"Class discussions are made lively, graphic and clear, through the use of the relief globe . . ."

"Makes it possible to understand terms which are otherwise abstractions . . ."

"Lends itself to a multitude of projects . . ."

"They are unique and there is no substitute for what they offer . . ."

GEO-PHYSICAL MAPS, INC.
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SCHOOL DIVISION
101 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

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Berman, Sam

GEO-PHYSICAL MAPS INC.

521 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
OXFORD 7-6222

February 5, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On the following pages I have outlined the points we discussed last week, and in the pocket of the back cover is a bibliography to document them.

My main interest must remain of necessity the relief globes we have made. They were conceived primarily as a teaching tool and working as I have this past year with educators, geographers and scientists across the country, I have come to share their concern about the geographic ignorance that exists in our country. The emphasis on world geography and the earth sciences in the U.S.S.R. curriculums, when placed along side of the almost complete neglect of the subjects in our schools, is not a new finding. Placed in context with the current furor in education and demands for educational crash-plans, I believe it calls for examination, study and exposure.

I hope you will come soon to see our globes now being painted in our shop.

Sincerely,

Sam Berman

Sam Berman

SB/b

Berman, Sam

Tom Watson

January 13, 1958

Sam

3:30
1/21/58

Dear ~~Mr. Berman~~:

Many thanks for your letter of December 23rd.

I would be very much interested in seeing the color photos and the globe, and suggest you call my office for an appointment.

Sincerely,

Mr. Sam Berman
Geo-Physical Maps, Inc.
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

fc

GEO-PHYSICAL MAPS INC.

521 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
OXFORD 7-6222

December 23, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You'll remember I think our discussions some time back on our project to create the largest, most detailed, most accurate relief globe. It hasn't been easy, but we've done it and the results have met with the approval of all the many geographers who have examined it. An awful lot of them covet it for their universities but few of them can afford it. At Princeton we found a donor for them, and the timeliness of it suggests that one of the industry Foundations would go for it if properly approached. It's a very visible public relations kind of gift, aside from its demonstrable use as a teaching and research tool.

Remembering your early interest, I am hoping you will let me show you color photos and the globe itself, being painted in our downtown shop, and in any case give me your thinking on the Foundation angle, which I remember you suggested in our original talks.

Sincerely yours,

Sam Berman

Sam Berman

SB/j

Bernard, Larry

yu 6-5050

October 31, 1958

Mr. Larry Bernard
Advertising Age
480 Lexington Avenue
Room 1021
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Bernard:

I am enclosing the copy of THIS I BELIEVE which contains the statement by Lee Hastings Bristol. As this is the only copy we have, I should be grateful if you would return it to me as soon as convenient.

I understand that there are certain copyright reservations about the reproduction of the text, so that, if you plan to do anything along those lines, you will have to obtain permission.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

sent by hand

Bernardes, C.A.

January 9, 1958

Dear Mr. Bernardes:

Your comments regarding our survey of world affairs are, of course, very well taken. The ommission of mention or consideration of the Latin American countries, their cultural and economic importance was, of course, inexcusable, and my embarrassment is heightened by the fact that I cannot give you an intelligent explanation for the ommission. I fear that part of it was habit. In the years that I have spent in the news business both here and abroad, I noted repeatedly that news and intelligence from Latin America is certainly lacking - not only in radio and television, but in print as well.

I have never been quite sure why this is the case. In this instance my colleagues and I did nothing to rectify this ommission, and your criticism was both temperate and in good taste. I can only add that if I have anything to do with similar programs in the future, the ommission will not be repeated.

Sincerely,

The Honorable C.A. Bernardes,
Minister Plenipotentiary
Political Adviser,
Brazilian Mission to the U.N.
430 Park Avenue
15th Floor
New York 22, New York

fc

BRAZILIAN MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

430 PARK AVENUE
15TH FLOOR
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

PLAZA 9-6820
CABLE ADDRESS: DELBRASONU

December 31, 1957.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Commentator
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I congratulate you on the extremely interesting survey of world affairs presented last Sunday under your chairmanship by the foreign correspondents of C.B.S..

I myself have been dealing with international problems for nineteen years, the last five spent in this country, and I do not recall having heard or seen such an enlightening discussion on so complex a subject. I must, however, draw your attention to the puzzling fact that Latin America was not mentioned even once in the course of one whole hour's lively debate. Do you realize that in the discussion of the liabilities, assets and prospects of the United States' foreign policy, a whole continent was forgotten? I do not have at the tips of my fingers statistical data at this time, but it is a well known fact that Latin America is the second largest consumer of United States products. It is the area in which the United States has some of its largest investments. It has a population of over one hundred and twenty million people and its rate of growth is the fastest in the world. To cite my country alone, Brazil has today 62 million inhabitants and its population is increasing by 1.5 million per year. We have in Latin America some of the greatest deposits in the world of iron ore, manganese, copper, tin, silver and oil. On the agricultural side, our resources in coffee, sugar, wheat and rice are well known. Moreover, we are likely to play a vital role in the defense plans of the United States.

I am conscious of the fact that we have always been staunch friends of the United States and that we have managed in these troubled times to keep our house in order. This does not seem, however, to me to be sufficient reason to go totally ignored in a thorough survey of world affairs. The fact that you do not have a correspondent assigned to Latin America, important in itself, does not seem to provide an answer to this omission.

Please do not see in my remarks any intent to criticize. I am earnestly anxious to find out the motives for what seems to be in my estimation a serious gap in an otherwise perfect presentation of a difficult problem.

If you and your friends are right in completely ignoring Latin America in such a comprehensive analysis of world affairs, then we in Latin America must perforce be wrong and would do well to reappraise our role in the world scene.

With best wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely yours,

C. A. Bernardes

C. A. Bernardes
Minister Plenipotentiary
Political Adviser,
Brazilian Mission to the U.N.

Bernays, Edw L

EDWARD L. BERNAYS
26 EAST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
TELEPHONE TEMPLETON 8-5000

March 25, 1958

Dear Mr.Murrow:

Some weeks ago, we sent you "What the British Think of Us," which revealed an alarming degree of anti-American hostility. Recent reports from England confirm the findings of this study.

Agreement prevails that present anti-American hostility is a threat to the solidarity of those international relationships on which the strength of the free world depends. Good Anglo-American relations need constant attention. Steps should be taken now to create high public visibility for this neglected problem so that constructive measures may be taken to improve Anglo-American relations. A reprint from the Congressional Record containing extensive excerpts of the report -- interpretations and recommendations -- is enclosed.

We trust that your own interest may extend to giving further visibility to this issue. I shall be pleased to have your comments and to send you, on request, a limited supply of reprints for further distribution.

Mrs. Bernays' and my efforts in this behalf are undertaken in the public interest.

Sincerely yours,

Edward L. Bernays

EDWARD L. BERNAYS

Enc.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Bernays, Edward L.

EDWARD L. BERNAYS
26 EAST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
TELEPHONE TEMPLETON 8-5000

Ignore

January 29, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A few days ago the editor of one of the leading newspapers in England wrote me about our recent survey, "What the British Think of Us." Said he, "It makes depressing reading to anyone concerned for Anglo-American relations, but I would not challenge it as a picture of popular opinion here."

He added, "It is, of course, recognition of our position of defence dependence that heightens criticism both irrationally and rationally, the latter because we cannot shrug off what would seem to us the errors of American politicians as none of our concern, since we know them to be of intimate and direct importance to us. But at the same time they are not responsible to us and we have no way of enforcing our views on them."

His comment is typical of the concern expressed by many group leaders and opinion moulders who have written me from England since my report was published and who feel it vital that affirmative action be taken to improve relations between the peoples of the two countries to maintain and strengthen the Grand Alliance.

I received similar comment from hundreds of American leaders as well, including a former President of the United States, influential members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, educators, financiers, economists and other representatives of the many segments of our national life.

I am sure you agree that the greater the visibility given an important issue, the better are the chances for affirmative action in the common interest.

I am carrying on this activity on my own initiative. Perhaps you, too, will feel that it is of such public interest that you will wish to bring it to the attention of your publics.

For your interest, I enclose some representative clippings indicative of the extensive press comment now being accorded our report findings and conclusions.

Sincerely yours,

Edward L. Bernays

EDWARD L. BERNAYS

Enclosures

Mr. Edgar R. Murrow

DAILY SKETCH
LONDON, ENGLAND
JANUARY 1, 1958

SPANK THE YA

That's the new sport we're accused of loving

—By—
Herbert Kretzmer

THE New Year starts, not with a bang, but with an American whimper of complaint against the British.

The complaint is that the British don't like the Americans, don't want to understand them, and think of them as a lot of brash louts with crew-cuts.

U.S. man - and - wife research team Edward and Doris Bernays came to Britain in July, 1957, to check up on attitudes towards the Americans. They have gone back and declared their findings in a lengthy report to the U.S. Government called "What the British Think Of Us."

It makes sad, sad reading.

The Bernays claim that Britain's new sport is "Spank-Yank"—deliberately and endlessly criticising Americans.

They charge that British newspapers lead the nation by "deliberately inciting anti-American feeling." How? By feeding their readers "sensational presentations of the lives of movie stars, Hollywood divorces, and other lurid Confidential-type details; distorted reports of colour conflicts in desegregated schools, and other unfavourable and sensational aspects of the American scene."

British television is equally guilty of falsifying the American scene, according to the accusing Bernays.

They claim: "The BBC does not reflect favourable aspects of the U.S. because its directors won't run what they think the public doesn't like. Independent television does the same."

In other words, it's claimed that the British Press establishes the anti-Yank prejudice and TV accepts it.

What are the most common British complaints against Americans?

- Americans talk too much. They are brash and noisy.
- Americans worship television and Hollywood.
- American crooners are grotesque, and lead to imitation by English crooners.
- Hollywood sexiness, sex immorality and bad manners are emulated by English girl fans.
- **Americans are provincial, uncultured. They are given to mass hysteria.**
- Americans refuse to adapt themselves to British customs.
- Americans disparage and insult the British way of life.
- American men become immoral away from home.
- Scandals, divorces and indiscretions are typical of American adults.
- Reporters on American newspapers are brash and rude, and the Queen should not be subjected to their questions.
- American children are not controlled and behave badly. T parents are irres
- **American yo characterised jeans, bubble g manners and brashness.**

Edward L. Bern mainly compiled t report, spoke to h of people in Brita his facts.

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Manhunt

Bernays slams wood for creating pression that average American ster is a petting, d delinquent, the A girl a blonde amor hunter, and the A male a six-foot

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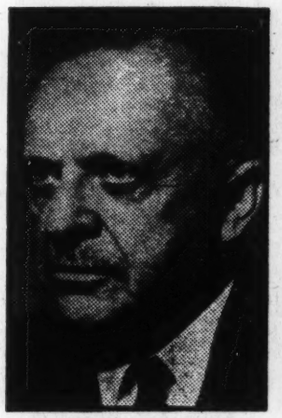

EDWARD BERNAYS
A whimper of complaint.

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with the morals and intellect of a prize bull."

Bernays admits that "American films . . . contribute tremendously" to anti-Yank misconceptions in Britain.

Too many Hollywood movies, he says, depict the U.S. as "a world of mink coats, motor yachts and expensive automobiles" . . . or "a world of dope addicts, gangsters, rackets and corruption."

A few days ago we talked about "goodwill towards men."

Oh, yeah?

Cir. (D 709,441) (S 723,743)

This Clipping From
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BULLETIN

JAN 5 - 1958

IN THE MOVIES

How We Americans Look to Foreigners Through Our Films

By LAURA LEE

AMERICAN mothers are either nitwits or domineering monsters. American fathers are henpecked or mean.

Few youngsters in the U. S. A. have both a father and a mother. All are badly brought up. And everybody, young and old, has atrocious manners.

Practically everybody in the United States has more money than he or she knows what to do with. We live in gorgeous homes with picture windows and a view of the ocean or entire countryside.

The country is overrun with gangsters and cowboys. Violence, brutality and bloodshed are commonplace.

This is the stereotype our movies have built up of the typical American over the years.

• • •

WE American movie fans know it's a stereotype, but Americans abroad find they must constantly combat impressions of us created by our films. A few years ago in Europe I found myself doing the same thing.

A woman I met in Naples turned down a chance to go to Chicago to visit relatives because of terror at the thought of being shot down on the street. Chicago and gangsters are synonymous in the minds of many untraveled foreigners.

Wherever you go in Europe, and even in North Africa, Hollywood Westerns are our most popular movies. I often tried to find out what the appeal was, and a man in Denmark put it this way: "We have been settled for so long it is exciting to us to see a country that is still in the process of being settled."

• • •

A FRIEND of ours recently returned from Rome, where "Written on the Wind" was playing. He said it was impossible for him to make people believe that most Americans were not like Robert Stack, the terribly, terribly rich New Yorker who invites Lauren Bacall to lunch—and without giving it a second thought—flies her across the continent in his own plane to California for the meal he has already ordered.

At another time, the impression foreigners get of this country from our movies might strike us as funny, but today, when we need every friend we can get as never before, when our prestige with our allies, as well as the people of uncommitted nations, has never been so low, it is not something one laughs off easily.

And, unfortunately, the stereotype cited above is relatively harmless compared to the darker one fostered in the past couple of years.

Even in England, where we might logically expect a better understanding, our stock is apparently lower than we thought.

Edward L. and Doris Bernays, American man-and-wife public relations team, recently made a survey in England on "What the British Think of Us."

It is a dismal account, indeed, as reported in Variety, show business trade journal, and according to the Bernayses we can thank our own movies and the British press for the false concepts.

• • •

THE NEW YORK COUPLE found that readers believe America is an extension of Hollywood and life here is as portrayed on the screen. "By exploiting extremes in our society our films have contributed tremendously to anti-American reactions," they say. "This is recognized and deplored by many wise members of the British public."

A "typical correspondent" they talked to stressed that many uneducated people think of the U. S. A. as Hollywood-New York-Chicago, with a vague area of gunmen called the West and quaint people known as Hillbillies in the mountains.

"It will take a lot of information to eradicate this tragic belief that the average American youngster is a petting, drinking, delinquent; the American girl a blonde amoral man hunter, and the American male a six-foot Adonis with the morals and intellect of a prize bull."

• • •

IN STRESSING anti-American sentiment fostered by our movies, which are popular in England, the Bernayses said "Our films, as one of our correspondents expressed it, give the impression that America is either:

"(1) A world of 'luxurious penthouses, mink coats, motor yachts, expensive automobiles,' where everyone has a 'swimming pool in his back garden,' or

"(2) A world of 'dope addicts with monkeys on their backs, of gangsters, rackets and corruption. . . .'"

• • •

IF YOU THINK this is exaggerated, just take a look at some of our current movies.

Of the dozens and dozens of Americans pictured in these films, only a small handful are shown to be decent and admirable.

In central city, **"Old Yeller,"** primarily a children's picture is the only film portraying, wholesome, warm and normal Americans.

It's a family of hardy pioneers with mother and father (Dorothy McGuire and Fess Parker) intelligent, understanding and full of love. The two little boys, whose dog gives the movie its name, are manly and full of love for animals.

This is a rare family, the like of which you don't meet half a dozen times in a year of movie going.

Far more typical of today's celluloid people are those in other central city theaters.

In **"Peyton Place,"** one teen age girl is raped by her stepfather, has an illegal operation as a result, and later kills the man when he attempts to repeat the act. The girl's mother commits suicide earlier in the story. A high school classmate's life is almost ruined when she learns that the dead father she has never known but always adored, never married her mother (Lana Turner); was, in fact, married to someone else.

Among the picture's remaining prominent characters are a fatherless sissy whose abnormally attached mother tries to keep him away from girls, and a motherless young man whose ruthless "big business" father would make the boy as hypocritical and hard as he is him-

In **"Raintree County,"** Civil War epic, Elizabeth Taylor grows up believing herself to be the daughter of her father's mistress (a dark-skinned servant in the house). An orphan when the film opens, Elizabeth tricks Montgomery Clift into marrying her by pretending she is going to bear his child.

In **"Tarnished Angels,"** unmarried Dorothy Malone announces to her two closest friends (Robert Stack and Jack Carson) that she is going to have a baby. The two men shoot dice to determine who shall marry her (for the record, Stack, the father of her baby, becomes her husband).

In **"Pal Joey,"** Frank Sinatra, a liar and a heel, betrays innocent little Kim Novak so he can be kept in style by rich, hard, brassy widow Rita Hayworth. The last-minute change of heart hardly spells noble character.

"Sayonara" is set in Korea and Japan, and while Marlon Brando turns out in the end to be a right guy, most of the other Americans you meet and hear about in this picture are anything but a pleasant lot, including spiteful officers and a three star general's wife who runs both him and the Army.

• • •

AMERICANS come off no better in the neighborhood houses. In **"Jailhouse Rock,"** Elvis Presley, after doing a stretch in jail, becomes a big shot singer by stepping all over his friends, including his sweetheart, who started him on the road to fame.

"No Down Payment" throws the spotlight on four apparently typical young couples all of whom are living beyond their means and who, among them, are guilty of rape, racial intolerance, drunkenness and abortion.

"The Helen Morgan Story" and **"The Joker Is Wild"** are biographies of two famous show people, both given to the excessive use of alcohol.

"Street of Sinners" is a dreadful picture of delinquents; **"Slaughter on Tenth Avenue"** is a tale of viciousness and murder by labor union bosses. There are the usual bad men, familiar to all horse opera fans, in such films as "Gun Battle at Monterey," "Gun Glory," "Trooper Rook" and "Gun Duel in Durango."

And that just about does it, except for **"April Love,"** the only film in which you really meet normal American families. Unfortunately, this Pat Boone pastoral is just too wholesome and sweet for many tastes.

You can go through the lists of new pictures in any month, and find almost always that we give a dismal picture of ourselves, easily misunderstood by foreigners who have never been in this country.

• • •

THIS IS NOT a plea for films of sweetness and light.

It would be a sad day if movie makers stopped producing such bitter and realistic films as "The Great Man" or

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Publishers' Weekly
The American Book Trade Journal

I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereunto.—BACON

BRITISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS

"The strength of the free world depends not alone on economic, material and military power but on the belief the people of England and the United States have in each other. Lack of basic understanding and good will between our two people is dangerous to both countries and to the free world."

This thesis, so significant throughout our history, has never been more important than today. The quotation above is from a study, "What the British Think of Us," written by Edward L. and Mrs. Bernays, and recently released from the Bernays' office in New York.

Through the course of our history and the development of our institutions, Britain and the U.S. are bound close together, and we have come to take that fact for granted. Because of the common language, the institutions and practices of book publishing are probably as closely interlocked as those of two industries in different countries can be.

Though the number of British publishing houses with branches in the U.S.A. has not increased from the situation of the last century and the number of American book firms in Britain has always been small, the contacts and common projects have steadily increased both in business relationships and in common service to the world of English reading people.

With British and American book publishing so clearly bound by a tie of unusual closeness and influence, there rests upon publishers a definite responsibility to see that these good relations are not taken too much for granted, but that the increase of mutual understanding in the book world be definitely seen as a contribution to sound international relationships.

Mr. Bernays thinks first of mass media as the channels through which there should be a much better presentation of what America really is. This is doubtless true. But books are among the mass media, and their influence in British-American relations can be deep and lasting.

F.G.M.

PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY
Jan.13, 1958

REPRINTED BY PERMISSION

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

What the British Think of Us

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 19, 1958

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I have recently read a very interesting report by Doris and Edward L. Bernays, What the British Think of Us, a study of British hostility to America and Americans and its motivation, containing recommendations for improving Anglo-American relations.

Last year, I visited England with a committee of Congress. Even during the very short time we were there, I encountered sufficient evidence which permits me to concur in the basic conclusion of the authors of this study, which is that there is much hostility against the United States in Great Britain.

To better accomplish the objectives of the free world, it is obviously imperative that the peoples and the governments of two major countries act constructively to eliminate any misconceptions or misunderstandings about each other.

Accordingly, I call my colleagues' attention to this very fine study and submit for their consideration the authors' interpretation of what they found and the recommendations which they made.

Edward L. Bernays has been a professor of public relations at New York University and the University of Hawaii and has delivered lectures at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and other universities on public relations. He is the author of Crystallizing Public Opinion, Propaganda, Public Relations, Speak Up for Democracy, and Take Your Place at the Peace Table, and editor of the Engineering of Consent. His international experience includes service in World War I with the Committee on Public Information here and in Paris. Since then he has advised many departments of the United States Government. He has served as counsel on public relations to outstanding American organizations since 1919. He is chairman of the National Committee for an Adequate Overseas United States Information Program.

Mrs. Bernays is a former member of the New York Tribune staff. She is the author of A Wife Is Many Women and the partner of Mr. Bernays in counsel on public relations at 26 East 64th Street, New York City.

The report follows:

WHAT THE BRITISH THINK OF US

INTERPRETATION

Our survey showed there is much hostility against the United States in Great Britain. We cannot pin it down in decimal points quantitatively or qualitatively, but the undisputed fact is that there is enough of it to cause us concern about the future.

Some authorities believe present British feelings of hostility to the United States are transitory and illusory. We believe they are unduly optimistic. But whether they are or not, realistic approach to the problem dictates we should not depend solely on the hope that the grand alliance is permanent and indestructible and therefore nothing need be done to safeguard or strengthen it.

Recent years have seen altogether too many examples of propaganda infiltration and violent swings to the right or left among publics and their leaders, previously thought reliable and stable. Even transitory hostility may be exploited effectively to our disadtantage by our enemies.

In the light of conditions, everything possible should be done to get Americans and British to see and act on the mutual need for Anglo-American interdependence. We recognize the great importance of top echelon activity, such as the visits to the United States of the Queen and her consort and the recent conferences here of Prime Minister Macmillan and President Eisenhower. But such symbolic activities must be implemented further by a program to bring about real understanding by each other of the people of Great Britain and of the United States. Only thus can we insure the strength and continuity of what is done at top levels.

Understanding is brought about by communicating. There are many ways of communicating. Archibald MacLeish has put it well in his introduction to McMurry's and Lee's The Cultural Approach:

"Whether governments like it or not, people will communicate directly with each other through the innumerable channels of print, of radio, of trade, of travel, of goods, of songs, of scientific achievements, of architecture, of agricultural practices, of business methods, of works of art. What is important to all governments—and even more important to the people of the world who hope for peace—is that the nature of the communication should be such that understanding and not misunderstanding will result; that comprehension and not prejudice or hatred will be disseminated throughout the world."

Political, economic, military, and diplomatic decisions made between our two countries depend for their effectiveness on public opinion. Fortunately, despite basic psychological, economic, and political reasons for disaffection, strong factors function in favor of understanding between us. We share a cultural heritage and traditions, a common language. We were allies in World Wars I and II. The British identify themselves with English-speaking people through the world, although this community of feeling may often not be as firmly based as we think it is. The common language emphasizes the differences, as well as similarities between the two countries. English is common to our two countries as a language, but not always as a semantic value. Many thoughtful Britons among group leaders, opinion molders, and the general public constitute a hard core of sympathizers with the United States. They worry about the present ill feeling and would like to help remedy the situation.

Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, in his talk before the Conservative Party conference at Brighton on October 10, said: "I believe my main task as Foreign Secretary is to build

up Anglo-American friendship on a basis of confidence and respect, as a real partnership."

Over and over again personal contacts of our own have confirmed this point of view.

An Irishman in London wrote emphatically that it has never before "been so vitally important * * * that the two nations should be bound together by the strongest possible ties of friendship." And he adds that if they are not bound together and we do not cement a friendship and understanding "all that we hold dear may be engulfed by the new barbarianism."

A telephone worker wrote: "* * * to present America and its way of life to the British people is of paramount importance."

Any program to supplement political, military, and economic policy demands that certain basic truths be taken into consideration. The task is difficult. A considered approach is essential in dealing with the problem. Facts must be faced.

1. Customary information methods used in an effort to penetrate British mass media with material favorable to the United States are not enough. Publication of such material in the majority of cases runs counter to the predisposition of those who control the media. Most of the press lords conceive it to be in their interest to build circulation by sensational news and by catering to what they believe is the public's anti-Americanism.

2. It is difficult to achieve penetration on TV and radio for the same reasons.

3. The need in Great Britain, therefore, is to convert those in control of the media and the top level leadership in general to a recognition that British and Americans have common goals and that our mutual interests demand our working together. There must be pro-American leadership on the part of those who dominate British culture in order to create a new climate of opinion in Great Britain. Only through such constructive leadership can information favorable to the United States be broadly projected and accepted. How to accomplish this conversion is the problem.

4. Social scientists have found that information by itself is no persuader. People evade and avoid it if they are unwilling to accept it. Therefore, one must start at a higher level than that of information.

5. Dealing directly with today's antagonisms and conflicting interests is difficult and usually impossible. By stressing common goals, hopes for the future and other areas of agreement, we can make broad acceptance, understanding, and cooperation possible.

The recommendations we make in the following pages are no substitute for the basic economic, military and political elements that enter into the relationship between Great Britain and the United States.

But whatever these factors are, our relationship can be improved by constructive efforts to increase the understanding between the two people.

458077—65420

RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend that immediate steps to improve the attitudes of the British toward the United States be taken by the United States Government, the British Government, the British and American Governments jointly and through voluntary activities of citizens in both countries.

A comprehensive program to improve attitudes of Americans toward the British is also essential, but this memorandum restricts itself to one side of the double problem.

1. United States Government activities

(A) New Emphasis for USIA

The process of communication and persuasion has been studied intensively by social scientists in the past few generations. We are convinced, therefore, that certain recommendations are in order to make the most effective use of the proven findings of the social scientists. We recommend, therefore, that:

1. The USIA reorient its policies and emphasis and expand personnel and activities.

2. The Agency modify certain basic assumptions about communications and persuasion which shape its present policies and activities so that they will conform with findings of the social scientists. For example, the present assumption that facts in themselves are necessarily accepted as evidence is not in accord with social science knowledge.

3. Research should be undertaken to prove or disprove all other assumptions now being acted upon, but which have not been scientifically validated.

4. Basic assumptions should be applied uniformly. (This should not in any way vitiate dealing with local situations in conformity with local conditions.)

5. Focus emphasis on personal contact with British officials and private individuals, group leaders and opinion moulders who influence public attitudes, to convince them that our goals are the same and that therefore we must understand each other and work together.

6. Assign to this function top flight Americans capable of discussing Anglo-American relations with Britishers who guide public attitudes. These United States representatives should be given titles that give due emphasis to the importance of their functions.

7. USIA continue efforts to disseminate news, opinions and fact in whatever the form, in spite of the barriers erected by media against unsensational and pro-American material.

Communications media in Britain do not provide sufficient data, opinion or background to give the British a true picture of America and its aims. But the present ineffectiveness of efforts to secure a hearing before the British public through mass media will be changed when men of influence in Britain realize that there can be no solid Anglo-American cooperation without mutual understanding of our common goals.

Statesmanlike attitude of English leaders on all levels will undoubtedly open the way in the mass media for publicizing of truthful and favorable material about America.

8. USIA representatives should demonstrate to British leaders that England needs most of all to know intimate facts about the private daily life of ordinary Americans as distinct from lurid tales about juvenile delinquents, Hollywood scandals, gangsters, and other deviations. The USIA should continue to supply information about day-to-day habits of people with whom English people can identify themselves.

(B) Spending Power of United States Personnel in England

Make an immediate study to establish a sound policy relative to the spending power of military and civilian United States personnel in England. Examine the differential between British and American salaries. Decide whether the advantages or disadvantages of high salaries should be the guiding consideration in determining policy. Higher spending causes friction and jealousy in the English, who feel they can't compete for girl's favor or purchase products, and bitterness among Americans who are overcharged by some merchants and landlords. On the other hand, this extra spending is a favorable force for the British economy.

Investigate the soundness of limiting money of American personnel for use in England and holding the remainder of their salary in America.

(C) Orientation of United States Personnel

Our Government's services and civilian departments should give more orientation on English customs and habits to Americans going on missions to England. Help in understanding the life, culture, history, government, economy, and ways of life in England should continue during their stay in that country.

A United States interdepartmental committee should pool resources and experience of all Government agencies and departments in plans of orientation. It should enlist services of sociologists, anthropologists, psychiatrists and social psychologists.

(D) Overseas Personnel

Civilian Government employees who will have personal contact with Englishmen should be selected with particular reference to their adaptability, their ability to appreciate British customs.

The advantages of continuity of service should modify systems of rotation, and men should not be transferred just when they have become acclimated and useful in England. Personnel returned to the United States from time to time should be reassigned to their English post.

Civilian employees should be encouraged to participate in English daily community life. Attention should be given to the friendship potential of members of the immediate

family and other dependents of American personnel. Many of them may be useful in building better relations.

(E) Tourists and Tourism

A national commission on tourism should be established by our Government to stimulate travel from Britain to America and from America to Britain. Private travel agencies, transportation companies, allied industries, educational and civic oganizations should be recruited to assist work of the commission. This commission would increase peoples-to-peoples contacts by employing methods of advertising and promotion usually carried on by national tourist commissions of other countries. It should also give tourists informative pamphlets on British manners and customs similar to some now distributed by a few private organizations.

(F) Student and Leader Exchange Visits

The United States should increase student exchanges by providing greater numbers of scholarships for British and American students. To derive the greatest benefit from student exchanges, selection procedures should ensure that qualified students participate. Intensive orientation courses should be provided in the customs and folkways of the prospective host countries, England or America. Sponsors and host institutions should aid in finding satisfactory living quarters and facilitating social contacts to minimize loneliness and feelings of insecurity.

(G) Books and Magazines

The United States should ratify without delay the Florence Convention, often called International Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, by removing tariffs on books and by making foreign exchange available to libraries and educational institutions for purchase of books abroad.

The United States and Great Britain should lower the international book postal rate from 12½ cents to 6¼ cents a pound, a step which has been taken by most other major publishing nations.

Weight limit for printed matter should be raised, costs should be reduced and efficiency improved.

We recommend United States conversations with the British Government to relax circulation restrictions on American magazines and newspapers in Great Britain.

2. What can the British Government do?

We recommend that the British Government consider having its central office of information play a dynamic role in correcting distorted and untrue information about the United States disseminated in England. We further recommend that the British Government evaluate their textbooks and other educational publications for factual accuracy about the United States.

3. British and American Governments jointly

We strongly recommend British and American governmental communications cooperation through their information services. The British Information Services, the General Office of Information and the USIA should work closely together to correct distortions or untruths about the United States that are detrimental to the grand alliance.

British and American information services in other countries should work together in a united front to ensure that the truths about both countries will defeat untruths and misconceptions.

We recommend that the British and American Governments cooperate to orientate American civilian and military personnel. Lending its own personnel for this educational program would be helpful.

4. British and American voluntary activities

American and British individuals and groups in the United States and Great Britain should cooperate in a dynamic program of activities to improve understanding between British and Americans. Here are some examples of methods:

(A) Joint British-American conferences, like that held by the American and British Bar Associations in London last summer, should be multiplied. Such opposite number meetings of people in the same vocation at every level of social, economic, cultural, and political life would broaden areas of agreement and decrease areas of disagreement. Scientists, policemen, farmers, publishers, teachers, artists, artisans, meeting their colleagues in England, would understand each other and stimulate broad British-American friendship and interest in common problems and aims.

It has been found that meetings of people with common vocational interest tend to establish an immediate rapport.

(B) American businesses with interests in Britain should indoctrinate their representatives and employees in England on British customs and encourage active participation in British life.

Private industry on both sides of the Atlantic should stagger vacation schedules so that travel across the Atlantic may be made in off seasons.

(C) Leaders in the communications fields in both countries should form a Joint British-American Committee for Common Understanding. Leading editors, publishers, publicists, opinion molders, and communication experts will give professional direction in disseminating fact and point of view in both countries.

The work would include publicizing similarities of Americans and British, bringing prejudice and antipathy to light, and so help to dissipate them, publicizing achievements of Britishers in the United States and of Americans in England, and exclaiming to the British the differences between American and British cultures.

This group should deflate lies and false rumors present on both sides of the water.

Such activity would increase mutual understanding and appreciation. The committee would emphasize Anglo-American relationships and focus public attention on future goals.

(D) British-American voluntary organizations in England should encourage showing of films that portray the ordinary American against the background of his daily life of work and play.

Voluntary groups should urge schools and colleges in Great Britain to expand study of the United States.

458077—65420

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958

Bernstein,

July 20, 1959

Dear Sidney:

Fred and I have the rough material for a couple of good half-hours that I think you might find interesting but, God help me, there is no time to put it together between now and the end of August. We are now working on a missile program which I think has some promise and I shall probably have to spend a week in Iran just before coming to London.

I cannot tell you how much I am looking forward to that.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Sidney Bernstein
Granada Theatres Limited
36 Golden Square
London W. 1
England

Bernstein

June 24, 1959

Dear Sidney:

This note will introduce to you, Peter Dawkins, who is a truly remarkable young man. You may have seen an article published about him recently in The Saturday Evening Post. He was Captain of Cadets at West Point and is about to enter Oxford University as a Rhodes scholar.

I know you would enjoy talking to him. And, any help or advice you would be able to give him would be greatly appreciated.

As ever yours,

Mr. Sidney Bernstein
Granada Theatre Ltd.
36 Golden Square
London, W.1

mc

Bernstein, Sidney

OVERSEAS May 5, 1959

NS settled in London

to: SIDNEY BERNSTEIN
GRANADA LONDON TELEX

HACKING AWAY AT REDTAPE WILL ADVISE SOONEST REGARDS

ED MURROW

514-70

Bernstein Sidney

FEBRUARY 4, 1958

SIDNEY BERNSTEIN
ROUNDHILL MONTEGOBAY
JAMAICA, B.W.I.

SORRY ALREADY MADE DEAL WITH BBC. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

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LT MURROW AND FRIENDLY

CBS 485 MADISONAVE NEWYORKCITY

IF YOU ARE NOT BBC COMMITTED GRANADA WOULD LIKE TRANSMIT YOUR HOUR TRUMAN PROGRAM TO INDEPENDANT NETWORK BRITISH VIEWERS STOP ROUNDHILL MONTEGOBAY UNTIL FRIDAY THEN DORSET NEWYORK REGARDS

SIDNEY BERNSTEIN.

913AMEST.

Berry, Robert G

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17
January 26, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

While Red Cross will express its thanks in a more formal way, I want to tell you how much all of us at the Thompson Company working as the Advertising Council task force group for Red Cross appreciated the contribution of your unique talents to the recording of "Where The Need Is." It was a public service of the first order.

Since last year's annual March appeal was conducted during a business recession, and financial demands have been increased by the present series of floods, your help is especially timely. Moreover, the recorded spot being offered to all radio stations in fund campaign areas is already an artistic success. At a radio-television luncheon at Toots Shor last Friday, the representatives of stations, networks and the trade press broke into spontaneous applause after your number.

Again, many thanks.

Yours very truly,

Bob Berry

Robert G. Berry
Account Representative

jl

Berth, L.

December 3, 1959

Dear Mrs. Berth:

Thank you for your letter of November 10th.

Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for several months. I regret therefore, that he will not be able to reply to your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Lorna Berth
666 Eglinton West
Apt. 220
Toronto, Ontario
Canada

10. Nov. 1959.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I wrote to you for a proposal in the T.V.-Show. More and more I find it important and very much interesting to choose this theme. I find out more and more what for pitfalls they are making for decent woman. I have the feeling that the Investigators might be in a part of Government-business. You must not make them angry and one of this money-makers will coming close to you, whispering: "See! this you have it for it." "But they 'don't disclose what this "it" is?!" — I enclose an Int. Answer-Lyon. — Is your man still in Canada?!

The pitfalls beneath my trees
The Uria's letter
Samuel 2 Chapter
The created prostitute
3 Titles to one theme.

Yours truly
Mrs. Irma Beyth
Toronto / Ont. Canada
666 Eglinton West
Apt. 220.

Besso, Victor R.

February 18, 1959

Dear Mr. Besso:

Many thanks for your nice letter of January 27th.

Unfortunately, it will not be possible for me to accede to your request for an interview in regard to your effort on home construction. This week-end I am leaving for a two week vacation, and when I return to the office, I shall be kept very busy with radio and television commitments.

I am sorry, but am sure you understand.

Sincerely,

Mr. Victor R. Besso
Harvard Graduate School of Business
Administration
383 Harvard Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

mcc

Student Research

Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration

ref. P Shook inter.

Student Address:
383 Harvard Street
Cambridge 38, Mass.
27 January 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I represent a group of nine students writing a report tentatively entitled The Impending Revolution in Home Construction. This report will not be a mere chronicle of past trends. Instead, we hope to produce a creative and thoughtful work which will attempt to analyse the impact of new technology, materials, and ways of living upon the home-building industry.

We felt that your general knowledge of current affairs, as well as your specific acquaintance with individuals in politics, management, and labor, could be invaluable to our group work.

We believe that you could give us perspective on questions like the following:

Where do you see the home-constuction field 10 or 15 years from now? What indicators do you use for your prediction?

Can serious labor-management troubles be envisioned for the industry if things continue as they are now in home construction?

If home construction becomes a predominantly prefabricated or factory-built affair using only semi-skilled labor for assembly work at the homesite, what measures would craft unions take? Would they fight the trend or join it? Does this kind of a situation appear likely in the next 10 years or at all? Does this sort of "industrialization" of home-building imply an internal rift in the CIO-AFL--the CIO groups for, the AFL against?

Is this "revolution" being discussed or anticipated in labor or on Capitol Hill?

Do you think it would be desirable to have the majority of home-building concentrated in a few vertically integrated firms combining design, construction, and financing under one roof?

We would like to emphasize that this report is a serious effort upon which we intend to spend a great deal of time and energy, and which we hope will prove valuable enough for publication.

Student Research

Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration

Student Address:

Should you feel that a short interview could be of value to us, I would be delighted to hear from you. I shall be in New York for one day on February 4th, Wednesday, if this is convenient for you. If not, I could arrange a later date. On the other hand, perhaps you feel that a letter would be enough to answer our questions.

In any case, I shall look forward to hearing from you, and I thank you on behalf of the whole group for your kind attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Victor R Besso

~~Victor R. Besso~~

Bicknell, WHW

MRS. W. H. W. BICKNELL
PROVINCETOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

Dec 17th '59

Dear Mr. Murson -

I have long been among the array of your aficionados but hitherto I haven't bothered you - But your symposium - or rather, I guess, discussion would be nearer it - came home to me with special force I am 86 - & able to be active, mentally (so far as in me lies) & physically - I have a few friends who are my contemporaries, but mostly they are middle aged & predominantly men, and a good many young children, who call me Mary like the rest - I am a widow - my husband was a well-known artist - particularly as an etcher -

MRS. W. H. W. BICKNELL
PROVINCETOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

I am supported by O.A.A. old age assistance - with a substantial boost from my sister, without which one could not live - At least I couldn't - But I feel it as a humiliation - But you can't die by lying down & shutting your eyes! I am able to take care of myself & my bro Robert Cato - But I shan't always be. "After the High School - what?" It is a dreadful problem - & I can't resist writing to tell you how grateful I am that someone like you will discuss it with us - I'm afraid there just isn't any answer -

If I had made up my mind to write this unceremoniously long letter I would have made a draft & changed it a good deal no doubt -

MRS. W. H. W. BICKNELL
PROVINCETOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

MC
II

But here I am, without having washed my breakfast dishes or made my bed – if you know what that means to a New England housewife –

Also I wanted to send this poem (?) with a mixture of fun & philosophy – I hope some efficient secretary will be able to take the brunt of this!

Faithfully yours
Mary Bicknell

I'M ~~SORE~~ I'M FINE

There's really nothing the matter with me,
I'm just as healthy as I can be.
I have arthritis in both my knees, ~~xxxx

Bierman, Mrs A K

July 20, 1959

Dear Mrs. Bierman:

Your letter of July 16th addressed to Mr. Murrow arrived here long after Mr. Murrow had left on his year's leave of absence. I am, therefore, taking the liberty to adknowledge it.

In regard to Mr. Murrow doing any television work, he is not. Also, he has decided not to undertake any speaking engagements. Most of his sabbatical will be spent traveling about in Europe.

Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini
Secretary

Mrs. A. K. Bierman
1529 Shrader St.
San Francisco, California

16 July, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'm writing to you as a "devoted fan," with an idea which has haunted me for two years. In the spring of 1957 the House Un-American Activities Committee swooped on San Francisco in their usual fashion, hurting many and learning very little. Some of the newspapers locally, particularly the San Francisco Chronicle, took a fine editorial stand. And there was a good deal of public sentiment anti-committee. At that time, our neighbor and family doctor was subpoened. For years I had thought the Committee bad, and useless, but when I saw the pain and hurt inflicted on him and his family, I for the first time felt moved to action. I spoke to Harry Bridges, who lived two doors away at the time, of the possibility of getting the local newspapers to take the Committee on, black out names, protest the hearings editiorially, and of the possiblity of getting you to do a documentary on the harm done to people's lives, and showing how newspapers and citizens were fighting the Committee.

"Dream girl", said Harry. He knew you couldn't doit, also knew I was about as naive as they come.

Now, two short years later, the Committee has swooped in again, this time not on professional people, but on salaried people (all, so far as I know), all teachers, most of them subject to the firing technique of the California Dilworth Act, specifically designed to deny educators the protection of the 5th Amendment. This year we have no friend involved, but from all appearances, the hurts will be worse.

Public sentiment is much more anti-committee this time. A student group formed a few days after the subpoening of the teachers got 700 or more signatures on a petition which was sent to Rep. Jeffrey Cohelan in Washington. Some papers have hinted this may have caused the three month postponement of the hearings. The Chronicle took a firm anti-committee stand, both editorially and cartoonwise. They also withheld names of subpoened teachers.

Groups of people at the University of California in Berkeley, Stanford and San Francisco State College are forming committees of protest. My husband, Dr. A. K. Bierman, a professor of philosophy at State College, is acting chairman of the San Francisco group, whose policy statement I am enclosing. The group is attempting to get middle-road support, having already received the support of the S. F. Young Democrats; Mr. Phillip Burton, a California assemblyman; many lawyers and professors; they hope to get many more. They have two research projects outlined, one into the cost of operating the Un-American Committee and the amount of legislation produced; the other, a study of the effects on the personal lives and livelihood of subpoened people.

It is my feeling that you were so very courageous about Dr. Oppenheimer, and so outspoken and wise during the McCarthy era, that you could be of tremendous help in opening more eyes to this damaging group. Justice Black's dissent in the Barrenblat case expresses very well the suppression of freedom by the Committee as it operates.

Could you think about it, and think of the possibility of the time being ripe to create enough public pressure to (1) call for an investigation by the House of this Committee; (2) keep them from California this fall? A documentary, perhaps issuing from San Francisco, showing the Committee's effects, and also the rising opposition would seem timely and would be so helpful.

I know you're semi-retired for a year, but hope you can be interested. If no television possibilities are open, would you be interested in being the featured speaker at an August meeting sponsored by the San Francisco group? (SAFE, Sanfranciscans for Academic Freedom and Education) We feel the time is right, and with well-known, responsible, respected people helping us, maybe some of the fear this Committee spreads over the nation could be relieved.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. A. K. Bierman

Mrs. A. K. Bierman
1529 Shrader Street
San Francisco 17, Calif.

A STATEMENT OF OUR POSITION

San Franciscans for Academic Freedom and Education (SAFE) intends to provide a forum through which the people of San Francisco can express their concern about the announced hearings of the Un-American Activities Committee. SAFE, formed by people who believe true scholarship and teaching cannot take place where fear is present, contends that the Committee is no safeguard, but a threat, to the well-being of education in the Bay Area. The Committee's publicized actions already have damaged the lives of some of our teachers and have begun to cast unjustified suspicion upon the entire profession.

To prevent further harm to our schools and teachers, and to arouse San Franciscans to a fresh appreciation of the American right to inquire fearlessly and freely, SAFE intends specifically to:

1) demonstrate that there is no need for any visit from the Un-American Activities Committee. SAFE believes that the voice of a protesting, well informed public may so discourage the Committee members in their hopes for personal political advancement that they will call off the needless and expensive hearings scheduled for September 1.

2) enlist the community support necessary to prevent the firing of teachers based on hearsay and hysteria, as well as to protect their families and reputations from reckless slander.

3) enable San Franciscans to assert that students, teachers and professors must have freedom to inquire into and express ideas. Thereby they who join with SAFE may defend the vitality and honesty of American thought against such men as would prefer dispirited docility.

4) marshall sufficient community concern about the Committee's purposes and procedures to effectively confine the Committee to its proper legislative functions and to prevent any infringement of 1st Amendment rights of free speech, press, religion, petition, and assembly. The traditional American way of dealing with suspected illegal activities, SAFE contends, has been and should remain within the law and through the courts. Publicized harassment of individuals is headline injustice; it breaches the American tradition of freedom under the law.

Biddle, A.D.

November 7, 1958

F

Dear Tony:

You were kind and thoughtful, as usual, to send me the wire about the Human Rights Award. I am afraid I spoke badly, but that would not have surprised you. Do let me know when you are going to be in town again.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Major General Anthony Drexel Biddle
Adjutant General of Pennsylvania
IGMR
R.D. 2
Annville, Pa.

Sorry for the delay, could not find the dinner you attended.

bertha paul

C. C. PHILIPPE

The Waldorf-Astoria
NEW YORK

VICE PRESIDENT

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NK010 CGN PD= INDIANTOWNGAP PENN 22 1001 AME=
EDWARD R MURROW, THE HUMANE RIGHTS AWARD DINNER=
WALDORF ASTORIA=

✓ 7494 Shelvin

YOUR RICHLY EARNED HUMANERIGHTS AWARD IS SOURCE OF REAL SATISFACTION FOR YOUR MANY ADMIRERS AND FRIENDS, AMONG WHOM I AM PROUD TO INCLUDE MYSELF. WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS AND SINCERE REGRETSTHAT AN UNALTERABLE COMMITTMENT DEPRIVES MARGARET AND ME OF THE PRIVILEDGE AND PLEASURE OF ACCOMPANYING MISS MARY SACHS TO THE DINNER. SINCEREGOOD WISHES=

:TONY BIDDLE=

Maj. Gen. Anthony Drexel Biddle
Adjutant Gen. 1-MR R.D. 2 Annville Pa.
Pa

BY WESTERN UNION

Biffle, Leslie

LESLIE L BIFFLE
SUITE 506A LASALLE BUILDING
1028 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

REPUBLIC 7-3845

March 11, 1958.

Tabled

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Ed:

I have tried several times to reach you by telephone but have not been successful.

I have a little matter I would like to discuss with you in which I feel you will be interested. It has nothing to do with broadcasting and I would at least like to have your reaction to my suggestion.

As I have been unsuccessful in my attempts to reach you, I wish you would do me the kindness of telephoning me at my office in Washington.

With warm personal regards and best wishes, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Les

LLB-d

Barry Bingham
~~Wp~~
F

May 19, 1959

Mr. Barry Bingham
The Courier-Journal
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Barry:

This is in answer to yours of May 11. I do know a little bit about the Asia Foundation.

My own plans are very vague, but I am determined to spend a couple of months in India and also probably some time in Thailand and Japan.

I should be very glad to talk to Robert Blum, if you and he think anything useful might result.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

BARRY BINGHAM, *President & Editor-in-Chief*

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, *Publisher*

LISLE BAKER, JR., *Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.*

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

May 11, 1959

Dear Ed:

I have served for several years on the board of The Asia Foundation which conducts an interesting program of providing support for various worthwhile projects in Asian countries. I am sure you know something of its operations. It does not in any way overlap the work of Federal agencies or of other foundations. It contributes support only to projects originating in the countries of Asia on which help from the United States is urgently requested.

A recent development in its program is a plan to finance extensive visits to the Far East by a few outstanding Americans. The idea is to promote such visits on a very general basis with details to be worked out with each individual making the trip. It would, of course, be desireable for the visiting American to make contact with as many responsible groups as possible in Asia in his own field of endeavor.

To give you an idea of the sort of people being considered, I mention Dr. James B. Conant, Judge Charles Wyzanski, Professor Carl Friedrich, and Dr. Detlev Bronk. None of these men are definitely lined up for the project, but exploratory conversations are being undertaken with them.

I wonder if you would be interested in a proposal of this kind for yourself? I hope that it might be fitted into your travel schedule for the coming year, when I understand you will be moving around the world a good deal. I wanted to sound you out first on whether you might be available, and whether the idea appeals to you of working with the Asia Foundation. If the answer is affirmative in both cases, I would like very much to have Robert Blum, the President of the Foundation, get in touch with you for much more specific discussions. Please let me know your reaction.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Barry

Barry Bingham

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Beveridge, Lord
Gen'l Correspondence

October 31, 1958

Dear Lord Beveridge:

Of course you have my permission to quote the letter to Walter Adams. The voluntary labour I extended on that particular project was the most richly rewarding of anything I have ever undertaken. I still see some of the German scholars occasionally, but more frequently meet students who were privileged to study under them, and it seems to me the dividends in human terms have been very considerable.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Lord Beveridge, K.C.B.
Staverton House
104 Woodstock Road
Oxford.

STAVERTON HOUSE
104 WOODSTOCK ROAD · OXFORD
Telephone 56060

21st October 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have just about finished a book on displaced scholars and the organisations started in this country to help them. If only not to claim us as the only rescuers, I am putting in a note about other organisations, and particularly the American Emergency Committees for displaced scholars and medicals.

I have with great happiness been reading our files about relations with those on American committees, including correspondence between Walter Adams and Cohn and yourself. The tone of friendly co-operation has been a great pleasure to me.

I should like to include in my note an extract from a letter of yours to Walter Adams in May 1935. The following is the extract:

> The thing that really concerns me over here is the general indifference of the university world and the smug complacency in face of what has happened to Germany. There is a tendency to consider the matter as a Jewish problem and a failure to realise that it represents a threat to academic freedom in this country as well as in Europe. Part of this attitude undoubtedly has its roots in a latent anti-Semitism which in my judgment is increasing very rapidly.

This points out more clearly than most other things, though it is not the only evidence, how much harder the job was for the American committees than for the A.A.C. and S.P.S.L. with their practically universal university support. My conclusion is that the A.E.C. deserves special credit for having done as much as it did.

Please let me use your contribution to this.

One of the chapters of my book (which is to be published next March by the Oxford University Press) is based on answers to a circular sent to all displaced scholars on our register inviting answers not only as to what they were doing but as to their experience and any morals that they drew from the experience. I have been delighted to find answers pouring in from the United States as much as from Britain; very interesting and on the whole most appreciative answers they are.

Yours sincerely,

Beveridge

E. R. Murrow Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York.

(Lord) Beveridge

Beveridge, Lord

Staverton House,
104 Woodstock Road,
Oxford.

4th December 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Very many thanks for your letter of October 31st and please forgive me for having been so long in answering it. I have been working very hard getting the final chapter of my book on A Defence of Free Learning to the printer, and last week I managed to send him everything.

I am delighted that I may print your letter to Adams of '35, and I agree entirely with what you say in your last letter to me. The work of rescuing displaced scholars was among the most richly rewarding that any of us have undertaken. I have just looked at 500-odd answers that we have had from displaced scholars from practically every country in the world, and their tone is overwhelmingly one of cheerfulness at escape from horrible restrictions into a free and better life of service.

Do come over to Britain some time and on no account fail to visit us at Oxford.

Yours sincerely,

Beveridge

E. Murrow Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
New York.

Bingham, Barry

BARRY BINGHAM, President & Editor-in-Chief

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, Publisher

LISLE BAKER, JR., Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

7

May 9, 1959.

Dear Ed,

That's about the nicest letter I ever got from anybody. Being a parent yourself, you know the peculiar pleasure of hearing praise for your offspring from a discerning friend. We think young Barry has developed some unusual qualities of character and integrity for a boy his age, and we are grateful for your interest in him.

Mary joins me in best regards and warm thanks.

Yours as ever,

Barry

Bingham, Barry

March 20, 1959

Dear Barry:

Here belatedly is copy of the piece I did with Louis Lyons. It was strictly ad lib and there probably isn't a sentence in it that will parse, but I tried to say what I feel.

Your boys were most kind in their comments about my year's leave of absence, and placed upon me a heavy responsibility to try to do something that will have some merit when I get back.

You will please tell your bride that I am sorry that the demise of SEE IT NOW prevented us from doing the book mobile program we had discussed.

As ever yours,

Mr. Barry Bingham
The Courier-Journal
The Louisville Times
Louisville 2, Kentucky

ERM:jmi

BARRY BINGHAM, *President & Editor-in-Chief*

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, *Publisher*

LISLE BAKER, JR., *Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.*

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

February 23, 1959

Dear Ed:

I saw you and Louis Lyons on a fascinating program yesterday which WHAS carried at 11:00 a.m. C.S.T. I am sending Louis a copy of this letter as I want you both to know how much the interview impressed me.

The questions asked and answered were of the kind which should make up the backbone of each year's program at the American Society of Newspaper Editors meeting, and even the American Newspaper Publishers Association. Such thoughtful considerations about the responsibilities of the communications media seldom find a place, however, on these schedules.

I am eager for a transcript of the discussion, as I want to be able to quote several passages in future editorials and speeches of my own. Could you accommodate me?

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Barry

Barry Bingham

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

CC: Mr. Lyons

Bingham, Geo Barry

June 25, 1958

Dear George Barry Bingham:

I regret to say that we are out of luck again and that our meeting must once more be postponed.

I am leaving for the West Coast on Saturday, June 28 and shall not return to New York until about July 14 so unfortunately, I will be unable to see you when you are in New York on your way to Europe.

I see that you will be working here in New York starting December, so shall look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George Barry Bingham, Jr.
The Courier-Journal
The Louisville Times
Louisville 2, Kentucky

mcc

BARRY BINGHAM, President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, Publisher

LISLE BAKER, JR. Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York

13 June, 1958.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am very sorry that I missed seeing you while I was in New York a week ago. Your message to father was forwarded to me just after I had left for Boston. However, I would very much like to see you when I come through New York on the 7th of July on my way to Europe, and Africa. I am planning to be in Africa until December, hunting and filming with my brother, and then return to work for CBS in New York.

If you are going to be in New York on the 7-8th of July, I would like to see you at any time that would be convenient for you.

never called

sincerely yours,

George Barry Bingham, Jr.

~~George Barry~~ Bingham, Jr.

will be gone.

BARRY BINGHAM, *President*

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, *Publisher* LISLE BAKER, JR., *Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.*

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

June 4, 1958

Dear Ed:

Thanks so much for your nice note of May 28, which only reached me this morning.

I have wired my son Barry in New York, and I hope he will be able to take advantage of your offer to see him for a few moments. He is due to leave there this afternoon for an appointment in Boston, but I know he will do everything possible to check in with you.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Barry

Barry Bingham

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Bingham - Barry

May 28, 1958

Dear Barry:

Thanks for your note of May 19th.

I shall, of course, be delighted to see your son Barry while he is in New York. Tell him to call my office when he arrives so that we can set up an appointment.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Never called.
F.C.

Mr. Barry Bingham
The Courier-Journal
The Louisville Times
Louisville 2, Kentucky

mac

BARRY BINGHAM, President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, Publisher

LISLE BAKER, JR., Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

May 19, 1958

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I have just written to Frank Stanton. I am once again counting on old friends in asking you if you would be willing to talk to Barry for a few minutes if you could find time while he is in New York in early June. He admires you more than anybody in the television field, and he would greatly appreciate your advice on how a young man should enter television work, what he should look for, and where he could find it.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Barry

Barry Bingham

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Enclosure

Bingham, Barry

May 19, 1959

Mr. Barry Bingham
The Courier-Journal
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Barry:

Thanks for your note and for the tearsheet of your editorial on Montgomery. It was really a very curious incident. The British press were in full cry about the violence of the American reaction about what Monty had had to say. There wasn't any violent reaction. I saw exactly three critical communications and many scores asking for more. Maybe the American public is getting a little maturer.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

COPY

THE COURIER-JOURNAL
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

May 19, 1958

Dear Frank:

I wonder if you would do me a great personal favor--the kind that means most to a parent? My second son Barry has just been released from the Marine Corps after two years of active duty, the last year of which he spent as a First Lieutenant in Okinawa. He graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1956. He wants to start to work in the television field beginning next January 1, and I am trying to advise him as to the best way to get the beginning of executive training.

Vic Sholis says he would be glad to put him through all departments at WHAS. I have always felt, however, that it is difficult for a young man to start out working for his father's company. On this same theory I encouraged my oldest boy to take a job with The Minneapolis Tribune where he has been getting experience for the past two years.

Young Barry expects to be in New York for several days beginning Monday June 2. Would you be kind enough to have someone interview him and discuss the prospects of either network or station employment that would give him a start in the TV field. I am not certain that he intends to remain in it permanently, but he is definitely interested, and it would certainly be helpful to me to have a son who understands the workings of television.

One more request--I am helping him to make an extended trip to Africa beginning August 1. He expects to make movies during his travels there, and has an idea he might sell some of the footage. He is quite an expert photographer having been trained under the head of our photographic department here. It would be a double kindness if you could refer him to somebody in your organization who might be interested in such African coverage.

This would only mean, of course, the possible use of some of his material after it has been taken. Barry does not expect any financial help in advance on the expenses of the journey.

I hope I am not imposing on friendship in asking for this consideration for my son.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Barry Bingham

CC: Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Frank Stanton
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Bingham, Barry

May 6, 1959

Dear Barry:

If you and your wife are not inordinately proud of your son, I shall take steps to excommunicate you. It is a long time since I have had a young man sit across my desk and talk such great good sense while looking me squarely in the eye. I was much taken with him and look forward to seeing something of him when he serves his stint here in the newsroom.

While listening to your boy, I kept hoping that mine, who is now 13, will turn out to be an equally consequential citizen.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Barry Bingham
The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

BARRY BINGHAM, President & Editor-in-Chief

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, Publisher

LISLE BAKER, JR., Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

April 20, 1959

Dear Ed:

My son Barry writes me that you gave him an opportunity for a fine talk a few days ago. He had been most eager to tell you about the story he believes exists in Okinawa. He wrote us over the week end to say that you had given him a most sympathetic hearing. Mary and I are grateful for your courtesy to him.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Barry

Barry Bingham

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Bintzer, H. Russell

November 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Bintzer:

Thank you for your letter of October 14th enclosing Professor Adams' letter of the 13th.

Since I no longer dispose of time on the network to treat such subjects, I am passing the correspondence along to Mr. Sig Michelson, Vice President in charge of News and Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. H. Russell Bintzer
Carnegie Institute of
Technology
Pittsburgh 14, Pennsylvania

mmc

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PITTSBURGH 13, PENNSYLVANIA

VICE PRESIDENT
DEVELOPMENT
AND
PUBLIC RELATIONS

October 14, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In the past you have shown that matters of critical interest can be graphically portrayed so that the American public may have a better understanding of the issues involved.

The attached letter refers to just this kind of thought-provoking question. As Chairman of the Relations with Industry Division of the American Society for Engineering Education, I fervently hope you may wish to explore the question further.

Professor Adams, I'm sure, would welcome an opportunity to discuss this with you.

Sincerely yours,

H. Russell Bintzer

H. Russell Bintzer

HRB/bg

Enclosure

KG Birdseye

September 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Birdseye:

Many thanks for your recent letter and the enclosed brochure which unfortunately arrived shortly after Mr. Murrow had left the country to start ten months of entensive travel. I will send them on to him as soon as I have a forwarding address.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. K. G. Birdseye
Executive Vice President
Intercontinental Development Corporation
130 East 59th Street
New York 22, New York

INTERCONTINENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

130 East 59th St., New York 22, N.Y. • Tel. PLaza 9-2753 • Cable Address: DEVELOPMENT

August 27, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Morrow:

For years you and other leaders of government and industry have urged that a practical way be found to secure U.S. private enterprise participation in the development of economically immature countries, to accomplish results which cannot be achieved by our governmental programs.

After considerable study, visits to such countries in Africa and the Caribbean, and discussions with top foreign governmental people and businessmen, U.S. corporate officers, and decision-makers in Washington agencies over the past three years, we believe we have developed a program which provides such a practical way for participation by outstanding U.S. companies in a manner which will secure the warm welcome and cooperation of both the government and the businessmen of the countries involved.

I am enclosing a brochure which describes this program in some detail, I hope that you will take the time to read and will then discuss it with me. I have two thoughts in mind: (a) your comments and suggestions for improvement will be of great value, and (b) when the necessary modifications have been made, we would like your participation as an investor (the amount is not important - your support is) and/or a member of an Advisory Group we will appoint or our Board of Directors.

May I point up here a few important points:

1. This approach is strictly business. It purposely has the welcome by-products of helping to further our U.S. foreign policy objectives and of improving the standards of living and wants of the people concerned.

2. Our function is to do the financial engineering involved in putting together needed and viable operations which are joint efforts of U.S. and local businessmen.

3. For our efforts, we receive an equity position in each company formed. I am sure that I need not tell you of the need for a company to perform a role of this kind - a need which is obvious to a businessman who is familiar with these countries, has talked with their leaders of government and business, and is aware of how keenly they realize

their needs but lack an understanding of how to solve them.

4. Whenever we develop an opportunity we believe to be of interest to an "Industrial Partner", it is called to his attention and he is given the information we have about it. We cooperate in securing whatever is needed in the way of further detailed studies. When the "go-ahead" signal is given, we undertake to put the operation together. In other words, preliminary to our financial engineering, we act as the Industrial Partner's eyes, ears and legs. The $20,000 investment we ask him to make in IDC goes to cover the costs of these activities.

5. The companies we are approaching as potential Industrial Partners are outstanding in their fields of activity but do not have strong contacts of their own in many countries in which we operate. Since we do the spade work for them and they are able to evaluate each proposed new operation before being in any manner committed to it, the proposed relationship can be advantageous to them.

I will telephone you next Wednesday, September 2nd and hope then to arrange an appointment to discuss this further with you.

Sincerely,

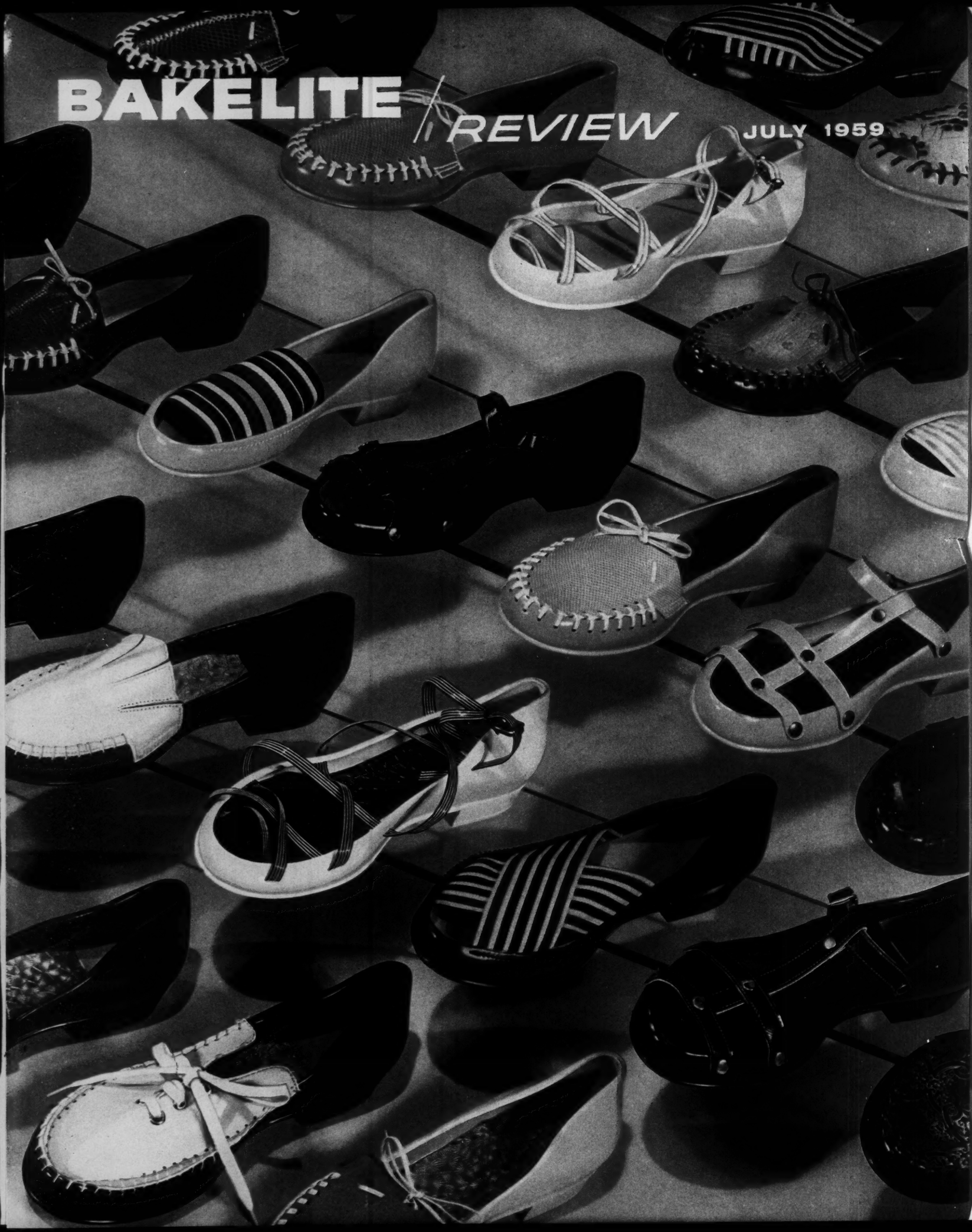
K.G. Birdseye

K.G. Birdseye
Executive Vice President

KGB:sns

BAKELITE REVIEW

JULY 1959



INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPS

A NEW APPROACH TO DOING BUSINESS ABROAD

INTERCONTINENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

WHAT IS IT ?

Newly emerging nations of the world, however small or seemingly devoid of economic significance, will find their individual patterns in the decade of accelerated development ahead. The INTERCONTINENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (Delaware, February 1959) was formed to help these countries find a constructive pattern through privately owned basic industries in which "know-how" and capital will join hands in partnership with indigenous investors. IDC's founders believe this partnership pattern will prove to be an effective and profitable form of enduring mutual assistance.

The theaters studied, on-the-spot, have been limited to the countries of West and Central Africa, (Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Sudan, Guinea, Somaliland), Asia (Iran, Pakistan), and the Caribbean area. The expanding markets for basic consumer goods in most of these countries, and the equally buoyant effect of an incipient tourism development upon the economy of the others, hold particular promise of growth and profit for qualified companies doing business there. But even as our "know-how" must involve itself actively in these areas and others, it should not in most cases, be done by "going it alone", but in partnership with local investors.

Confining its interests to critically needed light industries, low-cost housing, tourism (where basic), and service or commercial projects with apparent profit potentials, IDC found a warm response and readiness by local Governments and local investors to accept this formula of partnership in mutual undertakings.

The key to IDC's industrial partnership plan is multi-lateral participation by:

1. IDC itself

2. A "know-how" partner whom IDC would bring into the consortium, and
3. Local investors.

In this manner, American industry through practical and equitable application can effectively carry and sustain the story of free enterprise abroad. Although investment in IDC is expected to be mainly of American origin, it is not intended to exclude participation by Canadian or European companies who may be in a position to supplement IDC efforts.

WHO IS IDC ?

Several officers and directors of Intercontinental Development Corporation have had years of experience in the highly successful "Operation Bootstrap" program in Puerto Rico. Essentially, this program, by harnessing local talent and capital, helped to create a dynamic, diversified economy within a seemingly sterile island. The same principles will be applied to IDC's activities around the world.

IDC's officers and directors include prominent American business men, white and colored, which is symbolic of IDC's overall partnership approach. These men will bring to business relationships in non-Caucasian countries a new dimension in understanding the economic problems of these places.

The principal officers and directors of IDC include:

Hope R. Stevens	Chairman of the Board and Director, IDC. President, United Mutual Life Insurance Co. Partner, New York law firm of Dyer, Stevens and Murray Member, Board of Directors: The Mortgage Facilities Corporation Urban League of Greater New York and Westchester County American Committee on Africa

Herbert C. Lee	President and Director, IDC Vice President and Director, Shoe Corporation of America Vice President and Director, A.S. Beck Shoe Corporation President, Shoe Corporation of Canada President, Midland Industries, Ontario, Canada Treasurer, International Recreation Corporation
Kellogg G. Birdseye	Executive Vice President and Director, IDC Previously Director of and currently Consultant on Marketing, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Economic Development Administration Previously Director of Research, the Grand Union Company (supermarket chain) Previously National President, the Quartermaster Association Member, Advisory Committee, Lincoln Educational Foundation Member, New Jersey Federation of Official Planning Boards
Alan O. Hickok	Vice President and Director, IDC Executive Vice President and General Manager, Hickok Manufacturing Company
A. Eggelston	Vice President and Director, IDC Formerly Secretary of the Reserve Bank of India Formerly Managing Director of the Bank of the Gold Coast Formerly Governor of the Bank of Ghana
L. Carl Cartwright	Director, IDC Secretary and Director, Foster D. Snell Research, Inc. and Foster D. Snell Foundation, Inc. Member: American Chemical Society Society of Chemical Industry
Dr. Godfrey Nurse	Director, IDC Courtesy Staff of Park Chester General Hospital Director, Edgecombe Sanitarium and The International Hospital Member, County Medical Association, New York
Rev. James H. Robinson	Director, IDC Senior Pastor, Church of the Master, New York City Member, Board of Directors: Sydenham Hospital United Mutual Life Insurance Company New York Higher Education Assistance Corporation Morningside Heights, Inc. American Israel Society

Charles Lipton	Treasurer, IDC Vice President, Ruder and Finn, Inc. (Public Relations) Formerly, Special Projects Director, Twentieth Century Fox Films Corporation
Fredric M. Fialkow	General Counsel, IDC Formerly, Staff Member, Program in International Taxation and World Tax Series, Harvard Law School Formerly, International Law Specialist, U.S. Army

WHAT HAS IDC DONE ?

During the course of investigation, several attractive opportunities have been developed. Some of these have become exclusively available to IDC; others are still in active negotiations or pending confirmation by industry-specialist survey. See Appendix for list of situations.

HOW WILL IT WORK ?

It is intended that IDC will now add fifteen additional stockholders (either corporate or individual investors) who will be selected from the specific industries and services in which IDC will engage. (See Appendix) There will be no overlapping or competing fields of interest. This group of "know-how" shareholders will constitute IDC's Advisory Panel. Each industry member will provide or make recommendations as to specialized personnel desired in his field to undertake surveys needed to confirm the proposals being considered in that category. IDC will compensate survey teams members on a standard consultant fee basis. The International Cooperation Administration has indicated that it anticipates assuming a portion of the expense of such surveys. Reports will be the property of IDC, but the "know-how" partner concerned with the particular opportunity will be given first rights of participation in the operating company to be formed or acquired.

In organizing such new operations, IDC will undertake necessary negotiations with local governments concerning loans, tax concessions, tariff protection, etc.,

will function as fiscal engineers in arranging the partnership financing pattern, will assist in obtaining qualified indigenous supervisory personnel and will provide professional advice in establishing the operating company.

IDC has close contacts in many underdeveloped areas, which contacts include the heads of Governments, provincial chiefs, members of the U.S. Government missions, and business and professional leaders.

IDC plans to operate through field offices which will conduct necessary surveys and will serve as IDC's eyes and ears abroad. One office is now being established in the British Virgin Islands as an adjunct to the newly formed British Virgin Islands National Bank, in which IDC has received 20% ownership for its services as fiscal engineer. A second office will be located in Lagos, Nigeria, within the next two months.

Thus, IDC will bring critically needed know-how into these emerging countries. For its shareholders, IDC selectively searches out and opens up new profit opportunities in virgin markets.

INVESTMENT IN IDC

PHASE ONE. At the invitation of foreign governments and businessmen, IDC's representatives have travelled extensively over the past two years, analyzing various enterprises in many countries. In certain cases, in order to insure the availability of a particularly desirable enterprise, IDC has purchased or otherwise secured exclusive rights. These preliminary feasibility studies and commitments have been in the nature of a pilot operation. So far as IDC's management is concerned, the concept of an international industrial partnership approach has been proven successful.

The founders have already invested substantial cash besides considerable time, effort and expense during the past two years. Their material contribution

will be realistically evaluated by an impartial professional appraiser, whose report will be subject to the approval of the new shareholders.

PHASE TWO IDC now requires an additional $300,000. Since "know-how" is the key to achievement, IDC must have associated with it such shareholders as can and will agree to make their necessary and specialized experience available to the corporation on a fee basis. Although the services of conventional management consultants will be engaged for some studies from time to time, every feasibility study will be supported by the opinion of an actual industry representative.

IDC currently holds in its portfolio some twenty opportunities of promise. It is intended that a schedule be established for industry-confirmed investigations of these situations. IDC will function and receive compensation and/or stock for services as fiscal engineers and may also make direct minority investment, along with local investors and the "know-how" shareholder of IDC if he elects to participate. Substantial local capital appears available for many of the situations examined.

The $300,000 sought now will purchase straight voting fully participating "ground floor" common shares. The independent appraisal to be approved by the "know-how" shareholders will establish the proporation of common shares to which the founders will be entitled for investment and services to date.

PHASE THREE. In the course of the next twelve to eighteen months, it is expected that the addition of substantial capital will be justified. This money will not be assessed against the present "know-how" shareholders but will be sought from public or government sources. This financing will be supported by the undertakings which will have been surveyed and provisionally adopted by a "know-how" investor, IDC and local investors. Not all operations will need to

await Phase Three. Several projects have already or will be launched in Phase Two.

WHY SHOULD YOU JOIN IDC ?

1. You will be participating in an urgently needed effort looking towards vast new markets for your product, process or service, both in the country of origin and for export.

2. You will be serving America's interests as well as the millions of citizens in these countries whose standards of living must be brought closer to our own. They demand this progress and intend to achieve it, preferably via the private ownership route, if possible.

3. You risk little, gain much in taking an optional ground floor position in these new countries. Anything IDC develops in these countries in your industry category is yours, if you want it. (If you pass, IDC will then have the option of trying elsewhere).

4. IDC offers your company exceptional opportunity to improve your overseas business position. A wide variety of situations will be constantly under review. Export/Import possibilities will be under careful surveillance.

5. In the Public Relations area there will be grateful recognition for pioneers in the field of International Industrial Partnerships. American business moving in as "Partners" in these areas may well prove to be a factor of great importance in the socio-economic contest between the Communist and free nations of the world.

Through IDC, this participation can be enjoyed on a fractional investment basis with greater security and ultimately more profit.

APPENDIX

FIFTEEN INDUSTRIES IN PARTNERSHIP

This list highlights those areas in which IDC contemplates initial operations. Other industries may be added in other light manufacturing or service fields in which interest is expressed. However, to concentrate its efforts, IDC anticipates limiting the total number of know-how stockholders to 20 during the coming year.

1. LOW-COST HOUSING

Opportunities are tremendous world-wide. Implementation lies in two factors:

(a) Structuring insured mortgage financing facilities (public and private), and

(b) Exporting the considerable reservoir of American construction "know-how" in this field.

Several invitations to participate with us were developed by IDC's representative in Central Africa. IDC intends to work through existing construction companies, if possible, by modernizing their methods and improving materials and design.

2. INDUSTRIAL PARKS

As was proven in the Puerto Rico pump-priming operation, the presence of Industrial Parks creates an atmosphere conducive to economic development. At the suggestion of the International Cooperation Administration, IDC made on-the-spot surveys in Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia and the Sudan. Important U.S. Government financial assistance has been tentatively offered in this program. Specific proposals are under consideration for Ibadan, Nigeria and Accra, Ghana.

3. HOTEL MANAGEMENT AND TOURISM

In some underdeveloped areas of interest to IDC, the chief economic potential lies in tourism - an industry enjoying unprecedented growth and profit.

The Caribbean area is a prime example. IDC has acquired options for several valuable beach properties in the attractive British Virgin Islands which lie adjacent to the American Virgins and Puerto Rico. IDC has been specifically invited and encouraged by the local government and the Colonial Office in London to proceed with development of these islands. Similar offers have been received from other islands in the Antilles, such as Dominica, St. Kitts, Nevis and Antigua.

IDC is currently negotiating a long term financing program for the first hotel to be built on Beef Island, B.V.I., with a loan from the Colonial Development Corporation, a British Government agency. Two concrete management proposals from well qualified resort hotel operators have been received.

Further plans in the field of tourism and "vacation homes" include a unique club plan, details of which will be divulged at the first meeting of new investors.

4. FOOD PROCESSING

Through one of its current principals, Mr. Kellogg G. Birdseye, IDC has investigated the feasibility of establishing various food processing operations in many countries. The opportunities for improvement of nutritional standards, better utilization of local products, and development of export markets, appear highly profitable.

Projects considered include shrimp packaging in Pakistan; dairy processing, canning of produce, fish and meat products, soft ice cream, candy and baked goods in Central Africa; and a sugar refining plant in Sudan. Because

of the diversity of "know-how" required in this category, it is likely that two or three industrial partners will be solicited.

5. FOOD MARKETING

A major problem to be faced in any developmental food program is food distribution. IDC's investigations have confirmed the timeliness of retail distribution via the supermarket route in major cities of Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria. Entries in this field in Venezuela and Puerto Rico by other groups have recently demonstrated the ready acceptance and profitability of small modern markets. This basically North American institution can do much to satisfy rising expectancies of the people in these countries; in addition the participating IDC "know-how" partner will ultimately find himself in a uniquely profitable position with respect to exportations to the United States.

6. SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Facilities for slaughtering beef animals in Central Africa have not kept pace with demand. In fact, the need is so keen that abattoirs have recently been constructed by provincial governments in Nigeria without any management having been provided. IDC has been invited to take over direction of slaughterhouses in Kano, Maidugari and Unguru, Nigeria. Further possibilities are being investigated in Sudan.

7. TANNING; HIDE AND SKIN COLLECTION

The foregoing, together with ample supplies of fine quality kid skins, will provide a basis for profitable operations in tanning and skin collection, primarily for export.

8. SHOES

The countries in question offer little incentive for development of a

conventional leather shoe industry as known in the United States. Nevertheless, the demand for lowcost footwear is great. The answer to this problem has recently been developed by Mr. Frank A. Muller of New York City, who has invented a simple, inexpensively-molded plastic shoe which is both attractive and serviceable (see BUSINESS WEEK article attached hereto).

IDC has acquired from Mr. Muller exclusive world rights for the manufacture of these shoes (excepting the U.S., Canada, Great Britain, Union of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.) The favorable terms of this license will permit IDC to enjoy large profits from the following sources:

(a) Sub-licensing in developed areas like the European Common Market and Japan;

(b) Contracting for the manufacture of the shoes by existing fabricators, with IDC's "know-how" shareholder in the shoe field arranging for the distribution of the goods;

(c) Organizing indigenous plastics operations (which could also serve for the production of other plastics products, see No. 9 below), wherein the IDC "know-how" shareholder in the shoe field will function in merchandising. For these purposes, the machinery and molds can be moved from country to country, where necessary.

9. PLASTICS

IDC has found a universal demand in underdeveloped areas for low-cost implements, utensils, wares and other conveniences which are commonplace in more developed countries. The plastics industry is in a unique position to satisfy these requirements, but has done little as yet to establish facilities in many of these areas.

Investigations reveal that there exists in Central Africa an excellent

market for local manufacture of kitchen utensils, extruded pipe for irrigation, disposal, and water transmission, household appliances, building components, toys, etc.

10. U.S. IMPORTATION

Many good quality,interesting, or otherwise useful, local products are not adequately presented in the U.S. market. There are many obvious reasons. In most cases, this is because of lack of styling, direction and organization. It is important that local industries, where possible, be strengthened in these areas. Most of the products fall into novelty-gift categories.

The Hickok Manufacturing Company of Rochester, New York, an IDC industrial founder and partner, is uniquely qualified and has committed to market such products for IDC through its thousands of United States retail accounts. In this category, IDC's African offices will function as exporter - Hickok as importer.

11. SMALL APPLIANCE ASSEMBLY PLANTS

Field investigation in Central Africa suggests excellent opportunities in the field of assembling units for refrigeration, air-conditioning, washing-machines, and other small motor appliances. While some major companies have begun exporting into these areas, local governments have shown a marked tendency to encourage and protect local industry. The opportunity, therefore, for a moderate size manufacturer to establish itself in this market, is present.

IDC has two proposals in refrigeration under consideration, and will move forward in this field upon confirmation by the "know-how' partner.

12. BUILDING MATERIALS

IDC's preliminary studies in building materials have been supported by substantial statistical data supplied by the Nigerian Government. There is

one specific proposal for the manufacture of concrete blocks in Nigeria, which activity, if confirmed by IDC's "know-how' partner, will serve to strengthen IDC's position in the all-important construction field.

13. APPAREL

As the income of the population of the emerging areas increases and as dress habits begin to conform to Western styling, demand for low-cost, mass-produced clothing will increase. IDC intends to undertake an industry analysis of this field in Central Africa and the Far East.

14. BEVERAGES

The soft-drink industry is expanding rapidly throughout the world. Countries located in tropical and semi-tropical climates particularly offer prime targets for the establishment of bottling plants. Rate of return on investment have proven very high, even in the first year of operation.

Preliminary studies indicate that these areas in which IDC concentrating its efforts offer excellent opportunities for this industry. Specific market surveys are planned for the coming months.

15. CONTAINERS

IDC was much impressed by the need for containers, especially fiber and paper bags. For example, a specific proposal is being evaluated for IDC for the manufacture of burlap bags in Nigeria, for which there is already a market for 20,000,000 bags per annum for cash crops.

In addition, as local food consumption matures to higher standards, it is obvious that the container market will correspondingly increase.

* *

Other projects which have come to the attention of IDC and which could in the future require additional industrial partners, including paper making,

match manufacturing, wood-working and bicycle assembly.

In the service field, IDC may solicit a partnership investment from an international management consultant firm to assist IDC in its surveys and analyses.

The image IDC proposes to create with respect to American industry-in-partnership overseas is vital to the successful fulfillment of the plan. It is important, therefore, that a qualified international Public Relations partner be brought into the picture at the outset in order to guide the entire program from this point of view. Ruder and Finn, Inc. of New York City, which operates offices world-wide, has given its enthusiastic assent to the program and has entered IDC as an investor.

Blackwell, Lane

59, EBURY STREET
S.W. I.
SLOANE 5317

Tuesday
Oct. 20
1 9 5 9

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My wife and I want to say a very special "thank you" for last night at the Guildhall! It was, to use an overworked word, really wonderful to hear someone talk with authority and conviction to an audience including many TV people about our responsibilities in preserving and developing the free society on which we -- and TV as we want to see it -- depend. (I must admit I emerged feeling rather proud of having worked under the speaker's aegis in the Documentary Unit during a couple of my years with CBS, even though it was a decade ago!)

One point especially struck close to us: your emphasis on the need for making the trans-Atlantic TV program traffic more often two-way traffic, and on the need for including in it more of the high-grade material from both sides. I spend all of my working hours (and some of the supposedly free ones) on

59, EBURY STREET
S.W.1.
SLOANE 5317

the present heavily one-way traffic (European Sales Rep. for NBC International here), and am increasingly frustrated and annoyed by the difficulty of placing in America interesting material from the regular production of British and Continental TV services, or indeed of getting even an audition for it.

My wife and I would be delighted if you and Mrs. Murrow would join us for a drink, almost any late afternoon or evening, to talk some more about this essential aspect of Atlantic "communications" -- or if you're bored with shop, to talk about the London theatre season!

Our address and 'phone are on the letterhead; or if you prefer to ring the office, it's HYDe Park 6384.

Sincerely,

Lane Blackwell

Blaustein, Jacob
f

March 16, 1959

Dear Jake:

How typically generous and gracious of you to send me the note under date of February 28. I shall hope to put the year to good use and return with something worth saying.

The Sacco-Vanzetti proposal is necessarily one of long range, but I have taken good note of Mr. Ehrmann and of the suggestion made by Mr. Engel.

Of all my memories of the years spent in this not always fruitful vineyard, I frequently reflect, with pleasure, on the years I spent broadcasting under the sponsorship of Amoco.

Please convey my warmest greetings to Hilda.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jacob Blaustein
American Building
Baltimore 3, Maryland

EBM/hl

JACOB BLAUSTEIN

AMERICAN BUILDING
BALTIMORE 3, MD.

February 28, 1959

PERSONAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

First let me say that the American public will be the big loser as your regular broadcasts go off the air. I am reconciled only by the fact that you must know what is best, and that your absence will be limited to a year.

Something else. My colleague, Irving M. Engel of the American Jewish Committee, has sent me a copy of his February 16 letter to you suggesting that, if you decide to proceed with the idea you expressed on your February 8 program of putting on a presentation based on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, you discuss it with his and my friend, Herbert B. Ehrmann of Boston, who was one of the attorneys for the defense in that case.

Irving wrote me that if I still have a contact with you, I might like to back up his suggestion. So happily still having that contact, I wholeheartedly do so. I think it would be very worthwhile.

Hilda and I send our warm regards to both of you.

Sincerely,

Jacob

LANGUAGE-GRAM LETTERS
POST OFFICE BOX 1777
ESCONDIDO, CALIF. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow:
These letters may be a vehicle to better understanding among the peoples of the world. If they interest you I would be glad to hear from you. Seasons greetings!
Henry Bleighton

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Los Angeles Times

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PART I — ALL THE NEWS ALL THE TIME

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Escondido, Mexico City Students Swap Letters

7th Graders Write to Each Other by Unique Correspondence Fitted to Any Language

BY CORDELL HICKS, Times Staff Representative

ESCONDIDO, Nov. 28 — An experiment in an education link between the United States and Mexico was launched here yesterday.

More than 400 seventh grade students at Grant Junior High School wrote in Spanish to their like number in Mexico City.

In a few days time the youngsters expect answers in English from school children south of the border.

The seventh graders do not read, write or speak Spanish, yet they composed long letters in that language. The recipients of these letters do not know English but their answers will be written in English.

Two-Way Method

This is made possible by a method permitting two-way correspondence between persons who do not use the same language.

The bilingual letter has been approved for use at Grant School by the Administrative Council of the Escondido Union Elementary School District.

School board members, teachers and William Moore, principal at Grant, stand behind the communication tryout.

The first package of hundreds of letters has been taken to Mexico City by Gordon S. Lacy, Escondido school board member, who will confer with Mexican education authorities on the reciprocal project.

Language-Gram

The letter writing method was devised by a retired Wall Street investment analyst now residing here. It is called Language-Gram by its originator, Henry B. Leighton.

Among the throng of city officials, the public school system representatives, faculty members and U.S. and Mexican officials at the launching of the unique trial were John F. Ahern, foreign labor service representative with the U.S. Labor Dept. at San Diego and P. A. Romay, vice consul of Mexico at San Diego.

Civic and education sponsors of the method agree that reading, speaking and writing the language of another country helps immeasurably to communicate with the people of that country.

"If you can communicate," they said yesterday, "you can talk over problems and come to understandings.

Learns to Speak

"From the letter writing will come the gradual ability to read another language. Slowly the writer learns to speak as well, since he becomes interested in pronunciation."

The concensus is that interpreters and translators, no matter how skilled, are still a barrier to understanding—and expensive.

By using Language-Gram

CAN WRITE NOW—Berline Parcell, 12, is a Mexican-American in the same 7th grade in Escondido as John Berry, 13, and neither knows any Spanish. But both students wrote letters to Mexico City children by using Language-Gram.
Times photo

LANGUAGE-GRAM

a person can write a letter himself in 20 minutes and mail it at a cost of about 5% of what it would cost to have it done, a school system spokesman said.

The method can be fitted to any two languages used over the world. It can be adapted for use by businessmen, or adults in any walk of life.

Each Language-Gram contains five sheets. Two are for the sending letter and two for the reply letter. There is a vocabulary page of both languages.

The first page of either the sending letter or reply letter is in the form of an overlay. It is always in the language of the person writing the letter.

The second page of either letter is an exact duplicate of the overlay page, except that it is expressed in a different language.

On each overlay page there are round holes at the beginning of each sentence, word or phrase. An X marked in the round hole will mark the chosen sentence or word on the foreign language page below.

The sender and the answerer tear off the first page, when finished, and mail the second page. Hundreds of different letters can be composed by use of the overlay due to variety of choice and the vocabulary page.

The originator of the method spent five years in the Army as a major. In his final year, 1945, he suffered a spinal disorder that left him paralyzed from the waist down and with little use of his hands.

Formerly a business writer for the Wall Street Journal and the Chicago Daily News, Leighton plans to extend his idea on an international basis for school children in all lands.

At the send-off of the friendship letters to Mexico, Leighton paid tribute to those who have assisted him: His wife; Lt. Cmdr. Jessee B. Farr, USN; Warner Maiwald, a German language teacher at Escondido Union High School; Adolph Heyne, head of the language department at Palomar College; and Lloyd Downing, Spanish instructor at Grant School.

ACT OF FRIENDSHIP—P. A. Romay, left, vice consul of Mexico at San Diego, clasps hands with William Moore, principal of Grant Junior High School in Escondido, at ceremonies launching a new method of correspondence between persons who do not use same language. In the background are a part of 415 students at Grant who wrote letters to Mexico in Spanish, using the new method.

Times photo

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Grant
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THE SAN DIEGO UNION
Sun., Oct. 11, 1959 ② a43
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

BOON TO PEN PALS

Escondido Man Develops Bilingual Letter System

By RON KENNEY

ESCONDIDO—A method which will permit two-way correspondence between persons who do not speak the same language has been devised by a retired Wall Street investment analyst now living in Escondido.

Henry B. Leighton, a former director and senior vice president for Minnesota Investment Counselors, terms his device a "self-translating bilingual letter." His trade name for the letter, for which he has requested a patent and copyright, is "Language-Gram."

"It takes the place of a translator," Leighton said. said.

"Today it costs about $15 to have a foreign language letter written. By my method, a person can write a letter in 20 minutes and mail it, at a cost of about five per cent of what it normally would cost a person to have such a letter written."

TO MARKET SOON

Leighton's "Language-Gram," which he plans to place on the market within 30 days, actually is a form letter in duplicate, one in English and the other copy in a foreign language. The for letters will cover 10 basic topics which Leighton says "will provide a means of exchanging most thoughts conveyed in regular letter writing."

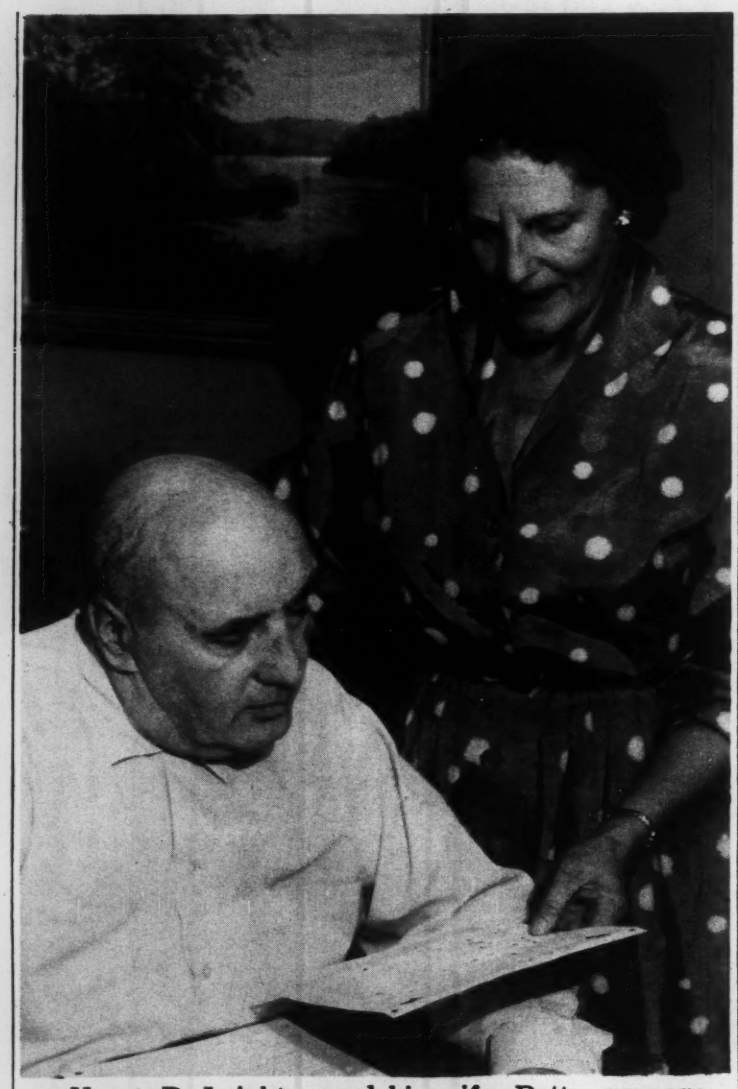
The "Language-Gram" initally will be offered in three foreign languages — Spanish, French and German. Leighton, a paraplegic, plans to expand his idea on an international basis. "It can be done in any two langues," Leighton added.

The "Language-Gram" letters are unique in that they provide their own reply letter which allows answers to be made to any questions asked in the original letter.

CHOICE OF WORDS

Each "Language-Gram" contains five sheets, two for the sending letter, two for the reply letter and a vocabulary page. The latter contains words—in English and the foreign language —that you would need for inserting in the letter.

The first page of either the sending or reply letter is in the form of an overlay. It always is in the language of the person writing the letter.



Henry B. Leighton and his wife, Betty, prepare one of his "Language-Gram" letters. Leighton is a former Wall Street investment analyst. He terms his device a "self-translating bilingual letter."

The second page of either the sending or reply letter is a duplicate of the overlay page, except that it is expressed in a different language.

The letters come with and without NCR (no carbon required) paper. When NCR paper is used, there is a printed circle at the beginning of each sentence, word or phrase which requires a choice of expression.

An "X" or a check mark in this circle on the overlay page will produce the same mark on the page below. These check marks indicate the sentences, words or phrases which the receiver of the letter should read.

Foreign words, as required, may be written in on the overlay page by referring to the vocabulary page.

Leighton, who conceived the idea for the bilingual letter a year and a half ago following a trip into Mexico, has been an Escondido resident 2½ years. He lived in Chicago prior to moving here with his wife, Betty, twin daughters, 14, and son, 12.

The Administrative Council of the Escondido Union Elementary School District next week is scheduled to act on an offer by Leighton to use the letters in its language program in the seventh grade.

His proposal, which he has discussed with William Moore, principal of Grant Junior High School, would be for 300 letters to be written by the students, 100 each in French, German and Spanish.

Leighton, who was a Wall Street analyst 30 years, also was on the staff of the Chase National Bank of Chicago. He retired in 1957.

Block, Herbert
f

April 6, 1959

Dear Herb:

Thanks for your gracious note. What I say, I don't always say good, but I generally manage to say what I mean.

As ever yours,

HRM:skh

Mr. Herbert L. Block
The Washington Post
1515 L Street N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

The Washington Post
AND
Times Herald
1515 L STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 5, D.C. REPUBLIC 7-1234

HERBERT L. BLOCK

Dear Ed —

Thank you for those very kind and wonderful words on the Thurber - Coward - McKenna "Small World" program! I enjoyed the entire broadcast, and practically shot out of my chair at that point.

And I hope you saw the many editorial tributes to you when you took off.

Again, many thanks to you — and come back soon!

Best, as always
Herb

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C.B.S.

3/23/59

Bloom, Gary

December 10, 1958

Dear Gary Bloom:

Thank you for your letter.

It was very nice of you to write and tell me about your program idea. Unfortunately, even though it may perhaps have merit, I cannot possibly use it.

My nightly radio broadcasts deal with day-to-day news and SMALL WORLD and PERSON TO PERSON consist of interviews and conversations.

Again, thank you for taking the time to write me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gary Bloom
140-35 Beech Avenue
Flushing 55, New York

mcc

Pgm. Idea.

140-35 Beech Avenue
Flushing 55, New York
November 14, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow;

I think the programs you are on are just great and I really like them. Mr. Murrow, I think a good idea for a program, the name of which would be "The Teenages Speak". The main idea is to show the public problems of the teenages. I myself could supply more definite information about what I have in mind. I am sure that this show would be one of the top ten since parents and teenages themselves would like the show. I would appreciate it very much if you answer this letter and let me know what you think of my idea. You might say what does a fourteen year old boy know about this problem; but since I am a teenager and mingle with teenages, I feel I can write about their problems. Kindly notify me as soon as possible.

Yours Respectfully,

Gary Bloom

Gary Bloom

Bluedorn, Victor

Sigma Delta Chi

Professional Journalistic Fraternity

35 EAST WACKER DRIVE · CHICAGO 1

VICTOR E. BLUEDORN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 5, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you so much for your generous contribution to Sigma Delta Chi's Golden Anniversary Fund.

It is only because of the understanding and generosity of members like yourself that we are able to undertake an expanded program of activity this year in keeping with the fine prestige of your Fraternity.

Believe me, we thank you.

Fraternally,

Victor E. Bluedorn

VEB:ls

Bluedorn

October 8, 1958

Mr. Victor E. Bluedorn
Sigma Delta Chi
35 East Wacker Drive
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mr. Bluedorn:

If Ed Morgan is not a Fellow of Sigma Delta Chi, he ought to be. He is, in my opinion, doing the most outstanding job of news and news analysis on any network at any hour of the day or night.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Sigma Delta Chi
Professional Journalistic Fraternity
35 East Wacker Drive · Chicago 1

Victor E. Bluedorn
Executive Director

October 3, 1958

Ed Morgan

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Commentator
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to you as a Fellow of Sigma Delta Chi to ask you to assist now in nominating the new recipients who will be elected during our national convention this November.

The nominating committee, the three most recent past presidents of the Fraternity, are soliciting nominations of outstanding journalists - preferably writers, reporters, commentators, and editors - whose professional performance has been highly evaluated by fellow journalists, has contributed to social good, or has helped readers understand major social or political issues or problems. In some instances, this performance will have been a continuing one and in other instances will have been a single outstanding performance.

If you care to send me a nomination I will see that the committee receives it.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Victor E. Bluedorn

VEB:mm

~~John Sullivan~~ Robert Blum

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

550 Kearny Street, San Francisco 8, California • YUkon 2-4640

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

August 5, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Blum is temporarily absent from San Francisco on an extended trip to Asia, and in his absence I would like to thank you for your letter of July 31 and to express our regret that your plans for the coming year will not permit you to consider the possibility of spending some time in Asia for the general purposes outlined in Mr. Blum's letter to you of June 26, 1959.

We hope you will continue to keep our interests in mind and would very much appreciate hearing from you again should your future commitments make it possible for you to give further thought to our suggestion.

Sincerely yours,

J. F. Sullivan

John F. Sullivan
Acting for the President

July 31, 1959

Dear Mr. Blum:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of June 26th.

My plans for the coming year are such that I could not undertake a fixed itinerary of any kind. It is possible that news events may cause me to change my plans at any time.

It would have been a great pleasure for me to have undertaken the schedule you suggest, but I am fully aware that to do so and then have to make sudden changes at the last moment, could only cause the greatest inconvenience and embarrassment to all concerned. I, therefore, have no alternative but to decline.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert Blum
President
The Asia Foundation
550 Kearny Street
San Francisco, California

mcc

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
550 Kearny Street, San Francisco 8, California • YUkon 2-4640

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

June 26, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Barry Bingham has told me of his recent correspondence with you regarding the possibility of your visiting several countries in Asia. I am glad to know that you are willing to explore this subject with us.

As Barry may have told you, we are concerned that too few Asian leaders have an opportunity to exchange views with Americans of distinguished reputation and broad interests. This contributes to their feeling that they receive second class treatment at our hands. While the United States sends to Asia each year many hundreds of technicians and advisers as well as Fulbright and other professors, these men do not always have access to the higher levels of Asian leadership, either in their specific professions or on the level of national policy making. In consequence, many responsible Asian leaders do not achieve the more intimate knowledge of the United States which they might obtain through closer and more frequent association with Americans at a level of national recognition.

Against this background, we would be interested in discussing the possibility of a visit by you to several countries in Asia for the dual purpose of broad exchanges of views with Asian leaders as well as more specific discussions with leaders in your own profession. The timing of your travels and the countries to be visited would of course be determined according to your own preferences and to the advice of the Foundation's representatives in Asia. We would hope that, in addition to the more prominent Asian nations such as India and Japan, it would be possible for you to visit some of the other countries where visits by leading Americans are particularly infrequent.

It would be our hope that you could remain in each country visited for a period of from two to four weeks, depending on the circumstances. Our representatives in Asia would be happy both to arrange local appointments in accordance with your requests and to provide background information and analyses of local problems and personalities.

The Foundation's Representative in New York, Lyman Hoover, has learned from your secretary that you expect to be in your New York office from July 5 through July 12 before departing for Cape Canaveral. I hope you can telephone Mr. Hoover at your convenience during this period, to give him your initial reaction to these suggestions. The telephone number of our New York office is OXford 7-3854.

I am enclosing a brochure and several recent copies of the Foundation's quarterly Program Bulletin, which describe representative projects the Foundation has supported in Asia during recent months.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Blum

Robert Blum
President

Enclosures

cc: Quaker Ridge
Pawling, New York

Robert Blum

June 26, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

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Sincerely yours,

Robert Blum

Robert Blum
President

Enclosures

cc: Quaker Ridge
Pauling, New York

The ASIA FOUNDATION

■

Purposes and Activities

■ *Purposes:*

The purpose of The Asia Foundation is to strengthen Asian educational, cultural and civic activities with private American assistance. It is a non-profit, non-political organization founded by private American citizens and incorporated in the State of California.

Primarily through its resident representatives in Asia, the Foundation is working to:

> Make private American support available to individuals and groups in Asia who are striving for the maintenance of peace and independence, and for greater personal liberty and social progress.
>
> Encourage and strengthen active cooperation, founded on mutual respect and understanding, among voluntary organizations—Asian, American, and international—with similar aims and ideals.

Part of the Foundation's effort is devoted to work with other American individuals and organizations to achieve a better understanding in the United States of the peoples of Asia, their histories, cultures, and values.

Projects assisted by the Foundation in Asia are developed and administered by Asians, and most of the Foundation's assistance is designed to help projects get started and to induce increasing local support. The Foundation engages in cooperative projects with other foreign and international assistance programs if it can make a significant contribution that cannot be provided by other sources.

■ *Activities in Asia:*

Representatives of the Foundation are located in Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaya and Singapore, Pakistan, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam. In addition the Foundation provides assistance to a variety of educational and cultural activities in India and Indonesia, and on a smaller scale, British Borneo and the Ryukyus.

Foundation assistance may take many forms, depending on local needs and resources: grants or loans; travel funds; advisory personnel; supplies or equipment; books or other material contributions. The Foundation may also provide advisory assistance and help in establishing cooperation between Asian and other organizations.

The Foundation aids projects in many fields, including education, research, community development, social welfare, cultural activities, international conferences, and other programs which may contribute to social progress and to the exchange of ideas and experience:

> *Some examples of programs:* Social and economic research has been assisted in Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaya, Pakistan and Vietnam by provision of advice, fellowships, research materials, or physical facilities.
>
> Aid to educational institutions and grants to teachers have made it possible for many qualified persons, including Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, to carry on advanced studies.
>
> Publishing programs have been supported in several countries to encourage the writing, publishing, and distribution of Asian language materials for educational purposes.

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Young American teachers of English have been provided for universities in Cambodia, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, Taiwan and Vietnam.

In support of physical education and athletic training programs, the Foundation has provided physical education instructors or administrators in Afghanistan, Ceylon, Korea, Pakistan, Singapore and Taiwan.

Student centers and facilities have been assisted in many countries in which the Foundation is represented, as have the activities of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and other non-political youth organizations.

To promote the exchange of ideas and experience among Asian countries and between Asian and Western countries, the Foundation has provided travel grants enabling Asian delegates to attend international conferences concerned with education, cultural arts, science and technology, social welfare, rural and community development, women's and youth activities, motion pictures, journalism and other professional fields.

Activities in the United States:

Foundation supports activities in the United s which supplement or strengthen programs in Following are examples:

Through its *Books for Asian Students* project, the Foundation has shipped more than a million books and almost a quarter of a million journals, most of them donated by American publishers and college student groups, to hundreds of universities and libraries in eighteen Asian countries which have requested them.

Measures to advance active cooperation on the part of American scientific societies, legal and

other professional associations with similar organizations in Asia are encouraged and strengthened.

Assistance has been provided to American universities' summer programs on Asian studies for secondary school teachers.

The Foundation has sponsored newspapermen from Asian countries (to date Burma, Ceylon, India, Japan, Pakistan and the Philippines) for a year's resident study as Associate Nieman Fellows at Harvard University.

Assistance is given to several American organizations providing hospitality and other services to Asian visitors.

During the academic year, the Foundation publishes the weekly newspaper, *The Asian Student,* for about 12,000 Asians studying in the United States and approximately 5,000 others including foreign student advisers and college libraries in the United States and Asia.

An illustrated Program Bulletin describing projects which are being assisted by The Asia Foundation is distributed quarterly to individuals and organizations with a continuing interest in the Foundation's work.

■ *Organization:*

The governing body of The Asia Foundation is a Board of Trustees of twenty-four members which meets four times a year. The Board includes an Executive Committee of eight members which meets as occasion requires between meetings of the Board.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees is responsible for fund raising. The Foundation obtains its funds from voluntary contributions: charitable trusts, philanthropic organizations, individuals and corporations. All contributions are tax exempt.

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June 1959

PROGRAM BULLETIN

ASIA FOUNDATION

The Science Society of Thailand

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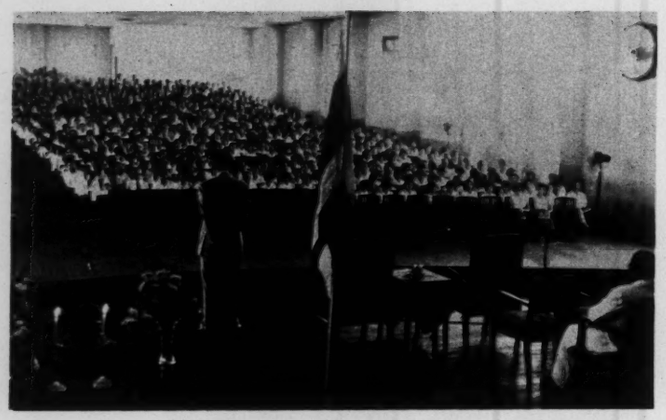
Thailand is essentially an agricultural country which, like other nations of Asia, emerged from the war with a desire to modernize and industrialize. To advance these aims, it must seek to harness the force and discover some of the secrets of nature.

Even more important, perhaps, Thailand must give attention to the growing competition that its products, and especially rice, are meeting in the world markets. Its exports, ranging from some of the highest quality rice in the world to the attractive handicrafts produced by its cottage industries, are bound to be affected by the discoveries of modern science and the new applications of those discoveries developed by modern technology as the international competitive process increases in vigor and scope.

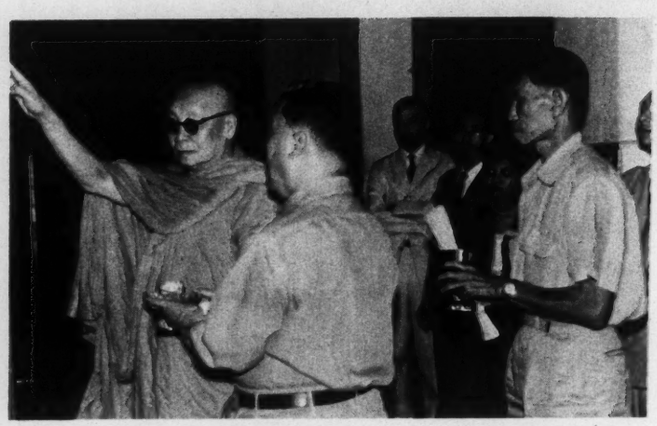
Foreign aid and technicians can have an important role in this process, but at the same time Thailand must develop her own basic and applied scientific knowledge and skills. Three universities — Chulalongkorn, Kasetsart, and Medical Sciences — as well as a growing number of vocational and technical schools and institutes — are increasing the number and quality of young Thais who go into scientific and technical fields of work. But Thailand still cannot be considered a country where science has achieved more than token recognition of its important role in modern life. This grows out of a number of factors, one of the most significant of which may be that Thailand's economy has never been essentially a competitive one internally: the relatively equitable distribution of population, the abundance of food and housing, and the centuries-old influence of Buddhism, which counsels against greed and extremes in interpersonal relationships, have all perhaps militated against intellectual ferment or any deep curiosity about the nature of life and its secrets. On the other hand, it is surprising that another well-known injunction of the Lord Buddha— not to believe anything unless one has been able to prove it to one's own satisfaction — has not had more application to the overwhelming flood of foreign ideas which has been pouring into Thailand for the past century, since the days when the revered King Mongkut and King Chulalongkorn began the importation of foreign ideas and techniques.

Thai science teachers performing training experiment.

These factors are now converging into a growing realization that science in Thailand must have a broader base:



SCIENCE TEACHERS gathered at Chulalongkorn University last March 23 at opening of science teachers training course to hear address by Science Society President.



LORD ABBOT of the Wat Bovornives and Ecclesiastical Deputy Minister of Propagation, Phra Brahma Mani, blesses opening of the Society's office at Chulalongkorn.

more must be done to train those interested in scientific pursuits; and in particular, the curiosity of young persons in primary and secondary schools about matters of science must be aroused. Directly involved in this trend and counted upon in many ways to provide the necessary leadership and skills in developing it is the Science Society of Thailand.

Led by scientists who have been trained in Europe and America, the Science Society is a private, non-governmental association under Royal Patronage with a membership of 1,750, most of whom are science teachers in the country's eleven hundred public and private high schools. The Society was founded in 1947 to provide a means for Thai scientists to develop closer contact and better exchange of knowledge among themselves, raise the standard of science education and support research work, cooperate with other scientific institutions and organizations both inside the country and abroad, apply scientific knowledge to the public welfare, and distribute scientific knowledge to the people of Thailand. Its nearest American counterpart is the American Association for the Advancement of Science, but it also has some of the characteristics of Science Service, incorporated, and the various specialized scientific bodies in the United States.

The basic income of the Society is derived from membership dues. The Thai Government made an annual contribution to the Society's budget for about eight years, but this subsidy was discontinued about 1955. The Society also formerly received grants from the government for special purposes, such as the holding of scientific exhibitions. However, except for personnel employed to handle the circulation of the monthly *Journal* of the Society, all work on behalf of the Society was on a voluntary basis.

With the approach of the Ninth Pacific Science Congress which was held in Bangkok in 1957, the Science Society found itself faced with the enormous task of organizing the largest international meeting ever held in Thailand. Discontinuance of government help had made its activities difficult to carry on; so in October 1956 and January 1957 it turned to The Asia Foundation for assistance. Grants made at that time enabled it to undertake the preparatory informational work for the Science Congress and sustain certain of its regular activities. It also established, with the cooperation of the Department of Science of the Ministry of Industries, the beginning of a scientific and technical publication distribution center through which hundreds of books and thousands of technical journals have been placed for appropriate use and safekeeping with scientific institutions and organizations in Thailand.

In mid-1958 a further grant from The Asia Foundation enabled the Society to take an important step in its development: the establishment of a small secretariat, with necessary office equipment, in a room loaned to the Society by Chulalongkorn University. With a permanent office staff headed by one of the younger scientists, the Society has been able to organize its work much more efficiently, revise its membership lists and speed up its communications with its membership and related organizations at home and abroad. As an example of the latter, in 1958 it wrote slightly over 300 communications; this year it had already written almost 500 communications as of the end of April.

One of the important activities of the Society, carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, is the summer school designed to upgrade the knowledge and teaching skills of science teachers from all over Thailand. Seven hundred and fifty teachers attended each of the courses in 1958 and 1959.

On March 21, 1959, the President of the Society and distinguished astronomer, Phya Salvidharn Nides, received from the representative of The Asia Foundation the first installment of a three-year grant which will enable the Society to start on a broad new program designed to help develop scientific interest and talent among the youth of Thailand and to hold national science conferences. Committees are already at work planning a national science talent search and science clubs and fairs to be handled through the high schools and pre-university schools. It is hoped that the discovery and encouragement of new talent will increase the supply of strongly-motivated youth going into the field of science.

Another innovation permitted by the latest grant is the award of four travel grants (one each in biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics) to graduate students who have obtained fellowships for study abroad. The Science Society will handle applications and other arrangements for these travel grants. Under consideration are plans to train science writers to aid in the popularization of science and an understanding of the scientific method.

In terms of material progress, the current aspiration of the Science Society is the building of a scientific center, land for which has been promised by Chulalongkorn University. The Thai Government has contributed 200,000 baht ($10,000) toward the cost of the building and the Society is now undertaking a program to raise the rest of the funds needed to begin building. It is planned to erect the center by stages, as funds become available, beginning with a scientific and technical documentation center and an office for the Society; later on, exhibit space, an auditorium, meeting rooms, and other facilities will be added.

Because of its key role in science in Thailand, the Science Society has been asked to undertake a number of important tasks in international scientific relations. It has cooperated extensively with UNESCO and has undertaken the important task of standardizing scientific and technical terms in the Thai language through committees in the various branches of science.

The Science Society has already earned an important place in the development of Thailand. The enthusiasm of its officers and committee members and the growing interest of the Thai people in a scientific approach to economic development assure an increasingly important role for the Society in the years to come.

Harry H. Pierson, author of the above article, has been the Foundation's Representative in Thailand since May 1958. For five years earlier, he was on the Foundation's San Francisco staff.

Attending a meeting in Bangkok last March are (l. to r.) Phya Salvidharn Nides, President of the Science Society; Harry H. Pierson, Asia Foundation Representative; Air Marshal Muni M. Vejyant Rangsrisht, Rector of Chulalongkorn University; and Dr. Pradisth Cheosakul, assistant secretary general of the Science Society, founded in 1947.

'Service of the Poor Is Service of the Buddha'

Traditionally in Burmese society the Buddhist monasteries have provided both home and school for children who have no parents or other relatives to care for them. Burma is also following this long-established custom at present but with the increasing use of professional social welfare concepts.

Many Sayadaws (Buddhist abbots) throughout Burma have founded monastery-with-school orphanages through their own personal dedication and interpretation of Lord Buddha's teaching of love, compassion and social responsibility. For the most part, however, these institutions have suffered from lack of funds and a central organization. The Social Service Sangha (order of monks) was created in 1956 to assist the monks and their devout secular assistants by helping to organize the independent orphanages throughout the country and by acquainting the Sayadaws and their secular followers with modern methods of social work and vocational training and to provide fund-raising and other professional advice. The veneration afforded monks in traditional village life, combined with modern techniques of organization and training, have helped enlist community interest and assistance for the monastery orphanages.

The nucleus of the Social Service Sangha is the Tiger School of Rangoon, founded in 1924 with funds provided largely by Au Boon Haw, widely-known throughout Asia because of the product Tiger Balm. Until 1946 the school operated exclusively as an orphanage and academic institution. In that year, however, through the efforts of Sayadaw U Nya Neinda, vocational studies were introduced, and the students now help fill government contracts for such items as metal mail boxes, drilling of tube well linings, playground equipment and general metal working. These trained students also manufacture and sell office equipment and toys to the public, and these sales contribute in some measure to the upkeep of the school.

In 1956 Sayadaw U Nya Neinda called a meeting of twenty-one schools headed by monks in order to expand this program of vocational training in monastery schools and place it on a national basis. From this meeting grew the Social Service Sangha, whose first undertaking was the assembling of about thirty monks from schools throughout Burma for a two-months series of lectures on modern educational methods, administrative and vocational training. Instruction was provided by the experienced teachers at Tiger School and by instructors furnished by the Mass Education Council and the Department of Social Welfare, two government agencies which took a marked interest in the new organization. At its inception the Social Service Sangha had thirteen branch institutions, and these have now been expanded to twenty-eight, caring for a total of 1,367 children.

For six weeks early this year, the Social Service Sangha held its second annual seminar at Tiger School, attended by more than forty affiliated Sayadaws as well as by several leading laymen who are

BURMESE children greet The Venerable Masoeyein Sayadaw, Great Patron of the Social Service Sangha Association, arriving for an opening session of the Seminar.

THE VENERABLE Masoeyein Sayadaw advises Buddhist monks and lay leaders on propriety and need for social service in accordance with the Buddha's teachings.

STUDENTS of Tiger Vocational School and Orphanage, Kamayut, receive training in various useful manual arts.

VOCATIONAL SKILLS taught to boys help equip them to become participating citizens in the Burmese society.

associated with each orphanage. Professional social workers, teachers and government officials responsible for welfare work gave lectures, and seminars were held by the Sayadaws to discuss their common problems and benefit from an exchange of experience.

Emphasis was placed on modern concepts of social welfare work, on the necessity of integrating the orphaned or handicapped child into the community, and on preparing him for such integration upon completion of his schooling, both general and vocational. This, in turn, stressed the importance of vocational training, to fit each of these children for a useful and desirable place in his respective community. Vocational training is only one aspect, however, of the broad aims of the Social Service Sangha, which also embrace the health and care of the child, improved methods of financing and administration of the schools, selection and training of lay teachers to help the monks in their work, and the over-all relationship of the orphanages to the community as a whole.

There has been helpful Government interest in the development of the Social Service Sangha, and aid is extended by means of trained lecturers at the annual seminars, in addition to financial assistance to the individual orphanages. Ramakrishna Mission workers and representatives of Christian missions also help by instructing the monks in various methods and theories of social work.

The Social Service Sangha has plans to expand its work from that of child welfare to the broader field of general social service, possibly including work with the blind, the aged, assistance to ex-convicts in resumption of their normal lives, and help to the disabled and ill. All these aims reflect the primary purpose of this Buddhist order: advancing the practice of social work under the principles of Buddhism.

The Asia Foundation has assisted this young and promising institution by financing the 1959 seminar as well as the filming of some of the discussion sessions dealing with methods and principles of operating orphanages. These films will be used for future training by the Social Service Sangha member-orphanages.

Travel expenses of the Secretary throughout the country this year will also be paid by The Asia Foundation, enabling Sayadaw U Nya Neinda to visit the various member institutions to observe their work at first hand, make suggestions for improvements, and meet and talk further with members of the Sangha and the Buddhist laymen who contribute to these orphanages. Small operational costs of the Sangha's headquarters in Rangoon, a public address system for meetings, a Burmese typewriter and several training films on social service techniques have also been provided by a Foundation grant.

In addition to a basic grounding in modern technique and methods, welfare work in Burma must have assurance that group responsibility and actions coincide with the traditional concepts of the society. In the case of the Social Service Sangha, these conditions are being met, and through this organization monasteries are continuing to carry out their historical religious and social leadership in Burma's daily life.

Cooperation with International Organizations

In its efforts to assist Asian educational, cultural and community institutions in a variety of ways, depending on local needs, The Asia Foundation often has the important benefit of active cooperation with other American and international organizations. The contribution which the Foundation can therefore make toward social progress and independent development in Asia is greatly increased through the experience and intellectual and material resources of many other associations and institutions.

The last issue of the Foundation's *Program Bulletin* described specific cooperative arrangements between the Foundation and some forty other *American* organizations and institutions, and noted that a later issue would describe similar cooperative arrangements with *international* organizations. The following partial list describes developments in which cooperation between international organizations and The Asia Foundation has helped to expand joint efforts with Asians and enlarged the national as well as international role of Asian institutions:

Associated Countrywomen of the World. Foundation representatives in several countries have worked with national affiliates of this organization and have sponsored delegates to international conferences. The most recent such meeting was held in India.

Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth. Support for a number of delegates from Commonwealth countries to conferences of the Association, including the eighth International Congress held in Canada last summer. Continuing consultation with the Secretariat of AUBC in London.

Boy Scouts International Bureau. This is the third year of a program with the Boy Scouts International Bureau which involves: 1) financial support for an Asian Commissioner and the regional office located in Manila, and 2) funds for an expansion program in Asia. These activities are designed to increase the professional competence of Boy Scout leaders throughout the region and to broaden the base of membership of the Boy Scouts.

Congress for Cultural Freedom. Cooperation and consultation in specific projects such as the Young Asian Artists Exhibition and the Islamic Colloquium.

Girl Guides World Bureau. A three-year program has been undertaken in which the Foundation is providing financial support for an Asian Traveling Commissioner who coordinates Girl Scout activities in the region and conducts training program for local leaders. Cooperation with the World Bureau on scouting matters which affect individual countries in Asia and support for delegates to various conferences and training programs.

International Alliance of Women. In addition to travel grants for delegates to regional and international meetings of the International Alliance, the Foundation is underwriting some secretariat expenses of the presidency of this organization which is now being held for the first time by an Asian woman.

International Commission of Jurists. Cooperation in nominating and extending partial support for delegates to the World Congress of ICJ held in New Delhi, January 5-12, 1959. In addition, a small grant was provided to defray certain secretariat expenses of the New Delhi Congress. Leading officials of the International Commission have visited a number of countries in Asia, and have carried on detailed discussions with Foundation representatives looking toward an expansion of program activities in Asia.

International Conference of Social Work. Consultation on matters of mutual interest. Several Foundation offices in Asia extended travel grants to Asian delegates to the ICSW Conferences in Munich (1956) and in Tokyo (1958), and some administrative expenses of the Tokyo conference were underwritten.

International Federation of Women Lawyers. Travel grants and other assistance to delegates to the Federation's convention held last year in Los Angles where an Asian woman (Mrs. Josefina Phodaca Ambrosio of the Philippines) was elected President.

International Organization of Poets, Essayists and Novelists. Some delegates and observers to PEN meetings have been sponsored by the Foundation and help has been given in a number of countries in identifying and encouraging potential members and affiliates.

International Press Institute. Cooperation and consultation with the international headquarters of the Institute in Zurich in order to strengthen and expand Institute-affiliated activities in Asia. The Foundation helped arrange a visit to Asia by two IPI officials, and has assisted delegates to the Institute's assemblies.

Junior Chamber International. Varied forms of support to enable JCI to expand its membership and program activity in Asia. Delegates to international congresses have been aided by several Foundation offices in Asia and Foundation contributions to specific projects have been made from time to time.

Pacific Science Association. Consultation regarding cooperative program in scientific development and work with individual science societies and institutions affiliated with the Association. Travel grants for delegates to the Pacific Science Congresses.

Pax Romana. Assistance to regional leadership training programs and aid

to delegates to inter-federal assemblies.

UNESCO. The Foundation has provided some travel grants to permit Asian delegates to attend UNESCO meetings. Foundation offices in Asia have cooperated on a local basis with various UNESCO-supported programs.

World Assembly of Youth. Consultation with the Assembly's international office in Paris and the American affiliate, the Young Adults' Council in New York. The Foundation has helped in identifying suitable participants in WAY activities, especially those concerned with cooperatives and self-help techniques.

World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. Close cooperation including support for Asian participation in WCOTP annual conferences and assistance extended locally to national affiliates of the Confederation in Asia. Coordination of efforts and advice relating to the development of increased effectiveness of organizations for the teaching profession in Asia.

World Fellowship of Buddhists. Assistance to delegates to biennial conferences of the Fellowship. The Foundation's Special Adviser on Buddhist Affairs, Dr. Richard A. Gard, has assisted on various committees at the conferences.

World University Service. Support for WUS projects in several countries of Asia, consultation and coordination with WUS headquarters, American affiliates and Asian Committees, and travel grants to international conference participants.

YMCA. A wide variety of activities involving the World Alliance for Asia of the YMCA have received Foundation assistance, including work camps, training institutes and leaders' conferences.

YWCA. The Foundation has provided the services of a professional YWCA organizer-trainer for Malaya and has assisted a number of other YWCA activities, including participants to regional and international meetings.

Three Asians Take Part In Congressional Fellowship Program

Three young Asian political scientists are taking part this year for the first time, along with fourteen Americans, in the Congressional Fellowship program in Washington, D.C., under arrangements worked out by the American Political Science Association and The Asia Foundation. The three Asian fellows, becoming acquainted with the American political system by being assigned directly to Congressional offices, are: Kingward Kuo, Senior Assistant in the Protocol Department of the Republic of China, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ahmad Roose, Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Justice in Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaya; Mitsuru Uchida, lecturer on politics at the Political Science Society of Waseda University, Tokyo.

Under this Congressional Fellowship program established by the American Political Science Association in 1953, approximately fifteen young American political journalists and political scientists annually have been able to obtain practical political experience and first-hand knowledge of the legislative process. The program begins in the late fall with a month of orientation dealing with the role of Congress in the American governmental system. This is followed by from three to four months of service with a Representative or a House Committee of the Fellow's own choice. In the spring a similar period is devoted to work with a Senator or Senate Committee.

The work of the three Asian Fellows this year has been so rewarding in the opinion of all concerned that The Asia Foundation and the American Political Science Association are presently considering an expansion of this program for succeeding years.

AFGHANISTAN—*Kabul Museum*
To assist Kabul Museum in producing a museum catalogue, acquiring a working reference library, improved lighting facilities and equipment for restoration of artifacts.

CEYLON—*Girls' Hostel*
To supply equipment and recreational facilities for a new girls' hostel for which the All Ceylon Women's Buddhist Association has collected construction funds.

JAPAN—*National Defense Academy*
To provide two American teachers for the Academy's English language program and to bring one Japanese teacher to the United States for training in English teaching methods.

MALAYA—*Literacy Program*
To provide an American literacy expert to advise the Ministry of Education on its literacy program and to assist in translating and writing Malay language textbooks.

PAKISTAN—*Community Development*
To help establish three community development centers in depressed urban areas of East Pakistan, as requested by the Dacca-Urban Community Development Board.

SINGAPORE—*Leadership Training*
To cover operating costs of a leadership training program conducted in Singapore last month by the YMCA Southeast Asia Training Institute.

SOUTHEAST ASIA—*Science Program*
To enable the National Academy of Sciences to bring Asian scientists to this country for consultations with American scientific organizations so that they can better develop science programs in their own countries.

VIETNAM—*Fine Arts*
To enable the Fine Arts School, engaged in developing lacquer techniques helpful for increased exports, to install air conditioners, water sprays, and drying and workshop equipment.

Japanese Science Writers Visit Europe, US

To become better acquainted with science writing techniques, eight Japanese science writers, representing Japan's largest news, radio and television organizations, have just concluded ten weeks in western Europe and the United States visiting university, governmental and industrial research centers. They returned to Japan early this month where follow-up seminars will be held in Tokyo and Osaka with other Japanese journalists, along with two American specialists, John S. Foster of Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism, and Alton Blakeslee, Associated Press science writer.

This program was sponsored by the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association with a grant from The Asia Foundation. The European aspect of the tour was arranged by the International Press Institute of Zurich and the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism arranged the program in the United States. Among installations visited were the Arnold Engineering Development Center in Tullahoma, Tenn., *(above)* and the National Institute of Health research center *(right)* at Bethesda, Md.

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ASIA FOUNDATION

Japan's 'Yahata Spirit'

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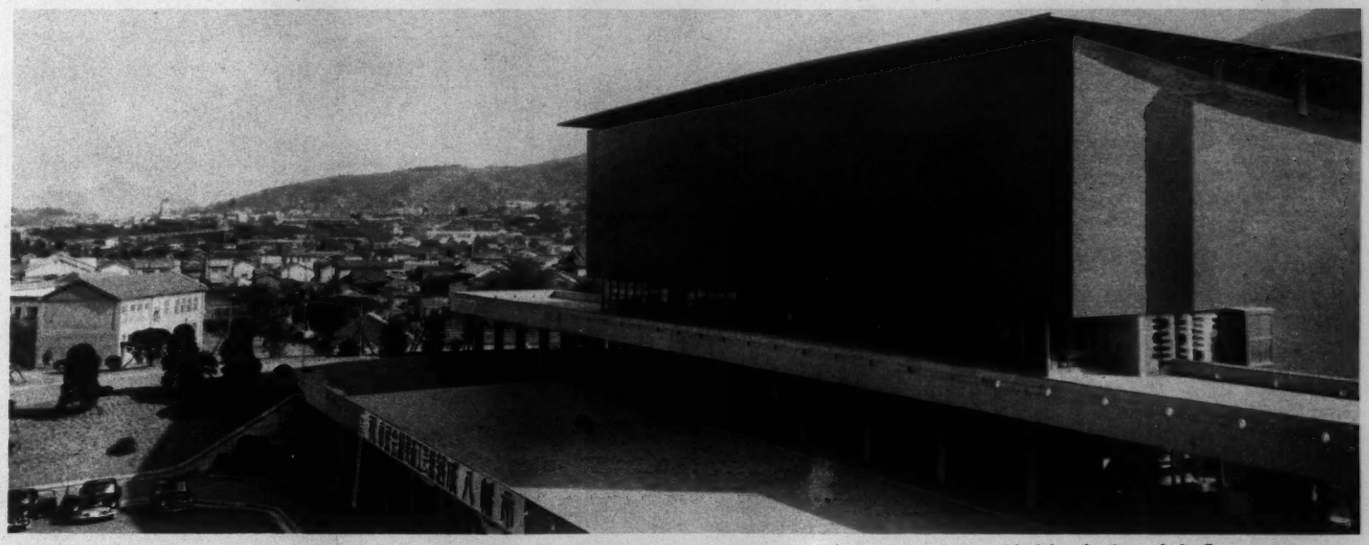
The city of Yahata, located in northern Kyushu in this island's most densely populated prefecture of Fukuoka, is the center of one of Japan's most industrialized areas. This section is a huge producer of cement, chemicals and glass and is the site of the Yawata Iron and Steel Works, the largest in Asia. A progressive city, led by a forward-looking mayor, it is the home of what is now known as the "Yahata Spirit." This refers to the way in which this city has developed, through dynamic leadership and sustained civic effort, the educational and cultural facilities suitable for an industrial society.

As an outstanding industrial city, Yahata was a prime bombing target during World War II, and more than half of the city was destroyed in three heavy air raids. By the end of the war, its population had dropped to 150,000, about 35,000 families. Faced with a major rebuilding job after the war, Yahata set to work with diligence and imagination. It succeeded so well that the population has increased to more than 290,000 or 65,000 families, greater than before the war. Industrial recovery was accompanied by many new buildings, business and commercial sections and streets, all constructed in accordance with far-sighted zoning codes and city planning. A group of modern, concrete apartment houses for factory workers was also constructed, the largest such group in Japan.

As an integral part of reconstruction planning, Yahata Mayor Michitaka Morita sponsored an "Education First" drive which provided special attention to educational facilities and policies. Besides



The Yahata Civic Auditorium completed last October by a major civic effort in a highly industrial Japanese area.

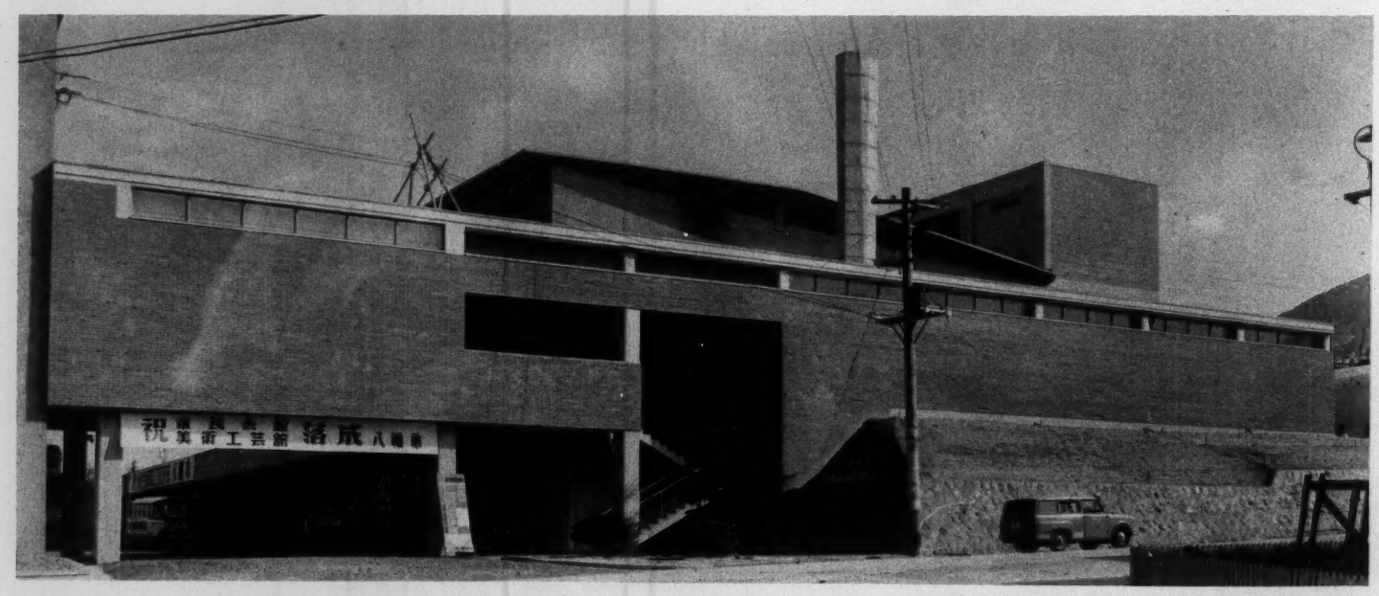
CIVIC AUDITORIUM in north Kyushu's Yahata City combines the advantages of an advanced architectural design with modern lighting, sound and stage equipment.

DISPLAY HALL for paintings is provided by Arts and Crafts Center which also includes workshops for sculpturing, pottery making, dyeing of textiles, and other crafts.

schools and playgrounds and a new city public library with two branches and a mobile unit, this policy stimulated an unusual system of *kōminkan* or community centers. A central community center and ten district community centers have provided Yahata with unsurpassed facilities for adult education.

Several cultural groups of citizens were formed and an Arts and Crafts Center and Civic Auditorium were planned to serve as the two adjacent city-wide centers of educational and cultural activities. The Asia Foundation helped out with a grant of $16,700 toward construction of the Arts and Crafts Center and this was rushed to completion and formally dedicated at an enthusiastic civic ceremony last October 18, several months ahead of schedule. Partly because of the stimulation of this assistance, the modern Civic Auditorium, which cost Yahata City ten times more than the Center, was also completed last October, well ahead of schedule.

The Arts and Crafts Center contains workshops for painting, sculpturing, pottery making, dyeing and other crafts and a display hall for paintings. The Auditorium, in addition to advanced lighting and stereophonic equipment, has the best concert stage facilities in western Japan. Both the Center and the Auditorium were constructed to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Yahata as a municipality, and have received considerable attention in Japanese newspapers and publications as evidence of the vision and initiative of a culturally awakened and industrious "Yahata Spirit."



Yahata Arts and Crafts Center dedicated last October provides citizens with many educational and cultural facilities.

Rural Training Center in Cambodia

Constructed with American aid funds, the Rural Education Demonstration and Training Center at Kompong Kantuot, about 30 kilometers south of Phnom Penh, is engaged in training elementary school teachers for Cambodia. Its curriculum combines classroom theory with practical work in an effort to meet the needs of a country whose schools are located mainly in rural areas. The Center is also used for in-service training during vacation periods.

The Center received its first class of 125 students in November 1957. A small group of American educators assigned to the Unitarian Service Committee, which helped develop the project under contract to the U.S. Aid Mission, act as advisers to the Cambodian educators in charge of administration and teaching. Upon completion of a four-year course, students will be assigned to rural elementary schools throughout the country where they will utilize pedagogical techniques learned at Kompong Kantuot.

The Asia Foundation, through its resident representative in Phnom Penh, has been of some assistance to the Rural Education Demonstration and Training Center, and on behalf of the Foundation last December 3, Dr. Robert Blum presented to the Cambodian Ministry of Education a Diesel crawler tractor for the Center's use. The tractor and accessory equipment, including a pick-up plow and mounted disc-harrow, are being used in the agricultural courses of the school and for student vegetable gardens. As a training device easily operated by the students, it helps demonstrate the application of power equipment to Cambodian agriculture.

STUDENTS of the Rural Education Demonstration and Training Center, future elementary school teachers, help prepare ground for vegetable garden plots under program providing for practical application of classroom theory.

AT PRESENTATION were (l. to r.) Asia Foundation President Robert Blum; Center Technical Adviser Ho Tong Ho; Center's Director Maing Mory; Yim Dith, Cambodian Secretary of State for Social Action and Labor.

Teachers, students and visitors watch new Diesel tractor get underway at ceremony in front of Center building.

'Voice of Youth' in Malaya

The *Suara Muda*—Voice of Youth—association is located in Kota Bharu, a northern coastal town with a population of about twenty thousand in the Malayan state of Kelantan. Like this newly independent nation itself, this youth organization has progressed from a difficult beginning, through a hard struggle to achieve considerable promise for the future.

Suara Muda today is playing an increasingly important part in the life of the young people of Malaya. It is helping to carry out the country's aim of developing democratic leadership among the young people of Malaya and creating new opportunities for cultural expression among the Malays. The Voice of Youth now has a membership of more than six hundred persons. These are divided into two groups: juniors from 12 to 20 years old and seniors 21 and older.

The origin of the present *Suara Muda* dates to 1938. During that year some "old boys" of the Ismail English School assembled to form a club. Since they had no headquarters of their own, meetings were held from time to time in the homes of members. The club's program activities included soccer games, dramatic shows and concerts. Ten years later, in 1948, the club rented a house and used it as headquarters.

From the beginning, the membership hoped to obtain a clubhouse of its own, but not until 1952 could fund drives get underway to finance such a building. In the two years that followed, the members collected $20,000 and approached the Kelantan state government for a parcel of land on which to build a clubhouse. The government land was transferred to the club in 1953, free of charge. In addition, the Federation Lotteries Board granted $60,000 toward completion of the building.

The *Suara Muda* is now the owner of a handsome new clubhouse containing a stage, multi-purpose hall with a capacity of five hundred, a committee room, a canteen, lounge and library. Books and equipment for the clubhouse library, as well as sports equipment, furniture, and musical instruments, were purchased with a grant from The Asia Foundation.

Club activities have given priority to the revival of traditional Malayan folk songs and dances which otherwise might have been lost to the newly independent country. These Malayan folk songs and dances include: *zapin, tari ashik, tari inai, nyanyian chekurwala, tarian silat* and *rebana kercheng*. Club members performed many of these at the elaborate *Merdeka* (Freedom) celebrations which began on August 31, 1957. They also performed a number of traditional dances for delegates to the conference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, held in Kuala Lumpur early last year.

Representatives of *Suara Muda* have pointed out that the club's cultural activities and emphasis on reviving old Malay culture are in accordance with a gradual change in the attitude of the Malay people themselves since the attainment of independence in the summer of 1957. Malayan culture, in the opinion of the leaders of *Suara Muda*, is beginning

NEW CLUBHOUSE of Suara Muda in northern Malayan state of Kelantan was formally opened last spring with ceremonies in which high governmental officials participated.

CLUB LIBRARY containing equipment and several hundred books donated by The Asia Foundation is inspected by Tengku Abdul Rahman, then Malayan Prime Minister.

MALAY FOLK DANCE named "Tarian Ashik," one of several performed by a group of Suara Muda dancers.

SOCCER TEAM of Suara Muda greeted by Tengku Abdul Rahman, until recently Malayan Prime Minister.

to regain its former status in the minds of the people. The old folks are now willing to discuss it freely, whereas previously their interest seemed to be quite dormant and they placed it in the category of dead and forgotten activities. Mainly in response to the initiative of this youth organization, however, some Malayan elders who are authorities on the old folk dances and songs have now agreed to act as advisers to the club and to assist efforts to revive the traditional culture.

The objectives of *Suara Muda,* stated in its charter, are: to bring together all young people with a view to providing a center for various educational and recreational facilities; to promote the moral, spiritual, physical and cultural well-being of the youth; to develop a sense of community spirit and unity; to cooperate with other associations in all matters beneficial to the public and compatible with the club's objectives; to plan and execute projects and raise funds for the attainment of these objectives.

The motto of the club is *PUSPA*—an abbreviation of Malay words meaning "general instructional center." The *Suara Muda* crest consists of four parts. At the top is the Kelantan Crown, signifying loyalty of the club to the Sultan and Ruler. The second part consists of wings, signifying the spirit of youth and its interest in progress and development. The third part is a circle with the letters "S.M." in the middle. At the bottom of the crest is a trumpet, representing the call to young people who have not yet joined the club, to do so for the good of society and the nation.

By overcoming a number of obstacles in the past two decades, the *Suara Muda* association has grown from a humble beginning to the status of a respected institution in Malaya. The Association has the enthusiastic support of the first Prime Minister of Malaya, Tengku Abdul Rahman, as well as many other leaders of the country. At the elaborate formal ceremonies marking the opening of the clubhouse last April, the Prime Minister, the Sultan of Kelantan and many other dignitaries took part, in addition to more than six hundred guests.

President of the Football Association of Malaya (center rear) with Penang Malays and Suara Muda teams.

Cooperation with Other Organizations

In its work toward the strengthening and development of Asian educational, cultural and community institutions, The Asia Foundation has the very important benefit of active cooperation and advice from other American, as well as international, organizations. The contribution which The Asia Foundation can therefore make toward social progress and independent development in Asia is greatly increased through the experience and intellectual and material resources of many other American associations and institutions.

The Asia Foundation, through its resident representatives in Asia, provides various forms of assistance, depending on local needs. Such direct assistance therefore may be in the form of grants to help educational, cultural and community projects get underway and to induce increasing local assistance. It may be in the form of loans, advisory personnel, books, equipment and supplies. Often, however, the representative finds that his most valuable contribution is not material; instead it is the help he can give, aided by the Foundation's Home Office in San Francisco and by its New York Representative, in placing the Asian individuals or organizations in touch with American institutions and professional associations already at work in the field. This leads in many instances to concrete measures to advance active cooperation of Asian with American and international groups, sometimes including Asian representation at conferences of American and international scientific, legal and other professional associations and the exchange of publications.

During the past several years, the Foundation has had the benefit of many such arrangements with American and international organizations. Some of these, such as the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, YMCA and YWCA, participation of Asian journalists in the Nieman program at Harvard University, summer institutes on Asian studies held at several American universities for American secondary school teachers, have been described in some detail in earlier issues of the *Program Bulletin*. The BOOKS FOR ASIAN STUDENTS program (*Program Bulletin* No. 6) which benefits from the assistance of more than 80 American publishers and hundreds of university groups, and the *Seeds for Democracy* project (*Program Bulletin* No. 4) which has fostered a direct working relationship between civic organizations in the United States and those in four Asian countries, are also omitted from the present listing. As other examples of this important activity, the following *partial* list describes some developments during the past eighteen months in which cooperation between American and international organizations and The Asia Foundation has expanded joint efforts with Asians and enlarged the national and international role of Asian institutions:

American Anthropological Association; American Economic Association; American Personnel and Guidance Association; American Political Science Association; American Sociological Society. The Foundation is cooperating with each of these professional associations in programs to bring about increased contact between these associations and Asian professional colleagues at the graduate or post-doctoral level, in the United States and in Asia. The programs in most cases assist Asian scholars in this country to participate in regional or national meetings of the Associations, expand distribution of professional journals to Asian individuals, and make it possible for scholars in Asia to obtain membership in the Associations at reduced cost. A recent additional example of such cooperation: Asian participation in the Congressional Fellowship Program of the American Political Science Association.

American Association for the Advancement of Science. Collection and preparation of two 200-book Traveling High School Science Libraries financed by the Foundation for use in Japanese institutions, with plans to supply more of the traveling libraries and paper-bound science libraries to other Asian countries.

American Bar Association. A cooperative relationship is being developed involving the shipment of law books to Asia and the Association's programming within the United States of Asia Foundation grantees in the legal field.

American Press Institute. A reciprocal arrangement whereby the Institute and the Foundation assist each other in helping to program visiting Asian journalists, such as the San Francisco Bay Area program for Southeast Asian journalists who participated in the 1958 API Seminars.

Asia Society. Foundation grants help meet costs of traveling exhibits of Asian arts and handicrafts; aid in scheduling Foundation grantees visiting on the east coast of the United States; and assist the Society in making qualified consultants available to universities which desire to increase emphasis on Asian subjects.

Association for Asian Studies. Administers the U Nu Lectureship on Burmese history and culture which was established by the Foundation to enable outstanding Burmese scholars to visit American universities. Gift subscriptions for the Association's quarterly *Journal of Asian Studies* are provided by the Foundation to institutions and individuals in some Asian countries.

Burma-Bucknell Weekend. Partial support to Bucknell University for the holding of the annual Burma-Bucknell Weekend which permits Burmese students in the eastern section of the United States to meet with Bucknell University faculty and students and with members of the Burmese diplomatic corps in this country. Bucknell, with its century-old association with education in Burma, is a particularly appropriate site for such a gathering.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The Foundation purchases at half price the Endowment's annual World Affairs Book Fair Exhibit and makes joint presentations with the Endowment to outstanding Asian universities.

Columbia University. The Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University cooperates with the Foundation in two Asian journalist fellowships per year covered by Asia Foundation grants. Columbia University is also extending substantial assistance in arranging and conducting two seminars and an observation tour of the United States for nine leading Japanese journalists to become acquainted with science reporting methods and education.

Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs. Cooperation and consultation in the

field of agricultural economics as it affects Asian countries.

Council on Foreign Relations. Gift subscriptions to *Foreign Affairs Quarterly* for selected Asian individuals and institutions, and arrangements for distinguished Asian visitors to address Council gatherings.

Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University. The Foundation shares with the Fletcher School tuition for one outstanding Thai graduate student under annual John F. Peurifoy scholarship.

Harvard International Seminar. Travel grants to Asian participants and general administrative support to the annual Harvard International Seminar, held under the sponsorship of the Harvard Summer School of Arts and Sciences.

Institute of International Education. Cooperation in student-visitor exchange programs and programming of Foundation-sponsored grantees visiting in the USA.

International Hospitality Center (S.F.); Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students (S.F.); Pacific and Asian Affairs Council (Honolulu). Continuing grants in support of their general assistance and hospitality arrangements for Foundation-sponsored visitors from Asia.

Japan Society of New York. Cooperation in making it possible for the Society to continue its program of small grants-in-aid to Japanese scholars in this country.

Law Schools at Columbia, Harvard, Michigan, Southern Methodist and Stanford Universities. Assistance for Asian graduate students in the legal field. The Foundation also cooperates with the Stanford Law School in its Asian Government Lawyer Fellowship program.

National Association of Foreign Student Advisers. Cooperation to advance knowledge of Asian conditions and thereby better serve the needs of students from Asia.

National Academy of Sciences. Cooperation in the selection of a library of scientific volumes provided by the Foundation to the Pakistan Academy of Sciences.

National Education Association. Travel grants to Asian affiliates of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession to be represented at the 1957 National Education Association Centennial held in Philadelphia, and distribution of National Education Association educational material to Asian institutions.

National Social Welfare Assembly. Support for the Assembly's services to Foundation visitors in social welfare fields.

Science Service, Inc. Informational materials on science fairs, clubs, exhibitions, talent searches, fellowships and experimental kits supplied to Asian science groups with Foundation assistance.

EAST PAKISTAN JOURNALISTS examine sets of outstanding reference books, unobtainable in East Pakistan, provided by The Asia Foundation to the eleven daily newspapers in East Pakistan and to the East Pakistan Press Club.

Stanford Research Institute. Cooperation in the scheduling of the Burmese Industrial Study Tour of the United States in late 1957 (*Program Bulletin* No. 6); identification of appropriate Asian organizations to cooperate in conducting the Institute's study of small industries development, partial support for some of the cooperating Asian organizations, and partial support for the Stanford International Program in Small Industry Management conducted by SRI in cooperation with the Stanford Graduate School of Business.

United States National Commission for UNESCO. Partial financial support and staff assistance for the holding of the Sixth National Conference in San Francisco in November 1957, on the subject "Asia and the United States: What the American Citizen Can Do to Promote Mutual Understanding and Cooperation."

United States National Student Association. Assistance for the Association's annual foreign student conference dealing with foreign student affairs, as well as aid for Asian participants in the Association's Foreign Student Leadership Project.

University of California. Support for special courses and seminars on Asian studies especially designed for secondary school teachers in California schools; assistance to some Asian grantees studying at the University on scholarships; partial travel assistance to some student groups visiting Asia including the UCLA Project India group last summer.

University of Oregon, Physical Education Program. Assistance to the School of Health and Physical Education at the University of Oregon for the training of a number of physical education specialists from Pakistan.

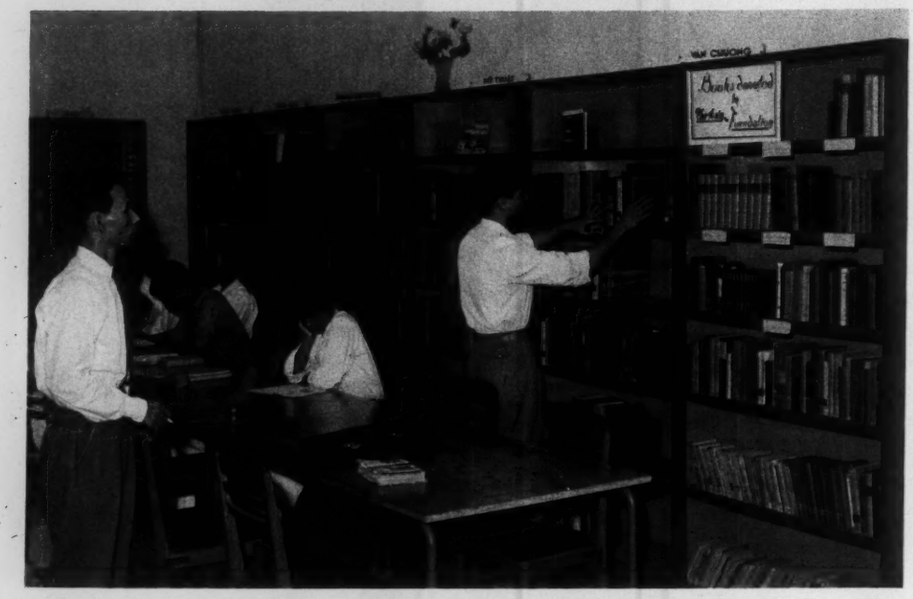
World Affairs Council of Northern California. Cooperation in co-sponsoring receptions and other public events for visiting Asian dignitaries.

International Organizations

In addition to these American organizations, there are a number of *International Organizations*—too numerous to list completely or describe in detail here—with which The Asia Foundation has maintained a continuing relationship.

A later issue of the *Program Bulletin* will describe cooperative projects with international associations and organizations which include: *Associated Countrywomen of the World; Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth; Boy Scouts International Bureau; Congress for Cultural Freedom; Girl Scouts and Girl Guides International Bureau; International Alliance of Women; International Commission of Jurists; International Conference of Social Work; International Federation of Women Lawyers; International PEN; International Press Institute; Junior Chamber of Commerce; Pan Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association; Pacific Science Association; Pax Romana; UNESCO; World Assembly of Youth; World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession; World Fellowship of Buddhists; World University Service; YMCA and YWCA.*

One Million Books to Asia



Now in its fifth year of operation, the Foundation's BOOKS FOR ASIAN STUDENTS program has sent more than one million books, as well as some 220,000 journals, to over 2,000 Asian educational, research and civic organizations such as the Saigon Cultural Center in Vietnam, pictured above. Additional information on the work of this Vietnamese institution was contained in *Program Bulletin* No. 5.

With the generous cooperation of some 87 United States publishers, as well as contributions from hundreds of American universities, libraries, and student groups, this program sends English-language college level books to Asian institutions which need them and will use them. Most of the books are donated, with the Foundation paying transport costs to recipients to date in 19 countries and territories of Asia: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of China, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. All books sent are in good condition and published in the last dozen years, except that works by standard authors may have earlier publication dates. Further information on all aspects of this program may be obtained by writing to BOOKS FOR ASIAN STUDENTS, 21 Drumm Street, San Francisco 11, California.

Recent Grants

AFGHANISTAN—*Radio Adviser*
To provide an American Music Director and Program Adviser for Radio Kabul as requested by Afghan Ministry of Education.

BURMA—*Training Program*
To enable University of Rangoon to provide an international relations training program including services of some American and European guest professors.

BURMA—*Student Counseling*
To assist establishment of a full-scale student guidance and counseling service at University of Rangoon with provision for advisory services of an American counseling specialist.

INDIA—*Adult Education*
To purchase equipment and materials for a new library for social education workers of Indian Adult Education Association.

KOREA—*Rural Life Study*
To support study on rural family life directed by outstanding Korean authority on sociological research.

PAKISTAN—*Science Education*
To provide to Jamia Talim-e-Milli, an outstanding private college near Karachi, science laboratory equipment, books, and scholarships.

THAILAND—*Science Society*
To assist and strengthen program activities of Science Society of Thailand, one of nation's largest and most active professional organizations.

The Asia Foundation

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BERNARD M. BOUR, *Editor*

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Workers Education Society of Pakistan

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At the opening of the Karachi Labor Institute's new premises last June, the then Prime Minister of Pakistan, Malik Feroz Khan Noon, said, "A well organized union should be a representative organization, capable of analyzing the problems of the workers and seeking their solution in a disciplined and determined manner. A great responsibility rests on union leadership. If the leaders are not genuinely interested in the welfare of the workers, they will allow their conduct to be guided by considerations alien to the interests of labor."

In this spirit of genuine interest in the welfare and organization of labor, the Workers Education Society of Pakistan was formed a little more than three years ago in order to help Pakistani labor receive training in trade union principles and practices, and to build thereby a responsible trade union rank and file, fully aware of its responsibilities to labor, management and the general public within the framework of a changing society.

Through the efforts of the All-Pakistan Confederation of Labor (APCOL), formed in December 1949, the Workers Education Society was brought into being. The Society, whose present membership consists of leaders of the All-Pakistan Confederation of Labor, as well as the Central Labor Commissioner and the Resident Representative in Pakistan of the International Labor Organization (ILO), is a strictly non-political organization, concerned solely with education in the field of trade unionism. Its President, Mr. M. A. Khatib, is also President of APCOL.

One of the first acts of the Workers Education Society was to establish, with financial assistance from The Asia Foundation, a Labor Institute in Karachi where courses in trade unionism were con-

Faiz Ahmed, General Secretary of All-Pakistan Confederation of Labor, addresses trade unionism course in Dacca held last spring. Seated beside him: A. A. Shah, East Pakistan Commissioner for Commerce, Labor and Industry.

Some of the trade union workers who attended the first course of the ICFTU-EPFL labor training program given in Dacca last May. This special, short-term course was assisted by the Workers Education Society of Pakistan.

Trade union training course at Chittagong, East Pakistan, this fall, with professor (second row, center) from Calcutta.

ducted for the benefit of labor groups in the various affiliated unions of APCOL. Courses were at first restricted to trade union workers and officials in the Karachi area but were later extended to unions outside the capital city.

Training in Several Fields

By the end of June 1958, 366 trade union workers in key positions were trained either at the Karachi Labor Institute itself or at various industrial centers in or near Karachi. For example, short-term courses were held at Karachi airport for the workers of a number of international airlines carrying on maintenance work there. Workers and union officers were given training in such fields as collective bargaining, contract negotiation, labor-management relations, conciliation practices, industrial tribunal proceedings, labor legislation and the handling of labor grievances. Other courses, equally broad in scope, have been conducted on behalf of the dock workers unions in Karachi as well as of employees of automobile, engineering, food processing, textile and other industrial firms in the Karachi area. The response among workers, particularly those engaged in the textile trades, has generally been most favorable. In some cases, the classes have been enlivened by question periods initiated by the participants themselves.

Because of the large number of workers involved, as well as the diversification of the industry itself, courses for textile workers, estimated to exceed 75,000 in the Karachi area alone, have been largely conducted at the premises of the Labor Institute rather than at various industrial centers.

The growing industrialization of East Pakistan made it inevitable that similar trade union educational facilities should be made available in that area. The establishment of Pakistan in 1947 and the consequent partition of Bengal resulted in severe economic disruption to the Province. Some of these important background factors were described in the *Program Bulletin* of December 1957 in reference to socio-economic research being carried out by Pakistani universities. That part of Bengal which became East Pakistan had heretofore been largely agricultural but with the creation of Pakistan, rapid industrialization became an economic necessity. As new jute mills, textile plants, glass factories, shipyards, irrigation and flood control projects and countless other industrial activities came into operation, illiterate farm workers as well as unskilled and semi-skilled workers formerly employed in tiny establishments were transformed almost overnight into a new industrial labor force. Responsible labor unions ultimately recognized that if labor strife was to be avoided, the workers, and particularly those in responsible posts, must have adequate instruction in trade union principles and practices.

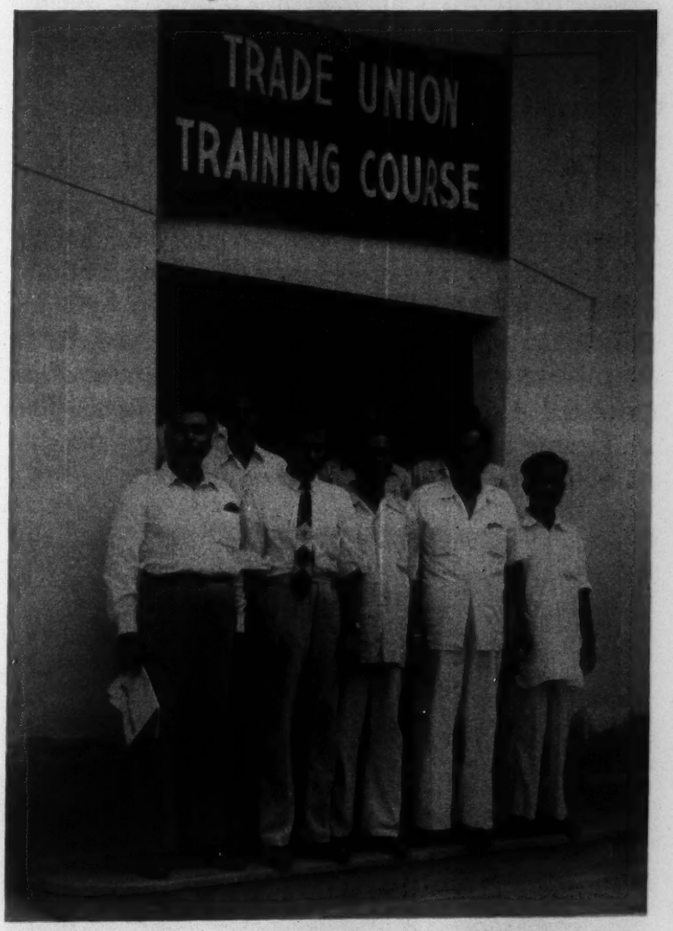
Series of Short-Term Courses

In May 1958, a special short-term course in trade unionism, followed shortly thereafter by a second short-term course, was inaugurated in Dacca, under the joint sponsorship of the East Pakistan Federa-

tion of Labor and ICFTU and with the assistance of the Workers Education Society. The courses were organized by Mr. Faiz Ahmed, General-Secretary of the All-Pakistan Confederation of Labor and a Director of the Workers Education Society. These courses, in turn, met with such success that the Workers Education Society decided to establish a permanent East Pakistan Labor Institute in Dacca, organized along substantially the same lines as the Institute in Karachi. With the assistance of The Asia Foundation, a building was rented, furniture and equipment purchased and a small staff of part-time instructors recruited from the ranks of labor.

ICFTU Visiting Instructors

The assistance of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) was also secured in the form of visiting instructors for special courses and for teaching materials. A sub-committee of the Workers Education Society was established in Dacca in order to set policy and to ensure conformity with the general operations of the parent Institute in Karachi.



AT OPENING of the first ICFTU-EPFL labor training course in Dacca. In center is Gholam Martuja, Director of the Dacca Training Course, with Faiz Ahmed to the right and S. H. Rizvi, Director of Education of the Workers Education Society (wearing tie) to the left.

The establishment of the Labor Institute in Dacca encouraged one large and powerful union to conduct courses with its own funds. This was the 40,000 member United Council of Associations of Civil Employees of Pakistan (UCACEP) which includes a large percentage of the central government workers in departments such as Posts and Telegraphs, Revenue and the office of the Accountant General. The Central Government made available the Dacca Secretariat building for these classes.

Extension to Other Centers

Plans are now under way for extending trade union education to other centers of West Pakistan. Training courses will shortly be given in Lahore and Peshawar, utilizing the facilities of the Karachi Institute and drawing upon the experience gained in conducting courses by the two present Institutes in Karachi and Dacca.

Labor problems cannot be solved by worker education programs alone. Labor welfare programs have been planned by the Provincial Governments. Literacy classes and recreational centers are also contemplated. Working conditions in rapidly constructed factory areas are slowly being ameliorated. These steps and many more must precede any substantial improvement in the serious industrial problems in East and West Pakistan which confront labor and management alike. Workers' education, however, even on its present modest scale, may help to give workers a necessary sense of responsibility to their unions, to employers and to the nation, and thereby contribute to economic stability. Economic development, supported by Pakistan itself or by foreign aid, can go forward on a sound basis only if the workers are thoroughly familiar with the principles and practices of democratic trade unionism. In this effort, the Workers Education Society of Pakistan has played and will continue to play a significant and essential role.

Graham J. Lucas, author of the above article, has been The Asia Foundation's Representative in Pakistan since March, 1958. He was a professional officer with the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations for twelve years, serving with UN agencies at work in Pakistan, Korea and Jerusalem.

Work Camps Spur Community Development

In a growing number of Asian countries, the imagination, energies and training of young people are being channeled into useful and creative activities through "work camp" projects. This work camp movement, undertaking projects of a few days to several weeks in duration, is increasingly effective in encouraging the participation of youth in community development — while at the same time strengthening civic consciousness among both campers and villagers.

In the Philippines especially, work camp projects have gradually won wide and enthusiastic support from rural communities, dating from the work camp experiment in early 1953 when the Philippine YMCA decided to apply this approach to the matter of training future rural leaders. Assistance from The Asia Foundation, now provided to similar projects in several countries of Asia, also began with this effort almost six years ago to establish the first camp as a civic project enabling student YMCA leaders to help the people of a rural village.

Demonstration of Skills

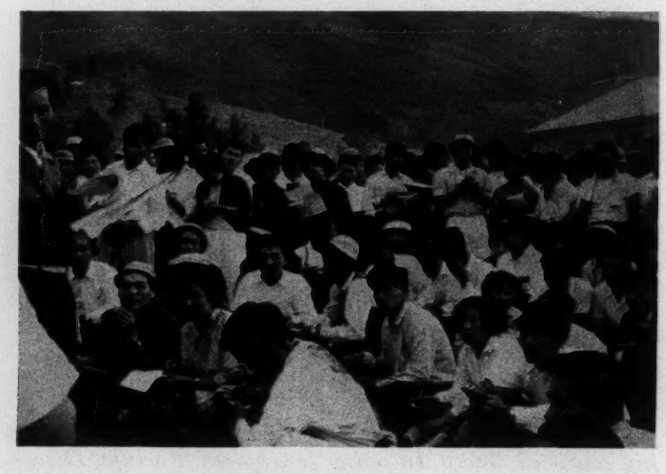
The Philippine YMCA decided that emphasis should be placed on the physical demonstration of skills by selected college students — in the case of the first camp, demonstration of improved fishing methods and the preservation of fish. After several weeks of preparation and training, the work camp at Barrio Bonuan was completed and the results convinced the YMCA leaders that this technique should become a major program interest.

An evolution of work camp techniques and philosophy during the next several years contributed in a number of ways to the growth of the movement. For example, a series of week-end meetings held after the close of summer work camps proved useful in determining measures for better pre-camp preparation, planning and training. Pilot projects were set up in villages to help prepare villagers for the camps and to develop the most effective techniques. With Foundation assistance, training classes were organized in order to study the needs and attitudes of villagers and to orient prospective campers more effectively.

Self-Help Emphasized

The results of the Philippine work camps have been quite impressive, both in size and variety. Among the projects planned and completed during eight summer work camps in the single year of 1956 were athletic fields, playgrounds, community centers, clinics, sanitary toilets, community gardens and a two kilometer road. Careful attention has been given to continuity of projects because it was found that villagers who benefited from the early camps nevertheless returned to old methods and habits. The continuity and development of work camp methods and innovations are now assisted by 4-H, adult education and health clubs. YMCA secretaries or volunteer workers in near-by towns are often requested to supervise continuing projects. The work camp program has now incorporated extensive training for villagers in local leadership, civic re-

SMALL TRACTOR demonstration at Kijima Heights campsite in Japan was one of the special features of a 4-H Camp and Demonstration meeting held in that country.



4-H CLUB MEMBERS in Japan receive instructions for work camp contests of identifying a number of varieties of seeds and plants as well as the judging of livestock.

sponsibility, and community organization. The concept of self-help has been given increased emphasis and the participation of villagers in camp projects has become a prime objective.

To help make the Philippine experience in the work camp movement available to other Asian nations, Foundation travel grants have enabled Philippine leaders to attend conferences, seminars and training projects in other parts of Asia. At the same time, work campers from Japan and other countries have been brought to the Philippines to participate in the camps.

Flood Relief in Ceylon

Drawing in part on the Philippines' experience, the Ceylon Institute of Social Work sponsored that island's first work camp in 1955. This was followed by a number of related activities, including a constructive program of flood relief in Ceylon's northwest province. Foundation grantees from Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand attended a work camp training project sponsored by a UNESCO unit for international voluntary work camps which was held in Bangalore, India in the fall of 1956. Later that year, the Foundation assisted delegates from Burma, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam to a YMCA leaders' conference in Hong Kong which considered several aspects of the role that work camps can play in bringing new ideas and methods to rural areas.

Notable progress has been made in both East and West Pakistan where an American camp leader, Max Parker, was brought from India to administer an international work camp organized to build a school, and to conduct seminars in Dacca. In addition to local participation in East Pakistan, Pakistani armed forces and police branches were invited to send observers, in view of their important potential for constructive community improvement. The Foundation also financed the publication in English, as well as translation and publication in Bengali, of a booklet by Mr. Parker dealing with work camp techniques. Early this year, a Pakistan Organizing Committee for Voluntary Work Camps was established by local initiative. There have also been several encouraging developments regarding work camps in rural areas of West Pakistan including the recent establishment of a Lahore Student Work Camp Association.

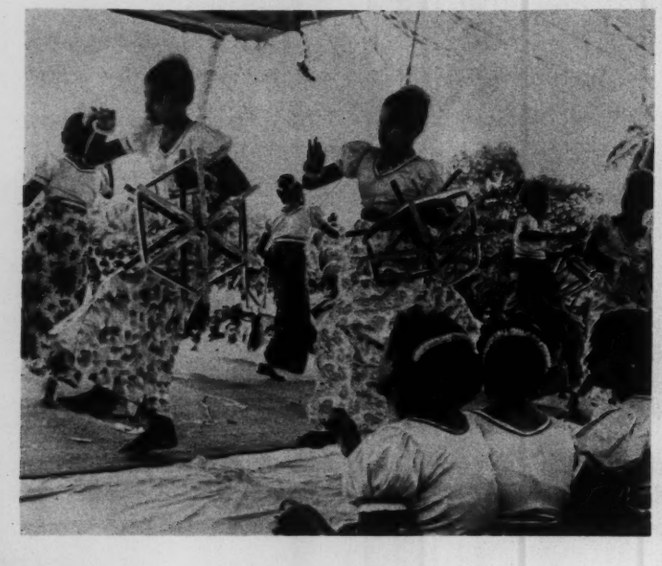
Work With Buddhist Associations

In Thailand, the Foundation has been working with the Young Buddhist Associations on various projects involving community service and increased civic consciousness. Four voluntary work camps were successfully completed recently under YBA sponsorship and a joint volunteer work camp committee has been organized with members from two local YBA chapters.

CAMPERS HELP local resident build fence around his home, as part of community improvement project of the Darangan Work Camp in the Philippines' Rizal province.

HOME ECONOMICS TEAM of the Darangan Work Camp demonstrated improved methods of fish and shrimp preservation to the barrio folk and found decided interest.

Ceylon Youth Council 'Members Day'



At a recent "Members Day" celebration by the South Ceylon Youth Council, a number of vigorous events portrayed the traditional dances, athletic contests and other cultural aspects of the island. This is one of a number of regional youth councils, engaged in educational, vocational and recreational activities in Ceylon, which has received assistance from The Asia Foundation.

COMIC DANCES *(top left)* usually involve an ayurvedic (homeopathic) village physician and a pretty girl. Social custom prevents boys and girls from dancing together, so both parts are played by young men, much to the delight of the audience.

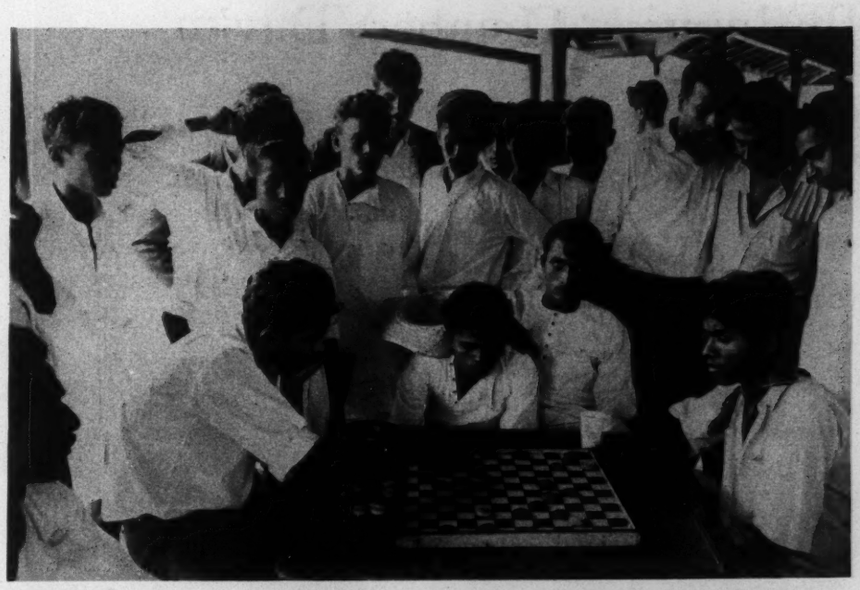
SINHALESE TAG *(left center)*, or *gudu*, is a popular national pastime. Much like American "Ring-a-Lievo," its object is to enter the opponent's territory, touch him and escape without being caught.

COIR WEAVING *(lower left)* is a major industry of the rural south and the weavers, too, have their traditional songs and dances. While three young girls sing accompaniment and keep rhythm with *kaithalama* (shaped like miniature cymbals), six others follow the motions of spinning coir into yarn.

SERIOUS THOUGHT *(upper right)* marks each play in final match of draughts, a complicated checker game. Despite his agonized look, the young man at the right won the championship.

IMPROMPTU MUSIC SESSIONS *(right center)* enliven Members Day. Here a group of boys get together to play the *tabla* (small drums), *bata nalawa* (bamboo flute) and mandolin, while the young man in the flowered shirt dances a baila.

FANCY DRESS COMPETITION *(lower right)* is one of the most popular events at Members Day. Here the three judges seem to have difficulty in selecting a winner from the assembled collection of finalists which includes a monkey, two beggars, a gambler, a village woman and a pair of skeletons. Left to right, the judges are: Mrs. Kirthi De Zoysa, a member of the Council Executive Committee; Mrs. Susan Greene, wife of the Foundation's Assistant Representative, and Mrs. T. T. Wijekulasuriya, wife of the chairman of the Council board of directors. The child on Mrs. Greene's lap is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wijekulasuriya.



[redacted]

AFGHANISTAN—*Women's Activities*
To provide an American woman physical education advisor to the Afghan Ministry of Education in order to aid in developing new activities for women.

AFGHANISTAN—*Bureau of Statistics*
To supply equipment for training of about one hundred statisticians which will be conducted by the new Central Bureau of Statistics.

BURMA—*Film Technicians*
To assist the private film industry of Burma with three training fellowships permitting technicians to study the Japanese film industry.

CEYLON—*Lectures on Buddhism*
To enable the Venerable Narada Maha Thera, an outstanding Buddhist philosopher of Ceylon, to lecture on Buddhism at several U.S. universities.

CEYLON—*Welfare Council*
To permit the National Council for Welfare of the Deaf and Blind to hire an organizing secretary in its effort to increase indigenous support.

INDIA—*National Theater*
To provide equipment, books and periodicals for the Bharatiya Natya Sangh, an All-India federation of some two hundred local theater groups.

MALAYA—*Chinese Library*
To underwrite publication by the University of Malaya Library of a catalog of its Chinese collection.

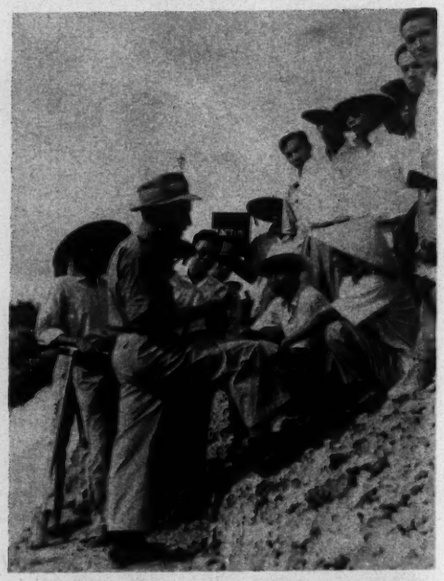
PAKISTAN—*Librarian Scholarships*
To enable two Pakistanis to study library science at Rutgers University.

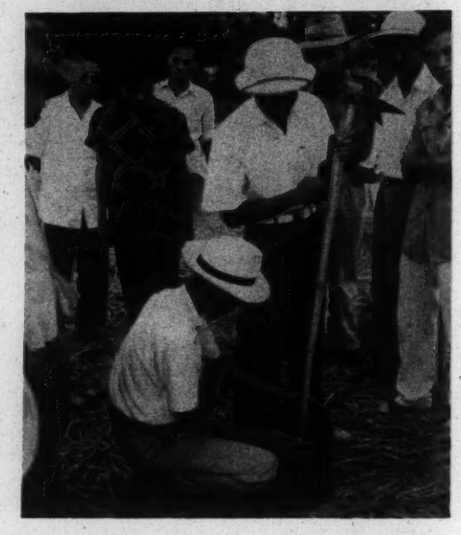
PHILIPPINES—*Agricultural Economists*
To permit two outstanding Filipino agricultural economists to take part in a conference on this subject held in Mysore, India.

SINGAPORE—*Chinese YMCA*
To support youth programs of the Chinese YMCA in Singapore and enable it to develop new youth projects.

THAILAND—*Political Science*
To finance advanced study abroad for members of the political science faculty of Chulalongkorn University to strengthen Thai secular education.

Fundamental Education Center, Vietnam





The Fundamental Education Center at Long An is doing impressive pioneer work in helping to train Vietnamese primary teachers in self-help, village development, and handicraft techniques. With the aid of UNESCO and Colombo Plan experts, it is attempting to meet some of the educational needs of this newly-independent country. Like several other educational, cultural and community groups in Vietnam, a number of which have been described in earlier issues of the *Program Bulletin*, this Fundamental Education Center receives assistance from The Asia Foundation.

Some of the projects sponsored by this Vietnamese organization are represented in these pictures provided by Nguyen van Mung, Director of the Center. The two at the right show a class on a field trip, studying soil types of the area with the advice of a soils expert from the Colombo Plan. Portrayed above is part of the ritual preceding the actual commencement of canal digging. The altar in the background is dedicated to the god of the village. With the ceremony nearing its end, the highest notables of the village are preparing to turn the first spade.

The Asia Foundation

A Private Non-Profit Organization
550 Kearny Street
San Francisco 8, Calif.

* * * *

New York Office:
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, New York

* * * *

Program Bulletin No. 9
BERNARD M. BOUR, *Editor*

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B'Nai B'Rith

May 22, 1958

Dear Mr. Klutznick:

Many thanks for your letter of May 9th.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I will not be able to do as you request. The fact is, I receive so many similar requests that I have been forced not to undertake anything in addition to the preparation of my own programs. I am extremely sorry, but am sure you understand.

Sincerely yours,

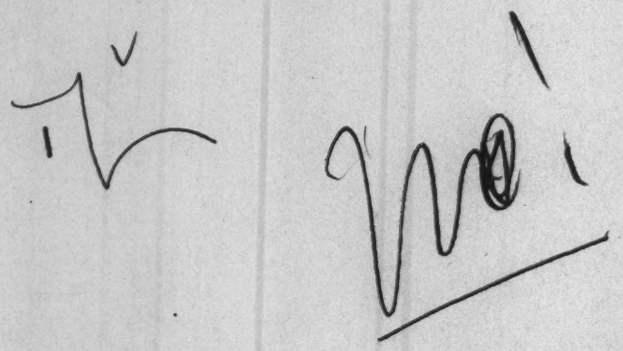
Mr. Philip M. Klutznick
B'Nai B'Rith
30 Plaza
Park Forest, Illinois

mcc

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Mrs. Crissan May 20

B'nai B'rith would like an answer to this.



B'NAI B'RITH

Office of the President
PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK
30 PLAZA
PARK FOREST, ILLINOIS

May 9, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are in the process of completing a short 16 mm color motion picture about B'nai B'rith, entitled: "Building for the Future." This film depicts the opening of the new B'nai B'rith Building in Washington, D.C., dedicated to the Jewish contributions to American democracy. The film also illustrates the growth of B'nai B'rith and its humanitarian services. All the footage is silent and a sound-track of narration and music is to be added.

We would consider it an honor if you could record the narration for us. The commentary could be taped at your convenience in your CBS studio in New York.

Your participation in this film would add greatly to its distinction. We would be deeply appreciative if you would lend your talents and unique presentation to this worthy project.

I am enclosing an outline of the film. The script will be prepared in a few days, but we are holding off on the final writing until we hear from you. If you could narrate the film, we would want to adapt the script to your style.

With every good wish,

Cordially,

Philip M. Klutznick

Philip M. Klutznick

PMK:dbk

BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

There are a series of dramatic shots of the new B'nai B'rith Building, moving to the office of the president who opens the film with a short statement (about one-half minute) to this effect: What you are about to see is the culmination of 114 years of growth. Since the day it was founded, October 13, 1843, B'nai B'rith has looked to a national and international center for its ever-expanding activities. On Sunday, November 24, 1957, the new B'nai B'rith Building was dedicated in the nation's capital.

Beyond the simple dignity of its architecture, beyond the stone and glass and steel of which it is made, the new building is a symbol. It stands for a great people nourishing the old and yet ever-new traditions of Judaism through the brotherhood of B'nai B'rith. In a moment you will see the new building in its first moment of triumph -- its dedication. Then you will see beyond it the people who created it and for whom it exists -- the B'nai B'rith membership working together, learning together, serving together to carry the light of Judaism into the future.

Pan accross open blue sky to flag waving atop new building. Camera travels down building revealing it from several impressive angles. Down to crowds around building. Series of long shots of crowd. Crowd sounds under, titles over.

Highlights of dedication ceremonies picking up important personages and using available tapes wherever possible. Narrator describes and interprets ceremony.

Follow with shots of interior of building, people looking at historical exhibits, paintings and other displays. Inter-cut with close detail shots of display cases, etc. Narrator sketches in impressive historical details of B'nai B'rith as exemplified by exhibits. Follow with other shots of interior of building, ending with some action shots of office work.

Theme of narrator's remarks: This new headquarters of B'nai B'rith is after all only a communications center for the vast network of programs and activities carried on by B'nai B'rith membership. For B'nai B'rith is people -- all over the United States and Canada -- people all over the world -- people working together for:

1. Human rights and human dignity
2. Building character in youth
3. Adult Jewish education
4. Program for the armed forces and veterans
5. Social welfare of the community
6. Alleviation of suffering in times of disaster, etc.

Dissolve to animated map of the United States. Pop on new building symbol on Washington, D.C. Narrator restates communications center idea as lines radiate from Washington to all parts of the map. Menorah symbols pop on at end points of lines indicating lodges in various parts of country.

Dissolve to a series of sequences showing typical B'nai B'rith division activities with great visual interest. These activities will relate directly to and illustrate the narrator's list. Subject matter for these sequences will suggest themselves as this production develops.

Dissolve from last in series of activities to art work sequence showing growth of B'nai B'rith membership from original handful of members to the large present membership.

Bridge to Mr. Klutznick who will refer to this growth in numbers and say in effect: B'nai B'rith has grown not only in size, but in stature, dedication, service, etc. and looks to an even greater future.

Follow with final sequence of people advancing towards and entering building seen dramatically against the twilight sky. Follow with shot of entire building as lights go on floor by floor. Music under, increasing in volume and sweep reaching climax during final shot -- lighting of Menorah symbol of B'nai B'rith at entrance to building.

###

Richard Bock

pacific WORLD PACIFIC RECORDS enterprises, incorporated

8255 SUNSET BOULEVARD, HOLLYWOOD 46, CALIFORNIA • OLdfield 6-1971

no reply sent as he did not have records

August 4, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I take the liberty to suggest that you listen to the two records enclosed by my good friend, Gerald Heard. I believe that he has developed, through years of observation and activity, ideas that our fellow Americans are in great need of understanding.

My record company, World Pacific Records, has plans to make these recordings available through book stores, record stores and direct mail order.

There is a group of young people, like myself (32 years of age), who are doing what we can to awaken our fellows to the possibility of a meaningful life based upon positive values. We look to Gerald Heard and other masters of world thought for guidance. Through diet, exercises and contemplation, we are gaining the depth of perception to be of value as examples for the new generation so they may avoid the identification with outmoded values.

If you, as a positive force for enlightenment, can see what we of the new age are trying to put into action and can conceive of the importance of say, a recorded conversation with yourself and Gerald Heard and others like him discussing the possibility of a renaissance to help American regain its sense of values, I would do everything in my power to see that that kind of recording was distributed to the public.

I await your reply.

Sincerely yours,

PACIFIC ENTERPRISES, INC.

Richard Bock

Richard Bock, President

RB/sr

Boepple, Graf. A.

ARMED FORCES PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICE
250 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

IN REPLY REFER TO: AFPRTS-R 000.77

27 June 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for recording the spot announcement for our "A Ride To Panmunjom" series.

We can only guess at the many calls upon your time and are therefore doubly appreciative of your courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

GRAF A. BOEPPLE
Lt. Colonel, SigC
Officer in Charge
Armed Forces Radio Service, NY

Boepple, Graf. A.

ARMED FORCES PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICE
250 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

JU 6-2000

IN REPLY REFER TO: AFPRTS-R 000.77

13 June 1958

Yes Will do

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Armed Forces Radio and Television Service has prepared a radio series based on the Duane Thorin book "A Ride To Panmunjom".

In view of the fact that much of the basic material in this work is similar in nature to your exceptional broadcast "POW - A Study in Survival" which is being released on transcription to our AFRS outlets around the world, it occurred to us that this might be an excellent opportunity to call attention to the upcoming series "A Ride To Panmunjom".

In view of your evident interest in our Military Code of Conduct, we wonder if you would be kind enough to tape record the attached announcement to be used as an insert in the closing portion of "POW - A Study in Survival" just before your tag "This is Ed Murrow, Goodnight." Naturally, any changes you would like to make in the copy will be more than satisfactory.

Thank you for your courtesy and consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Graf A. Boepple

GRAF A. BOEPPLE
Lt. Colonel, SigC
Officer in Charge
Armed Forces Radio Service, NY

Incl
Announcement

6/27 Send tape recording over to Col. Boepple.

"ONE OF THE VOICES YOU HAVE HEARD COULD HAVE BEEN THAT OF LT J.G. DUANE THORIN (THOR IN). AS A HELICOPTER PILOT LT THORIN FOUGHT IN THE KOREAN WAR. HE WAS CAPTURED EARLY IN 1952 AND FINALLY RELEASED BY THE COMMUNISTS IN AUGUST OF 1953. LT THORIN HAS WRITTEN A STRAIGHT-FORWARD NOVEL OF THINGS WHICH HE WITNESSED AS A PRISONER OF WAR. HE TITLED HIS BOOK "A RIDE TO PANMUNJOM". THIS BOOK HAS BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO ALL MILITARY INSTALLATIONS - SO, UNDOUBTEDLY, YOU HAVE SEEN IT. I URGE YOU TO READ IT. "A RIDE TO PANMUNJOM" HAS ALSO BEEN ADAPTED INTO A RADIO SERIES BY THE ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICE. THIS SERIES OF FORTY FIFTEEN-MINUTE PROGRAMS WILL SOON BE HEARD OVER THIS STATION. IT, TOO, IS A STUDY IN SURVIVAL. I URGE YOU TO LISTEN."

"ONE OF THE VOICES YOU HAVE HEARD COULD HAVE BEEN THAT OF LT J.G. DUANE THORIN (THOR IN). AS A HELICOPTER PILOT LT THORIN FOUGHT IN THE KOREAN WAR. HE WAS CAPTURED EARLY IN 1952 AND FINALLY RELEASED BY THE COMMUNISTS IN AUGUST OF 1953. LT THORIN HAS WRITTEN A STRAIGHT-FORWARD NOVEL OF THINGS WHICH HE WITNESSED AS A PRISONER OF WAR. HE TITLED HIS BOOK "A RIDE TO PANMUNJOM". THIS BOOK HAS BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO ALL MILITARY INSTALLATIONS - SO, UNDOUBTEDLY, YOU HAVE SEEN IT. I URGE YOU TO READ IT. "A RIDE TO PANMUNJOM" HAS ALSO BEEN ADAPTED INTO A RADIO SERIES BY THE ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICE. THIS SERIES OF FORTY FIFTEEN-MINUTE PROGRAMS WILL SOON BE HEARD OVER THIS STATION. IT, TOO, IS A STUDY IN SURVIVAL. I URGE YOU TO LISTEN."

4C

Boler, John W.

November 19, 1958

Mr. John W. Boler
North Dakota Broadcasting Co., Inc.
4000 West Main Avenue
Fargo, North Dakota.

Dear Mr. Boler:

Thank you for your letter of November 12 and the enclosure to Lou Cowan. As we both know, these networks are pretty monolithic and allergic to change.

Since you were good enough to say kind words about my speech in Chicago, I am sending you the complete text.

Yours sincerely,

ERM:skh

enc.

North Dakota Broadcasting Co., Inc.

GENERAL OFFICES: 4000 WEST MAIN AVENUE

FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

November 12, 1958

JOHN W. BOLER
PRESIDENT

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I had the opportunity and the pleasure to meet you in your office at CBS many years ago, at which time I tried to persuade you to visit the great upper midwest and address the annual meeting of the Greater North Dakota Association. About that time you had to leave abruptly for Korea, as I recall, and were not able to give further consideration to our invitation.

I want you to know that I was extremely impressed with your talk in Chicago recently. I did not hear the complete text however the excerpts that were flashed on radio and television newscasts were sufficient to give me the idea.

I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of a letter which I have just forwarded to Louis Cowan, President of CBS Television. The ideas set forth in my letter to Mr. Cowan are a result of my listening to your criticism of the radio and television broadcast industry. I completely agree with you and sincerely hope that the networks will consider revising their program structure to enable stations to do more local programming, particularly in the evening hours, of public service nature. I consider local news and weather, of course, a type of public service programming, however there are numerous other types of public service programs that could be presented even in a four and a half minute period.

I just thought that you might be interested in knowing the opinion of at least one broadcaster who has three television stations affiliated with CBS Television.

Respectfully yours

John W. Boler

John W. Boler, President
North Dakota Broadcasting Co., Inc.

JWB/jr

M. R. Bolin

July 31, 1959

Mr. M.R. Bolin
Bolin-Smith Advertising
329 West Fifteenth Street
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Bolin:

As Mr. Murrow is away, I am answering your letter of July 28 on his behalf. I regret to inform you that contractual reasons prevent Mr. Murrow from taking part in the preparation of commercial announcements.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

BOLIN - SMITH **ADVERTISING**

329 West Fifteenth Street
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota
FEderal 9-8197

July 28, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are inquiring of you information relative to your fees for transcribing radio and television announcements for a savings-bank account in the Minneapolis-St. Paul market.

If you are interested in this assignment, please send me separate figures for transcribing 5 1-minute radio announcements and separate charges for filming 3 1-minute television announcements.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

BOLIN-SMITH ADVERTISING, Inc.

M. R. Bolin
President

M
R
B
:
a
s

Bellman, Wm. P.
3rd

January 11, 1958

Dear Bill:

Sorry to have delayed answering your letter of December 19th, but after my return from the NATO conference in Paris, I was immediately involved in a number of special shows which left me no time to deal with my correspondence.

I am interested in your suggestion for a program with the theme "The American Merchant Marine -- Our Fourth Arm of Defense," but unfortunately, see no possibility of SEE IT NOW doing such a program in the near future. Our air time is limited to nine shows during the whole year, and we are already committed for the rest of this year.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William P. Bellman, III
Executive Secretary
American Merchant Marine
Library Association
45 Broadway
New York 6, New York

mcc

WILLIAM P. BOLLMAN III

December 19, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Ed:

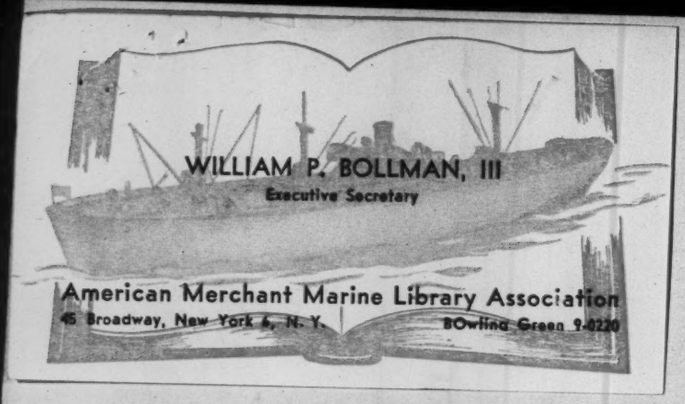
On Maritime Day, May 22, 1958, the keel for the first atomic powered merchant ship will be laid. This will introduce a new era for the American Merchant Marine--Our Fourth Arm of Defense.

Many people do not realize that America had a merchant marine before it had a navy. The merchant marine is not only an important segment of our ecomony, it is also a life-line of our commerce, with many industries dependent upon it for survival. Although the coastwise states and cities are more conscious of its functions, every part of the country derives benefit from its existence. It is truly the unsung hero of the American way of life.

An interesting, educational and colorful "See it Now" program could be assembled with the theme "The American Merchant Marine--Our Fourth Arm of Defense." If you would like to explore this possibility further, I would be happy to have you as my luncheon guest at the Downtown Atheletic Club to discuss the project.

Sincerely,

Bill


WILLIAM P. BOLLMAN, III
Executive Secretary
American Merchant Marine Library Association
45 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
BOwling Green 9-0220

Bonham-Carter
Lady Violet

21 · HYDE PARK SQUARE · W · 2
TELEPHONE · PADDINGTON 1881

20th October, 1959.

Dear Ed,

Is there any chance of having a glimpse of you while you are here? I do not know how long you are staying?

I should have written or rung up before, but have been plunged for three weeks in the General Election and my husband had a serious operation last Saturday. Do ask your secretary to ring me up.

I read with great pleasure your praise of Jo and your perfect description of H. Macmillan's

broadcast in today's News Chronicle.

Ever yours

Violet B. C.

Carter?

I shall be sad
if we don't meet
before you go back.
There is so much
I long to hear
from you -

Arthur Bonner

f

March 23, 1959

Dear Arthur:

What a generous and thoughtful colleague you are. I am most grateful for your letter of February 27.

Right now I haven't made a single plan, but you are quite right in assuming that I want to spend considerable time in India. I will value your counsel and guidance, and certainly agree with you from this distance that what happens in India will determine what happens in Asia.

I'll probably be coming from the Middle East and I should manage it some time in mid-January, although as I say, everything is vague as it could possibly be.

Again, I agree with you, but I would like to stay as much out of the hands of government officials as possible.

The Indians in Washington have already been in touch with me, but I've told them that I have no plans at all.

I'll write again when I have a little more coherent idea of what I am going to do when. Meanwhile, again my best thanks.

As ever yours,

Mr. Arthur Bonner
3/15 I.E.N.S. Buildings
Old Mill Road
New Delhi, India

ERM:jmi

CBS NEWS
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22 PLaza 1-2345

3/15 I.E.N.S. Bldgs.
Old Mill Road
New Delhi, India
February 27, 1959

Dear Ed:

I have just heard of your plans to take a year off starting the first of July to travel, listen and read.

I hope you can spend some time in this part of the world -- say about two months. It has been my experience that people who travel around the world often give India too hurried a look just because it comes in the middle of their travels. People seem to spend more time than they originally plan in Europe where they usually have more friends and a closer grasp of affairs. There is always one more little thing they squeeze in, and then they feel it necessary to see most of the small countries in the Middle East. When they get to India, they are horrified at how far behind schedule they are and anxious to hurry to the Far East where again they tend to have more friends and a greater awareness of current events.

India, as you are well aware, is a vast and complicated country. My personal experience and the experience of other newsmen here has been that the first six months of anyone's stay is taken up almost entirely with getting some of the complexities in the right order, and that a person really does not begin to grasp things until after a year. Of course, you cannot spend this amount of time. But I feel that if you can give this country two months of your attention, so much of what is happening in Asia will fall into place.

I know all the interest now is in the Middle East and the Far East. Yet ultimately, the freedom and stability of Asia will depend on India. Again, of course, I am repeating something which I'm sure you know. My point is to ask you to consciously plan as much time as possible for this country and then try to keep to your schedule.

CBS NEWS
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22 PLaza 1-2345

It is not necessary to spend all the time in India itself since the troubles of the surrounding countries are facets of the same problem and if you view things from several angles, you can get a better perspective. I have spent more than five years in this area. I frankly feel that as a result of concentrated study and much travel, I have a pretty good grasp of affairs. I would be happy to spend as much time with you as you say.

For instance, if you come from the Middle East, I could meet you in Karachi and after talking to people there, you could fly to Peshawar and get a car for a drive up through the Khyber Pass to Kabul, and spend three or four days in Afghanistan. We would then fly to New Delhi. While here, I am sure you will renew your acquaintance with Nehru and other people in the Indian government, but you might also want to see a bit of India's industrial progress and talk, perhaps, as I did recently, with the confident young Indian engineers who are building the new steel mills at Bhilai and Rourkela. You might spend at least a week in Kerala meeting the Communist Chief Minister E.M.S. Namboodiripad and seeing how the Communists can rule within a democratic framework. You might also meet Gandhi's disciple, Vinoba Bhave, and perhaps walk with him for a few days as I did recently. This will show you India's poverty in all its starkness and get you out of the hands of soft-soaping government officials. But it will also show you what I think is the best hope for democracy in India -- a real people's effort and an effort that springs entirely from Indian traditions. If you want time to think and rest (and at the same time, see one of the crucial areas of South Asia) you might go to the mountains of Kashmir. I'm not a fisherman myself, but I understand Kashmir ranks pretty high among sportsmen. Alternatively, it should also be easy to arrange some duck shooting at one of the Maharajah's estates -- just to see how they are getting along these days.

Perhaps you already plan to ask your Indian friends in New York to help you, but I warn you that if the Indian

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485 Madison Avenue, New York 22 PLaza 1-2345

government has much to do with your program, they will drown you in teas and receptions and organize you so well that you will hardly have time to meet a few ordinary Indians. I do not mean you should dispense with government help. Hotel facilities and transport are rudimentary in many parts of this country. You need the government's assistance in many places. But you might ask the government to consult with me before drawing up a program and I will see if I can reduce the teas to the minimum politeness.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Arthur Bonner (MS)

AB:MS

Arthur Bonner

P.S. If you want to do radio or TV news reports while here, I can easily arrange for circuits, tape studios or 35 mm. sound unit.

Books!

FOOSANER, SAIBER AND SCHLESINGER

COUNSELLORS AT LAW

SAMUEL J. FOOSANER
SAMUEL S. SAIBER
NORMAN E. SCHLESINGER
JACK N. HONART

11 COMMERCE STREET
NEWARK 2, NEW JERSEY
MARKET 3-9160

CABLE ADDRESS:
FOOSAIB

Impt Fin!

May 26, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow: Re: Tax Uses of Life Insurance

My brief visit with you on May 5th, was a most pleasurable one. It was inspiring to me to have the opportunity for an exchange of ideas with you.

If my book, under the above captioned title, and which my secretary sent to you on March 20th, has not been located by your office to date, it is possible that it was never received. In such event, if you will be kind enough to have Miss Hogg call my secretary, Mrs. Lilien, she will check the mails, in this regard.

Respectfully yours,

Sam Foosaner

S. J. FOOSANER

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

SJF:sl

Book

May 29, 1959

Dear Ian:

Thank you for your note of May 21st.

How very kind of you to promise to send me a copy of the translation of Klyuchevsky's PETER THE GREAT.

I look forward to receiving it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ian MacKenzie
St. Martin's Press, Inc.
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

mc

CABLE ADDRESS: SAINTMART

ST MARTIN'S PRESS Incorporated
175 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
Telephone: ORegon 4-5151

May 21, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I hear through Mrs. Archibald, translator of Klyuchevsky's PETER THE GREAT, which we will publish next week, that you have expressed an interest in this book. I am arranging for a copy to be sent to you.

Yours sincerely,

Ian

Ian MacKenzie
Managing Director

IM:dk

May 20, 1959

Dear Mrs. Wheeler-Nicholson:

Thank you for sending me Bob Elegant's book, THE DRAGON'S SEED.

Mr. Elegant was here about ten days ago, and we had a very pleasant luncheon together.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Diane Wheeler-Nicholson
St. Martin's Press Incorporated
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

mcc

CABLE ADDRESS: SAINTMART

ST MARTIN'S PRESS Incorporated
175 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
Telephone: ORegon 4-5151

Book

May 1, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

V. C.
Thanks

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Robert S. Elegant, Newsweek's Southeast Asian correspondent and author of THE DRAGON'S SEED has told us that you have expressed interest in seeing an advance galley of his book.

We will be sending you a bound copy as soon as they are available. The publication date is June 17th.

Mr. Elegant will be in New York during the month of May and can be reached through this office or Newseek, N.Y.

Sincerely yours,

Diane Wheeler-Nicholson

Diane Wheeler-Nicholson

Boone, J.T.F.

December 24, 1958

Mr. J.T. Boone
Director of Sales
Winchester-Western Division
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
New Haven 4, Conn.

Dear Mr. Boone:

As Mr. Murrow is very involved with year-end shows and so on, he has asked me to thank you for your prompt and courteous service in the matter of the Winchester 69, which has arrived safely in the hands of Mr. Reubens.

I am enclosing Mr. Murrow's check for $28.41 in payment of your bill of December 17.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc. - check $28.41

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg

December 23, 1958

Mr. Reubens has received the gun.

Paid Dec. 23

WINCHESTER-WESTERN DIVISION

WINCHESTER TRADE-MARK

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Western TRADE-MARK

NEW HAVEN 4, CONNECTICUT

December 22, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have made shipment of the WINCHESTER Model 69 and the other items which you requested in your letter of December 9.

The shipment was made express on December 17 to Mr. Beryl Reubens at the Columbia Broadcasting System and we have billed you at our gun writers' price.

Sincerely yours,

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

J. T. Boone

J. T. Boone
Director of Sales
Winchester-Western Division

cec

2395

WINCHESTER WESTERN DIVISION

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

NEW HAVEN 4, CONNECTICUT

WINCHESTER TRADEMARK
AMMUNITION
SHOTGUNS — RIFLES
SKATES

Western TRADEMARK
AMMUNITION
TRAPS — TARGETS

SOLD TO
MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

SHIP TO
MR. BERYL REUBENS
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

PLEASE REMIT TO:
OLIN MATHIESON
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
NEW HAVEN 4, CONN.

We hereby certify that these goods were produced in compliance with all applicable requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, and of regulations and orders of the Administrator issued under Section 14 thereof.

CUSTOMER'S ORDER NO. WW-221

INVOICE NO.

INVOICE DATE C 12-17-5

TERMS NET CASH 6% AFTER MATURITY

SHIPPED FROM NEW HAVEN, CONN., F.O.B.

SHIP TODAY SURE DECEMBER 16TH
EXPRESS PREPAID CHARGE 4080-055-1 - SHIP WITH TICKET WW-222

SHIPPED VIA

WEIGHT

CARTAGE

B/L NO. 45-50-70

PLEASE SHOW GUN NUMBER ON INVOICE

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	ORDERED	INVOICED	SHIPPED	PRICE	GROSS AMOUNT	NET AMOUNT
G6901R	M/69 22 SL & LR PEEP	1		1			1986
	SECURE THE FOLLOWING FROM MAIL ORDER						
3052-715	M/69 FIVE CART-RIDGE MAGAZINE	1		1			149
							2135
3052-715	6869A MAGAZINE FOREPLATE	1		1		20	
					LESS 17½-15%		14
	TRANSPORTATION CHARGES						2149
				PLUS TAX 11% ON GUN ONLY			218
							2367
				PLUS 3% NYC SALES TAX ON ALL			71
							2438
				MIN. EXP. CHGE. PD.			240
							2678

1481 D

INVOICE

WINCHESTER WESTERN DIVISION

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

NEW HAVEN 4, CONNECTICUT

WINCHESTER TRADEMARK
AMMUNITION
SHOTGUNS — RIFLES
SKATES

Western TRADEMARK
AMMUNITION
TRAPS — TARGETS

SOLD TO
MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

SHIP TO
MR. BERYL REUBENS
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

PLEASE REMIT TO:
OLIN MATHIESON
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
NEW HAVEN 4, CONN.

We hereby certify that these goods were produced in compliance with all applicable requirements of the Act of [illegible] Act, as amended, and of regulations [illegible] United States [illegible] issued under Section 14 thereof.

E. J. RUDOLPH 12/16/58

CUSTOMER'S ORDER NO. WW-221

INVOICE NO.

INVOICE DATE C 12-17-58

TERMS NET CASH 6% AFTER MATURITY

SHIPPED FROM NEW HAVEN, CONN., F.O.B.

SHIPPED VIA SHIP TODAY SURE DECEMBER 16TH
EXPRESS PREPAID CHARGE 4080-055-1 - SHIP WITH TICKET WW-222
PLEASE SHOW GUN NUMBER ON INVOICE

B/L NO. 45-50-70

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	ORDERED	SHIPPED	WEIGHT	CLAIM NO.	PRICE	GROSS AMOUNT	NET AMOUNT
G6901R	M/69 22 SL & LR PEEP	1	1					19 86
	SECURE THE FOLLOWING FROM MAIL ORDER							
3052-715	M/69 FIVE CARTRIDGE MAGAZINE	1	1					149
								2135
3052-715	6869A MAGAZINE FOREPLATE	1	1				20	
						LESS 17½-15%		14
								2149
	TRANSPORTATION CHARGES							
			PLUS TAX 11% ON GUN ONLY					218
								2367
			PLUS 3% NYC SALES TAX ON ALL					71
								2438
			MIN. EXP. CHGE. PD.					240
								2678

1481 D

INVOICE

WINCHESTER WESTERN DIVISION

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

NEW HAVEN 4, CONNECTICUT

WINCHESTER TRADEMARK
AMMUNITION
SHOTGUNS — RIFLES
SKATES

Western TRADEMARK
AMMUNITION
TRAPS — TARGETS

SOLD TO
MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

SHIP TO
MR. BERYL REUBENS
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

PLEASE REMIT TO:
OLIN MATHIESON
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
NEW HAVEN 4, CONN.

We hereby certify that these goods were produced in compliance with all applicable requirements of the Act of [illegible] as amended, and of regulations and orders of the United States Department of Labor issued under Section 14 thereof.

[redacted] 12/16/58

CUSTOMER'S ORDER NO. WW-222

INVOICE NO.

INVOICE DATE C 12-17-58

TERMS NETCASH 6% AFTER MATURITY

SHIPPED FROM NEW HAVEN, CONN., F.O.B.

SHIPPED VIA SHIP WITH TICKET WW-221 TODAY SURE DECEMBER 16TH CASES WEIGHT CAR NO. BY NO. 45-50-70

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	ORDERED	BACK ORDERED	SHIPPED	PRICE	GROSS AMOUNT	NET AMOUNT
G1022VE	RIFLE CLEANING KIT 22 TO 270 CAL.	1		1			158
				PLUS 3% NYC SALES TAX			5
							163
	TRANSPORTATION CHARGES				26.78 1.63 $28.41		

1481 D

INVOICE

WINCHESTER WESTERN DIVISION

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

NEW HAVEN 4, CONNECTICUT

WINCHESTER TRADEMARK
AMMUNITION
SHOTGUNS — RIFLES
SKATES

Western TRADEMARK
AMMUNITION
TRAPS — TARGETS

SOLD TO
MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

SHIP TO
MR. BERYL REUBENS
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

PLEASE REMIT TO:
OLIN MATHIESON
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
NEW HAVEN 4, CONN.

We hereby certify that these goods were produced in compliance with all applicable requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, and of regulations of the United States Department of Labor issued under Section 14 thereof.

E.J. RUDOLPH 12/16/58

CUSTOMER'S ORDER NO. WW-222

INVOICE NO.

TERMS NETCASH 6% AFTER MATURITY

SHIPPED FROM NEW HAVEN, CONN., F.O.B.

INVOICE DATE C 12-17-58

SHIPPED VIA SHIP WITH TICKET WW-221 TODAY SURE DECEMBER 16TH

CASES WEIGHT CAR NO.

B/L NO. 45-50-70

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	ORDERED	BACK ORDERED	SHIPPED	PRICE	GROSS AMOUNT	NET AMOUNT
G1022VE	RIFLE CLEANING KIT 22 TO 270 CAL.	1		1			158
				PLUS 3% NYC SALES TAX			5
							163
	TRANSPORTATION CHARGES						

1481 D

INVOICE

Spence 7-7911

December 9, 1958

The Sales Director
Winchester-Western Division
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
New Haven 4, Conn.

Dear Sir:

I wish to place the following order with you, the gun to be delivered to Mr. Beryl Reubens, Columbia Broadcasting System Inc., 485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, and the bill to be sent to me.

1	Model G6901R Winchester Model 69 rim-fire repeating rifle with peep receiver sight
1	Extra 5-Cartridge Magazine
1	Magazine Foreplate
1	Gun-cleaning Kit (G1022V)

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Beryl Reubens 12/2/58

Again, my sincerest thanks for allowing me to bother you with this...

After much soul-searching, it seems to me that the best choice for a thrilling Christmas present for my son, Craig, would be the following:

G6901R - This is the Winchester Model 69 rim-fire repeating rifle with peep receiver sight.

As additional equipment, I have been advised to get:

1 Extra 5-Cartridge Magazine
1 Magazine foreplate
1 Gun Cleaning kit (G1022V)

I am told that, generally speaking clip-loading rifles are safer than tube-loaders.

Also, with this gun, it can be used as a single-shot by just not using the magazine. (When used this way, they say it is advisable to use the magazine foreplate).

The total retail value of the foregoing is $40.00 (except for the magazine foreplate which is not listed and which, I understand, is not absolutely essential, just advisable. But it can't cost much.)

This seems to be an ideal choice, since the price - with the hoped-for discount - will not be anything that my wife could term financially immoral. And the gun seems quite adequate for our purposes which would be mainly firing the qualification course for the various National Rifle Association ratings and an occasional father-son small-game and "plinking" expedition.

I am truly most appreciative of your willingness to help me acquire the gun for Craig. Please do not get too involved with it. I feel guilty when I think how valuable your time is and how I've already used 2 minutes of it.

Many thanks, Ed.

Beryl

Beryl

Go with him

553

Booraem, Elizabeth F.

2318 Locust Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa.
December 15, 1958

Hold for Phila

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I understand that you are to be Moderator of a Panel which will discuss "The Outlook for 1959" under the auspices of The World Affairs Council on Monday, January 6, 1959 at 8:30 PM, The Academy of Music, Philadelphia.

I would be very much interested to know the panel's opinion of the following:

Recently the Dow Company bought Benzene from Russia at a price below the United States market price. In Philadelphia, it was announced that Japanese subway car manufacturers might bid on Public Transportation Company El cars at a much lower price than any American manufacturer could possibly bid...even with the tariff involved. Consideration of such a possible bid was outlawed only on the basis of a ruling that "Contracts let by the city's department of procurement all carry a standard clause stipulating that suppliers and manufacturers meet certain labor standards, which usually means they must pay wages equivalent to union scales." Long distance repair problems were also a consideration. The possible Japanese bid was ruled out by local rulings only. Does this ability of foreigners to place lower bids than our own indicate a trend which will eventually put our manufacturers in a position where they will be unable to compete with foreign markets and our high paid laborers will simply be unemployed and the manufacturers will have to go out of business?

* * *

It has been suggested to me that I phrase the last sentence less bluntly...and might better say a trend which might lead to invasion of our markets. I am also concerned as to whether or not widespread unemployment and the resulting lack of tax revenue (due to such a situation as the above) plus depletion of unemployment compensation funds might bankrupt the nation.

I hope these questions may be discussed.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth V. Booraem
Elizabeth V. Booraem

Boothby, Bob

1, EATON SQUARE, S.W.1.

27. 2. 59.

Dear Ed -

Thank you so much for the cheque. I much enjoyed working on that programme under your inspired direction.

Be sure and let me know when you get here. My telephone number

ió Sloane 8472.

Yours ever,

Bob.

Bordley, J F.

March 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Bordley:

Thank you for your letter of February 26.

Your project sounds most intriguing. However, I am scheduled to take a year's leave of absence beginning in July, and I regret to tell you that no useful purpose would be served by closer examination of the opportunity you so kindly offered.

Permit me to wish you much luck with the venture.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. F. Bordley
Bush Pilot Productions Ltd.
500 West End Avenue
Suite 11c
New York, New York

EEM/hl

Bush Pilot Productions Ltd.

BOX 177 STATION "D"
OTTAWA, CANADA

NEW YORK:
500 West End Ave.
Suite 11c
Phone: LY 5-1815

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Feb. 26th, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N Y

Dear Mr. Murrow:

re: "Bush Pilot"
new TV Film Series

You may be interested in a small way in an unusual opportunity which presents itself for making a high-leverage investment in a top-rated new TV film venture "Bush Pilot" now entering final stages of development.

Several leading Ad Agency and TV people have adjudged "Bush Pilot" to be a "hot" property with superior commercial exploitation possibilities and top chances for success. Based on the authentic exploits of Canada's famed, almost legendary, bush pilots the theme is a dynamic one with universal audience appeal and suitable for sponsorship by almost any type of product.

Considerable work and expenditures have already gone into:

1. An experimental film shot in Canada last year pin-pointing the creative and technical problems--experience will save many thousands of dollars in future episodes. Locations selected and tested, studios, and considerable auditioning of Canadian talent gone into, etc.

2. The undersigned, a Canadian, has been gathering authentic story material over a period of years and has first-hand experience of the northern territories and its people.

3. A Canadian-based company has been incorporated. THERE ARE SEVERAL DISTINT ADVANTAGES TO PRODUCING IN CANADA:

   (a) I have enlisted the official co-operation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Royal Canadian Air Force who figure in some of our stories. This will add greatly to production values.

   (b) By producing in Canada we get an automatic "in" to the British market which has a quota against U.S. product. This is worth an additional $10,000 per episode to us above U.S. take.

   (c) Most important of all, because this is a Canadian theme, CBC will underwrite about one-third of cost of 39 episodes--a magnificent risk-reducing advantage!

Admittedly a speculative investment, it is my goal to reduce the usual risk by pre-selling series in Canada and England to the extent of two-thirds of the production cost. Your closer examination of this unusual investment opportunity invited.

Sincerely,

J. F. Bordley

J. F. Bordley

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg

December 30. 1958

Mr. Orton Boren telephoned from Greensboro, N.C. He hoped to make an appointment to see you next week, as he is determined to persuade you to go to Greensboro. I explained that next week you would be travelling and it would be impossible, and he is going to try again on January 12. Do you want me to give him an appointment? yes

Also, he is going to telephone again this afternoon, hoping to find you in to speak to him. Will you do so? no

(Correspondence attached)

Boren, Orton A.

September 29, 1958

Mr. Orton A. Boren
Greensboro Chamber of Commerce
Greensboro, N.C.

Dear Orton:

Thank you very much for your letter. It was a great pleasure to meet both you and Bill Little.

As you know, I hope to come to Greensboro, if the opportunity presents itself. However, I am unfortunately at the mercy of recording dates and circuits and it is sometimes difficult to escape.

The cigarette lighter arrived safely and I am most grateful for your thought.

Yours very truly,

ERM:skh

BOREN BRICK

Boren Clay Products Company

DIAL GREENSBORO – ORANGE 4-2255
PLEASANT GARDEN, NORTH CAROLINA

September 19, 1958

6

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

Upon my return to my office, I realized that you smoke cigarettes "occasionally." Therefore, I am mailing to you, under separate cover, one of our cigarette lighters which you may like to have. Also, I am mailing to you a few of our scratch pads that you may want to "doodle" on and remind you of the location of your birthplace.

Again, I want to thank you for the nice reception you gave Bill Little and me, and through this most cordial reception and the graciousness that went with it, now I know what makes a man great.

We are looking forward to having you speak at our Annual Meeting of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce some time after the first of the year, and trust that you can spare one evening with the Tar Heels of Guilford County.

Yours truly,

Orton A. Boren

Orton A. Boren,
President

OAB:lc

Through my insistence in inviting you to Greensboro – Hope I haven't "Out Spoke Myself."
O.A.B.

Manufacturers of
COLONIAL · ANTIQUE · HANDMADE · TAPESTRY · SMOOTH FACE · ROMAN
NORMAN · BUILDING BRICK · JUMBO · STRUCTURAL CLAY · SPECIAL SHAPES
Member SCPI · SCR · N.C. B&T

GREENSBORO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 18, 1958

Dear Ed:

First, I want to thank you for the very warm reception you gave Bill Little and me yesterday. I can't tell you how much we appreciate your taking the time to see us.

As I told you, people in Greensboro and Guilford County have been looking forward to having you back for a long time now. After all, you are our most famous native son.

Our Annual Meeting can be arranged for any time in January, February, or even the first of March, if this would make it possible for you to attend. Believe me, I can appreciate what your schedule must be, and I realize what we are asking of you, but, as I said yesterday, I can't help but feel that you owe it to the place you were born to come back after such a long absence and give the people an opportunity to see and hear you.

We are looking forward to seeing you sometime soon after the first of the year. Thank you again for your warm and friendly reception.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Orton A. Boren

Orton A. Boren

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Borg. Mary A.

March 9, 1959

Dear Miss Borg:

Thank you for your note of February 17th enclosing a copy of the "Progressive Magazine."

It was most thoughtful of you to send it to me, and I appreciate it.

Sincerely,

Miss Mary A. Borg
127 Second Avenue
New York 3, New York

127 Second Avenue
New York 3, New York
February 17, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Enclosed you will find a copy of the "Progressive Magazine."

On page 18, is the write-up, "An American Capitalist in Communist Russia." Written by Cyrus S. Eaton.

I'm passing this along to you, for your keeping. I doubt with your heavy schedule, you had the opportunity to read this. I think you'll find Mr. Eatons' article most interesting, plus the fact, it contains quite a bit of truth.

Wishing you much success with "Small World" or anything else you may venture in.

Sincerely yours,

Mary A. Borg

Mary A. Borg

An American Capitalist in Communist Russia

by CYRUS S. EATON

As a dedicated capitalist, I recently went to Russia to see for myself what makes the rival system of communism tick. I visited the Soviet Union for a relatively brief period; I do not pretend to have come away with all the answers. But I saw enough to convince me that communism is not likely to crumble from within, despite all the wishful thinking of some diehard, sandy-headed political and economic ostriches.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics occupies the largest land area of any nation in the world, and its 200,000,000 people are moving swiftly to make the utmost of the broad array of resources that abound in their vast and varied terrain. You are struck with this sense of both distance and speed as you wing your fast way on the comparatively short 1,000-mile journey from Copenhagen to Moscow by giant Russian jet plane in two hours.

Your impression of speed is reinforced as you observe the rapid pace with which the Russian people move, even as they walk along the city streets and country roads. You simultaneously observe that they must be ardent devotees of physical fitness, for they combine powerful physiques with abundant good health. Watch them at their jobs, and you conclude that love of hard work occupies a high place in their credo.

As I visited the Soviet schools and libraries, I was impressed with the obvious eagerness of both young and old to learn. From 5,000 to 10,000 people come each day to Moscow's All-Union Lenin Library, which contains 20,000,000 books and pamphlets. I could not fail to marvel at the almost universal literacy of a nation in which, 40 years ago, 80 per cent of the people could neither read nor write.

At the same time, one must not forget that Russia has traditionally held a position of prominence among nations in cultural fields. Some of the world's literary masterpieces have been produced by Russian writers, and the theater, the opera, and especially the ballet, today as in the past, flourish and excel in Russian hands. The museums, particularly in Leningrad, serve as a reminder of Russia's reverence for the arts.

Throughout my stay in the Soviet Union, I made a determined effort to meet and talk to as many people of all ages and occupations as possible. Regrettably, I do not speak Russian, so I was obliged to communicate through an interpreter. I did not have to rely on my interpreter, however, to sense that one of the most marked characteristics of the Russians is their friendliness. With this pronounced trait, I feel there goes hand in hand an overwhelming desire for peace. Here, in my mind, lies great hope for the future harmony of the world, for I believe the people of America match the Soviet populace both in capacity for friendliness and in love of peace.

The men who head Russia's government, industry, and banking are distinctly able. I met with seven cabinet members, numerous other government officials, a number of industry leaders, and the head of the State Bank of Moscow. A word concerning Russian banking: deposits draw three per cent interest, while only two per cent is charged on loans. Credit is extended solely for the building of houses. A Russian may own his own house if he chooses, but the land on which it is built belongs to the state. There is no rent for the land, but there is a property tax based on the value of the land. The Russian owns all the furnishings of his house and, if he has an automobile and a radio, those are his property, too. At present, he has to pay cash for everything. If installment buying is ever introduced in the Soviet Union—and my hunch is that it will come eventually—the consequent increase in demand for consumer products will create a mass market well worth American attention.

CYRUS S. EATON presides over a multi-million dollar empire of steel, oil, coal, and other basic industries.

I would not know where to look for the American who would want to trade our system for the Russian way. On the other hand, I think we Americans must take full cognizance of the fact that the Russians are enthusiastically sold on their system. In the 40 years since their Revolution, they have made immense material and intellectual progress on a mass scale, and they are determined to continue to get ahead. Furthermore, they are as imbued with devotion to Mother Russia as we are with respect for our beloved Stars and Stripes. The nation that succeeded in launching the first Sputnik must be taken as seriously as the country in whose laboratories the first nuclear chain reaction was produced.

From my 90-minute interview with Premier Nikita Khrushchev, I believe

I gained some insight into the Russian attitude. I hope I left with him some notion of the intensity with which an American industrialist can and does believe in both capitalism and peace.

Khrushchev struck me as a powerful personality, utterly lacking in the pretense and pose associated with the stuffed shirt school of pompous politicians and statesmen. He is strong of body, intellect, and will. Short and stocky, he seemed hardly more than half as tall as I, but twice as broad. He looks as though he takes good care of his health. Natural and down-to-earth, he gives frequent evidence of enjoying a good sense of humor.

Khrushchev expounded in detail the reasons the Russians want peace. First he cited the colossal cost of armaments and pointed out that, in these days of astounding scientific progress, today's effective weapons may well be obsolete six months from now. The more you spend on armaments, in fact, the more you have to spend. Then he quickly enumerated half a dozen programs to which the Soviet Union has committed itself, and for the rapid accomplishment of which the maximum of money and labor are required. At the top of his agenda was a broad expansion of schools, colleges, and other educational facilities, requiring hundreds of thousands of new buildings and additional teachers.

Second came an ambitious housing and home building program. "You will observe the great number of apartment houses that have been put up in Moscow," he said. "We have only started. We want every citizen of the Soviet Union to have a comfortable modern home."

Next he called attention to important developments under way in the agricultural field, in which he takes particular interest and pride because of his own farm background. He mentioned that he had opened up great areas of virgin territory. He wants to expand that program, while also introducing the most modern scientific agricultural methods on all farms, old and new.

Also prominent on Khrushchev's list was a transportation plan calling for new highways as well as substantial additions and improvements to existing railroad facilities. Large scale expansion of Soviet electric generating and transmitting facilities is also in progress. Attention is also being turned to the chemical industry, and so on down the list.

"To take our country from its backward position of 40 years ago to the modern ideal we hold for it calls for unlimited capital and for the labor of all of our people," Khrushchev stated emphatically. He added that machinery, equipment, and materials from the United States could be used in these vast Soviet expansion programs, and that there should be profitable opportunities for trade between our two countries. By engaging in mutual trade, furthermore, he felt that we might find a way of establishing friendship between our two nations.

Then he made the observation that I consider the most significant of our entire discussion. If by some means, he said, genuine cooperation and understanding could be created between the Soviet Union and the United States, if these two most powerful nations the world has ever seen could come to work together in harmony, all of the political disturbances in every other part of the world would be adjusted by compromise and peaceful means, instead of becoming the occasion for fomenting renewed bitterness and hatred between the United States and the Soviet Union. Both of these giant nations are so extensive geographically and so richly endowed in natural resources that neither has much incentive to impose on other countries. If the two giants agree, the rest of the world will pose no major problem. This suggestion, I believe, is realistic and offers promise of a workable peace.

For my part, I told Khrushchev I thought capitalism had produced excellent results in our country, and would remain the ideal system for us. I reminded him that Andrew Carnegie, perhaps the most successful steel man in our history, had dedicated his large fortune to the promotion of peace and education, and I suggested that the Russians consider Carnegie as a typical American capitalist. I told Khrushchev that anyone who pictured the American businessman as encouraging war preparation in order to sell more iron ore, coal, and steel, misunderstood the United States. I said that I had long advocated a working partnership between capital and labor, and that I like to have the men and women who work for companies with which I am associated become stockholders, as I believe that the ownership of American industry should be widely diffused.

Khrushchev did not overlook the opportunity to inject good-humoredly at this point that while he considered this a commendable policy, in his country they did even better: the people owned everything. He went on to assert that he had no desire to try to change the form of government or the system of economics of America. He added that the Soviet Union was eager to live on good terms with the United States, and that he wished the United States would stop its world-wide denunciation of the Soviet system, and cease to try to ring Russia with missile and bomber sites. (Neither of us raised the point, but I had a graphic mental image of our own agitated state of mind if the Soviet Union were able to build similar installations in Canada and Mexico.)

I told Khrushchev that I had been a lifetime student of Russian history and Russian literature. In recent years, I noted, I had enjoyed meeting Russian scientists, scholars, journalists, and others visiting North America and, from my visit to the Soviet Union, I had become convinced of the friendliness of the Russian people. I expressed the view that we ought to reach friendship and understanding, and that we should trade with each other, and I ventured to suggest that, in time, the American industrialist, the American labor leader, and the American farmer would demonstrate that they agree with me. Meanwhile, I suggested patience and forbearance on the Russian part. I also invited Khrushchev to watch the election returns carefully in November, to see if the American voters did not express strong sentiment in favor of fresher and wiser foreign policies.

In the course of our discussion, when I commented on Khrushchev's ability to speak decisively for his

country, he replied emphatically, "Any policy I announce must first be discussed with the cabinet and backed by it. Furthermore, we make no decision unless we are sure it will have the support of the people." He added that the cabinet customarily meets several times a week, and holds daily meetings in times of emergency.

In reply to my question of how our two countries can move toward friendship and understanding, he said that a first and important step would be a good will visit from President Eisenhower to the Soviet Union. Khrushchev thought it would be fruitful for the President to determine the friendliness of the Russian people and their government for himself, and to observe at first hand the progress that the nation was making. For his own part, he said he would like to pay a visit to the United States and Canada, to see for himself our great cities, our industrial companies, our railroads, and our agriculture. I told him that this sounded like a sensible program to me, and that, in my modest and unofficial way, I would encourage it.

On this subject of see-for-yourself trips, I want to call attention to three distinguished delegations of specialists who in recent months have visited the Soviet Union and come away impressed. The steel group was headed by Edward T. Ryerson, retired chairman of the board of Inland Steel Company. Walker L. Cisler, president of Detroit Edison Company, led the electric power group. Prominent among the educational delegation was Dr. T. Keith Glennan, former member of the Atomic Energy Commission, who not long ago left the presidency of Cleveland's Case Institute of Technology to become head of the new National Space Agency.

No one can conceivably write these men off as being weak in intellect or lacking in devotion to their country. The accounts they and those who accompanied them have given of what they saw can certainly be accepted as reliable by their fellow Americans. While their reports were issued with restraint, they all emphasize the great progress Russia has made in the respective fields of steel, electric power, and education. What is more, all of these men testify to the friendliness and kindness of the Russian people.

If visits like these can be productive, would it not be worthwhile to have a political delegation headed by the President go to the Soviet Union? With America spending $50 billion a year for defense, and the fate of humanity at stake, surely the head of our government, with his fine personality and his infinite capacity for friendship, can afford to make an attempt to deal directly with his Russian counterpart.

By this time, I think it must be clear that I emphatically believe the globe is big enough for both capitalism and communism. For capitalism to flourish as I am convinced it can, however, I suggest that rapid and radical changes are required not only in our international relationships but also in our domestic industrial relationships.

I have already had considerable to say about our foreign policies. Let me go further and suggest that we urgently need a new Secretary of State. Mr. Dulles goes gaily on gambling with the destiny of the world, without restraint from any quarter. Rejected by the voters of his own state when he ran for office in New York, and then elevated to high office by appointment, he seems impervious to the 1958 election returns, which his inflammatory activities helped to render catastrophic for the Republican Party. He blithely courts the ultimate world catastrophe of the bomb, without consultation with even the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Suppose we take an objective look at the present state of our international relations. When I came to the United States from my native Canada at the beginning of the century, this was the only major nation in the world without a single enemy. Since then we have contrived to tread on the toes of practically every country on earth. We are constantly meddling in both the internal and external affairs of other nations, friendly and unfriendly.

Our critics are not confined to Communist nations. When I traveled through Europe recently, I was chagrined to discover that the newspapers of such countries as Denmark, France, Germany, Austria, and England were unanimously critical of our Formosa Strait policy. Our high government officials can no longer visit the republics of South America without inciting riots. In Canada, our near neighbor and best customer, the latest federal election was won by the party that proclaimed its lack of warmth, if not its downright hostility, to the United States.

We have elected to invite the enmity of the 600,000,000 Chinese on the mainland, and have substituted for our old friendship with that proud and powerful nation a futile alliance with Chiang Kai-shek, an exiled has-been whom we have installed and maintain on a neighboring island at fantastic expense to the American taxpayer. Thanks to the ostrich-like antics of our State Department, few Americans have been permitted to go see for themselves what is happening in the People's Republic of China. We can take the word of such reliable and distinguished Canadians as James Muir, head of the Royal Bank of Canada, and Dr. J. Tuzo Wilson, president of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, who have been in China this year. Banker and scientists alike testify to the tremendous advances of the Chinese in all fields.

Now let's consider the alternatives to reaching a livable accommodation with communism. Through the Pugwash Conferences I have for several years been trying to promote understanding on a private and informal level between scientists and scholars of East and West. The proceedings and conclusions of our several Pugwash Conferences of Nuclear Scientists have been made available to the heads of the world's major states, as well as the Pope and the United Nations. From President Eisenhower, India's Prime Minister Nehru, the Vatican, Canada's Prime Minister Diefenbaker, Yugoslavia's President Tito, to name just a few, have come letters endorsing the purpose of the Conferences. When I was introduced

to Premier Khrushchev in Moscow, his first words were, "I have personally read the proceedings of the Pugwash Conferences, and I want to thank you on behalf of the Soviet people for bringing the scientists of the world together. It is a highly constructive move."

At the recent Third Pugwash Conference of Nuclear Scientists, 80 experts gathered from 22 eastern and western nations to consider "The Dangers of the Atomic Age and What Scientists Can Do About Them." Bear in mind that all that united these participants was the fact that they were scientists and that they had given much of their individual thought to the implications of modern science for the future of mankind. At the conclusion of their meetings, they reached the unanimous conclusion that enough atom and hydrogen bombs have now been stockpiled by both sides to blow all the cities off the face of the earth and to annihilate all their inhabitants. They further agreed that there is no defense, civil or military, against the bomb.

In the absence of an understanding between the capitalist and the communist nations, both sides will go on increasing their lethal stockpiles. Twelve years of this cold war have already cost astronomical amounts. Ever-increasing expenditures have been accompanied by ever-increasing hatred and bitterness. Continuation of the cold war will create a crushing burden of taxation that will bankrupt us.

Meanwhile, make no mistake about this: every day that the arms race continues, the chance of mutual destruction grows greater. Any day, by accident or by design, some fool, some fanatic, even some fumbler, may touch off the explosion that will cause the holocaust. Consider the consequences: one hydrogen bomb dropped anywhere within 40 miles of a great American city like Detroit, whether in the lake or on the land, will obliterate every form of life in that city and reduce all its institutions to dust and ashes.

Which course shall we choose? Certainly the risk in a treaty of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union is fraught with far less hazard to humanity than either the cold war or the hot war.

The Central Intelligence Agency

Daggers against Diplomacy

by CHARLES EDMUNDSON

IN HIS RECENT *Saturday Evening Post* article, "The Story Behind Quemoy: How We Drifted Close to War," Stewart Alsop tells of the part played by the Central Intelligence Agency in almost starting war with Communist China in 1954 and again in 1958. For the first time a mass-circulation publication revealed that beginning early in 1950 the CIA supported and master-minded "commando-type guerrilla raids on the [Chinese] mainland, which were sometimes mounted in battalion strength . . ."

Alsop does not, of course, tell all of the CIA's activities in heightening tensions in the Far East. But he does describe in detail the role of "Western Enterprises, Inc." (a cover name for the CIA project) in raiding the mainland from Quemoy and the Tachens:

> "The Western Enterprisers—ostensibly 'soldiers of fortune'—were responsible for organizing and equipping the Nationalist guerrillas who raided the mainland from the offshore islands . . . Until early 1954, the islands were pretty much their exclusive playground. By that time they had settled themselves pretty comfortably on the islands."

Although neither the White House nor Congress had yet made up its mind whether the offshore islands belonged to Mao Tse-tung or Chiang Kai-shek, the CIA decided the matter for itself and proceeded with systematic raids against the mainland. The results, direct and indirect, were enough to provoke the brink-of-war crises of September 1954 and October 1958. The United States and the world were twice taken to the precipice by a secret bureau whose activities are unknown to Congress, the press, and the people until long after the event—if they are ever known.

The raids from Quemoy and the Tachens are not isolated instances of CIA activity. They are representative. As currently operated, the CIA is far more than an intelligence-gathering organization. It is an activist group which steps in boldly to dictate foreign policy in areas not covered by decisions of Congress, the State Department, or the White House. The CIA operates clandestinely in every country in the world, including several where the State Department and the press are forbidden. It executes its projects without concern over the reaction of the public. The incidents it provokes are never acknowledged, yet can be decisive in shaping—or misshaping—public opinion and foreign policy.

All the machinery of government publicity is used to make CIA-induced incidents serve preconceived domestic ends. The public can thus be propagandized into believing whatever the CIA and its Old Guard allies in the State Department or the military want it to believe.

Not long ago I asked a distinguished career ambassador, "When CIA operatives are at work in the country to which you are accredited, don't the incidents which they create shape policy in such a way as to take

CHARLES EDMUNDSON, former Washington correspondent of Fortune magazine, has served in the U.S. Foreign Service on several continents.

Borge, Victor

December 29, 1958

Dear Victor:

Thanks very much for the handsome silver ash tray.

It was indeed most thoughtful of you to remember me at Christmas time.

Here's wishing you a healthy and happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Victor Borge
Southberry, Connecticut

mcc

Boscia, Frank L.

WTVJ INC. 316 NORTH MIAMI AVENUE MIAMI, FLORIDA CHANNEL 4 FRANKLIN 4-6262
MIAMI
FLORIDA'S FIRST TELEVISION STATION

July 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

It was a genuine pleasure meeting and talking with you last night at the airport. Lennie is making good his threat -- not to wash the hand that shook Murrow's for a week.

If, when you come back to Miami, you would like to spend a quiet evening at home away from home, please call me. I can be reached here at Channel 4 in Miami or at 1720 S. W. Thirteenth Street.

Cordially,

Frank

Frank L. Boscia

FLB/jmb

CBS

JOHN M. CARROLL
Chief Librarian, Division of
Home Reading and Community Services

MRS. MURIEL C. JAVELIN
Deputy Supervisor
In Charge of Work with Adults

Ignore

MILTON EDWARD LORD, *Director*

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Boston 17, Massachusetts

February 4, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

National Library Week - the first observance of which will be held March 16-22, 1958 - will focus widespread attention on reading for information and facts, for fun and fancy, for all the reasons that make the printed word vital in daily life.

The Never Too Late Group of the Boston Public Library, which presents weekly educational programs for mentally alert men and women sixty years of age and over, will observe National Library Week on March 20, 1958. To promote reading, the Planning Committee thought it would be stimulating to know what books were considered of personal value by leaders of business, education, government, defense, and the arts. The Committee would like very much to know "what six books you would choose, if all the books in the world were to be destroyed and no more written and you could keep just six?" As the Bible and the works of Shakespeare are universally chosen as "musts", we should appreciate your selecting six additional titles. Your letter with others will be read at the March 20 meeting.

As there is a possibility that the letters which will be sent to us in reply to this request may be exhibited in the Central Library, we should like to ask permission to display your letter. Unless we hear to the contrary, we shall assume you consent.

As we have to meet a dateline for the listing of programs in the Boston Public Library News by February 17, may we please hear from you before that date?

Will you join us in this challenging opportunity to bring about a wide appreciation and awareness of the rewards of reading?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Helen F. Hirson

Extension Librarian

Form No. 985—4-11-'57.-10M.

WILLIAM DOW BOUTWELL
184 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS
BROOKLYN 2, NEW YORK

June 25, 1959

Dear Ed:

Best wishes for your sabbatical. How do you expect to get a visa for Red China after tonight's broadcast. The State Department will ban you because you haven't got a job.

We will miss you. We will miss most of all, I think, a sense of conscience about our national life and world affairs. I don't mean editorializing because you present the facts straight. I mean that you somehow put upon listeners the responsibility of decision between good and evil. This subtle but important act no news program and very few other commentators can accomplish.

So, have a good time - you and Janet and your son - and come back to us on some network in 1961.

With best regards,

Bill Boutwell

P.S.: Sometime when the opportunity offers I'd like to outline to you an idea by which television and books - paperback books and hardcover - can team up to educate our people about great issues on a nationwide scale.

Boutwell, Wm.

January 16, 1959

Mr. William Boutwell
Teen Age Book Club
33 West 42nd Street
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Bill:

I entirely agree with you that there is too little reporting of this country to itself. I am hopeful that, before long, we can do a SMALL WORLD or two confined entirely to this country and to the issue of segregation, but that will only be a nibble.

If you have a chance to look at the Norfolk piece, 8 - 9 p.m. January 21, I would be enormously grateful for your opinion of it.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

TEEN AGE BOOK CLUB SPONSORED BY SCHOLASTIC MAGAZINES

33 WEST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

Dec.15,1958

Dear Ed.:

I see by Variety this week that you and Mr. Friendly are working on a television feature reviewing the Virginia school closing. Perhaps this means that I am too late -- although I hope not - in recommending still another program devoted to this number one problem.

So much attention has been given to the South and what is happening there! Why not present a program in which the North, Central and Far West(people of good will and understanding) speak to the South on the subject of race relations?

I am thinking of a program which would include such a lad as I heard at Williamsburg last winter. He represented student government groups in California and he said,"In our high school we have Japanese, Mexicans, and Negroes. A Negro boy is president of our student government. We get along very well." Or another boy from Minnesota who said he could understand the problem of the South because Indians were treated as second class citizens in his state.

The program, as I see it, could include the moderates in the North speaking to the moderates in the South. They could quiet fears by reporting practical experience with race relations while admitting the difficulties. The moderates in the South are beginning to be heard once again. A program such as I outline could give them heart. In the hands of you and Fred Friendly it would be both good television and good public service.

Olga and I are devoted followers of Small World - a start toward a better world. We send our greetings to you and Janet and your boy Casey.

Dick Boulwell

Christmas Greetings – the Bretwells

Boutwell B

March 19, 1958

Dear Bill:

Thanks for the note. All I need is a good writer. Longfellow will have to do until a better fellow comes along.

Hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bill Boutwell
Teen Age Book Club
33 West 42nd Street
New York, New York

fc

TEEN AGE BOOK CLUB

SPONSORED BY SCHOLASTIC MAGAZINES

33 WEST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

March 12,1958

Dear Ed:

Olga and I thoroughly enjoyed your Longfellow among the Russians. One of your most engaging broadcasts! That you could read the script without breaking into chuckles was remarkable indeed.

Best regards,

Bill Contwell

Bowden, D.F.

March 11, 1959

Mr. D.F. Bowden
24 Hanging Hill Lane
Hutton
Nr. Brentwood
Essex.

Dear Mr. Bowden:

Thank you for your letter of 6th March. Government by television is certainly a provocative idea. Unfortunately, the pressures on my time cause my correspondence to suffer and I cannot delve into this question as deeply as it deserves at the present time.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. D.F.Bowden,
24, Hanging Hill Lane
Hutton,
Nr.Brentwood,
Essex, England.
6th. March, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Here is a quotation from 'The Causes of World War III' by Professor C.Wright Mills of Columbia University:-

'In this new society there has come about a situation in which many who have lost faith in prevailing loyalties have not acquired new ones, and so they pay no attention to politics of any kind. They are not radical, not liberal, not conservative, not re-actionary. They are inactionary. They are out of it. If we accept the Greek definition of the idiot as an altogether private man, then we must conclude that many American and many Soviet citizens are now idiots. This spiritual condition -- and I choose the phrase with care -- is the key to many contemporary problems as well as to much political bewilderment.

Intellectual 'conviction' and moral 'belief' are not necessary in either the ruled or the rulers, for a ruling power to persist and even to flourish. The prevalence of mass indifference is surely one of the major political facts about the Western societies today.' (End of quote.)

Whether through mass indifference or hardening of the Capitalist arteries when opposed by Communism, we are certainly moving away from democracy and closer to World War III. As examples of this, neither the incident of U.S.Marines landing in the Lebanon or the Quemoy affair were debated in Congress, and here in Britain the Suez shambles was presented to Parliament as a 'fait accompli'.

Perhaps in the Berlin dispute scheduled for May, we might find ourselves committed to some new irrevocable policy arranged by the 'elite' in the U.S.A. along with our own 'establishmant'. Most thinking people are agreed that our present constitution, conceived in a more gracious age of stagecoaches and gunpowder, is now obsolete. However, it is pointless to destroy an edifice -- no matter how corrupt -- unless some alternative is planned to replace it. In this age of technical miracles we do have an alternative which could make the word democracy appear more than a political slogan.

Take something like television -- something like a telephone land-line -- and something like a giant electronic computor. (All existing and well proven inventions.) Give them an Orwellian twist and they could perform like this.....

A separate T/V channel could be reserved for government business during a couple of hours each evening. Any motion to be settled would be debated-- pro and con --by appointed experts. Finally, a vote would be called. Householders would record their pre-determined number of votes over the land-line directly to the computor which, within a few seconds, could deliver the commands of the people to the public executive.

I realise that there are a number of snags built in to this idea. The technical snags could be overcome fairly easily, but the sociological problems call for much brooding.

The die-hard Party man would be horrified at the prospect of a ham-strung executive in times of crisis for, of course, a nation so governed would never go to war. I welcome this fact.

Should the Russians care to invade these islands, I am quite prepared to fight, and die if necessary, with a good old-fashioned infantry rifle in my hands. I am not prepared to commit racial suicide -- which is the logical product of a nuclear war.

I often write to the newspapers. Sometimes, they print my letters. I suppose it is a form of exhibitionism comparable with that of 'lavatory wall artists' on a slightly higher plane. Anyway, I prefer the company. But on the two or three occasions that I have broached the idea of 'government by television', the silence has appalled me. Maybe they suspect I'm a crank. Maybe they're right. I would welcome your comment. It may support this particular crusade.

Yours Faithfully,

R H Bowden

Howard Bowles

August 24, 1959

Dear Howard:

Many thanks for your letter of July 10th. I am glad to hear that the Harry Hopkins project is coming along well.

I am indeed sorry to have to say that I am not at this point in a position to help the campaign along, since I am facing a year with no income and cannot therefore make a contribution.

With best regards and good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

D-

GRINNELL COLLEGE
GRINNELL, IOWA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 10, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I hope you are having a pleasant summer and that you are looking forward to a rewarding year of rich experience and refreshment.

I want to thank you again for your help in connection with the Harry Hopkins project. I am working along on it and hope to get the job done in the fall.

When I last saw you, we talked about the possibility of your making a gift to the college. We are in the final phase of our campaign and I am trying to round up the last $125,000. I am especially motivated to do this by the fact that Mr. Burling of Washington, D. C., a graduate of the college, has agreed to give $200,000 if we reach the goal of our campaign in 1959.

All that is needed to meet Mr. Burling's offer is responsible pledges, not necessarily immediate cash. And these pledges may be paid over several tax years if convenient.

You may be interested to know that our new library is being completed this summer and that we are hoping to break ground this fall for our new fine arts center which will contain modern facilities for theatre, art, and music.

With warm personal regards and good wishes for the year ahead.

Yours sincerely,

Howard

Howard R. Bowen

HRB:rp

GRINNELL COLLEGE
GRINNELL, IOWA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 18, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

You were most generous of your time and thought when I visited your office last week, and I enjoyed seeing you.

Your help in opening doors for me in regard to the Harry Hopkins project was very effective. If you have a chance to jog Harriman's memory on this, I know it will help. Any further suggestions you may have will of course be welcome.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Howard

Howard R. Bowen

HRB:ms

Bowker, Betre

November 7, 1958

Dear Miss Bowker:

Thank you for your wire of November 3rd.

We have already filmed a SMALL WORLD with President Truman and Lord Attlee which will be shown some time during the next few weeks. As for the suggested conversation between Mr. Truman and President Eisenhower, I fear that is somewhere in the distant future.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Betrenia Bowker
Chairman
Local U. N. Committee
Kansas City, Missouri

mcc

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
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1958 NOV 3 PM 11 43

=COULD SMALL WORLD ON DATE CLOSE TO DECEMBER 10TH ACHIEVE THE NEAR INCREDIBLE AND PRESENT MR TRUMAN AND PRESIDENT EISENHOWER DISCUSSING A DECADEOF HUMAN RIGHTS=
BETRENIA BOWKER CHAIRMAN LOCAL U N COMMITTEE=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Des Moines Sunday Register
Picture
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off., Des Moines Register and Tribune company.
April 19, 1959 MAGAZINE

pages 12-15

Inside: Rare Civil War Photographs
Cherokee County; Iowans at Grinnell

Attractive Mariann Rice of Perry is helping pay her way through Grinnell (see inside)

OOR; WEST
Island, Ottawa

The Girl on the Cover, and Other Iowans on the Campus

Students With Jobs Make Good Records

The girl on today's cover, Mariann Rice, 19, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Rice of Perry, is one of the many students working their way through Grinnell. Miss Rice, a sophomore, is an assistant in the alumni and development office. In the following story, a Register reporter tells of another girl who is working her way, and the photographs show still more students who are employed part time.

By Robert Barewald

YOU HEAR about boys putting themselves through college, but here is a girl who is doing it: Edith Long, 20, a junior at Grinnell College, from Corning. She is among the many Iowa college students, including about 300 at Grinnell, who tackle a part-time campus job in addition to their studies, to help defray college or personal expenses.

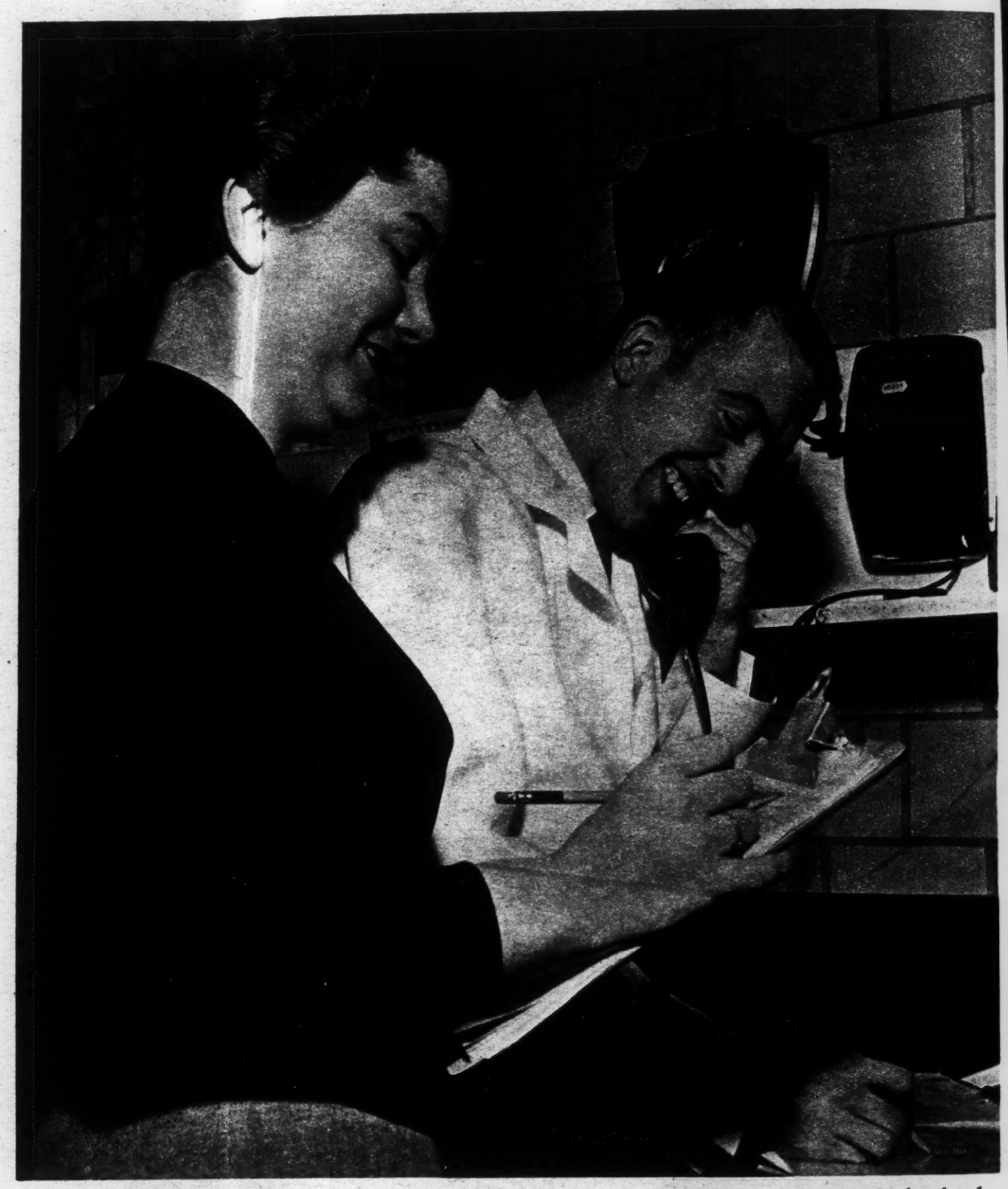
Edith figures it is costing her about $2,000 this year to attend college—$1,650 in tuition, board and room and other fees, plus books, clothes, transportation and other personal expenses. To offset that partly she has an $800 grant-in-aid from the college and she works as head waitress in the Quadrangle dining room for $550 a year. The rest of the money she needs she has earned in summer employment. Last summer she worked as a hostess in a Chicago restaurant, where she earned $1,200, of which she saved $800.

Under this financial arrangement, Edith doesn't have much surplus money. But she's able to get along. "You can live very conservatively at Grinnell and still live like everybody else," she says. "Most of the college functions are included in our original payment. I don't suffer at all. There are few cars on campus (because of a college regulation), and the movie is about the only outside entertainment expense we have."

She works 20 to 25 hours a week in her dining hall job, sharing supervision of student waiters and waitresses with Head Waiter Jerry Cooke, 22, a senior from Clarion who also is putting himself through school. She still has time to earn fairly good grades (about a B-minus average) and take part in other activities. She is studying to be a teacher of American hsitory and civics.

"I look at working this way," she says. "You feel you need to budget your time, so you get as much done, if not more. The thing I find most difficult is summer employment. It's very hard for a girl to find a place where she can make enough money, especially in a small town in Iowa. I can't work at home. I have to go to a place like Chicago, and there, living expenses are higher." She managed to live pretty cheaply, however, by sharing an apartment in Chicago with two other girls.

"My parents instilled in me the importance of education all my life," Edith explains. "Financially they were unable to help me in college, but I like to think they're responsible for my being in college, because they are. I think working has helped me learn to organize things, to work with people, to appreciate my education, and it keeps me in contact with the practical things, which you can sometimes lose sight of."



RESPONSIBILITY for maintenance of prompt and efficient service in the Quadrangle dining hall is shared by Edith Long and Jerry Cooke, head waitress and head waiter, pictured at their work.
(Register Staff Photographer John Houlette)

Many of the best students at Grinnell hold part-time jobs, says Robert C. Sauers, director of admissions and student aid. Sauers calls them a "go-go-go" group, in that they generally earn good grades, rank among the campus leaders and keep active socially in addition to working.

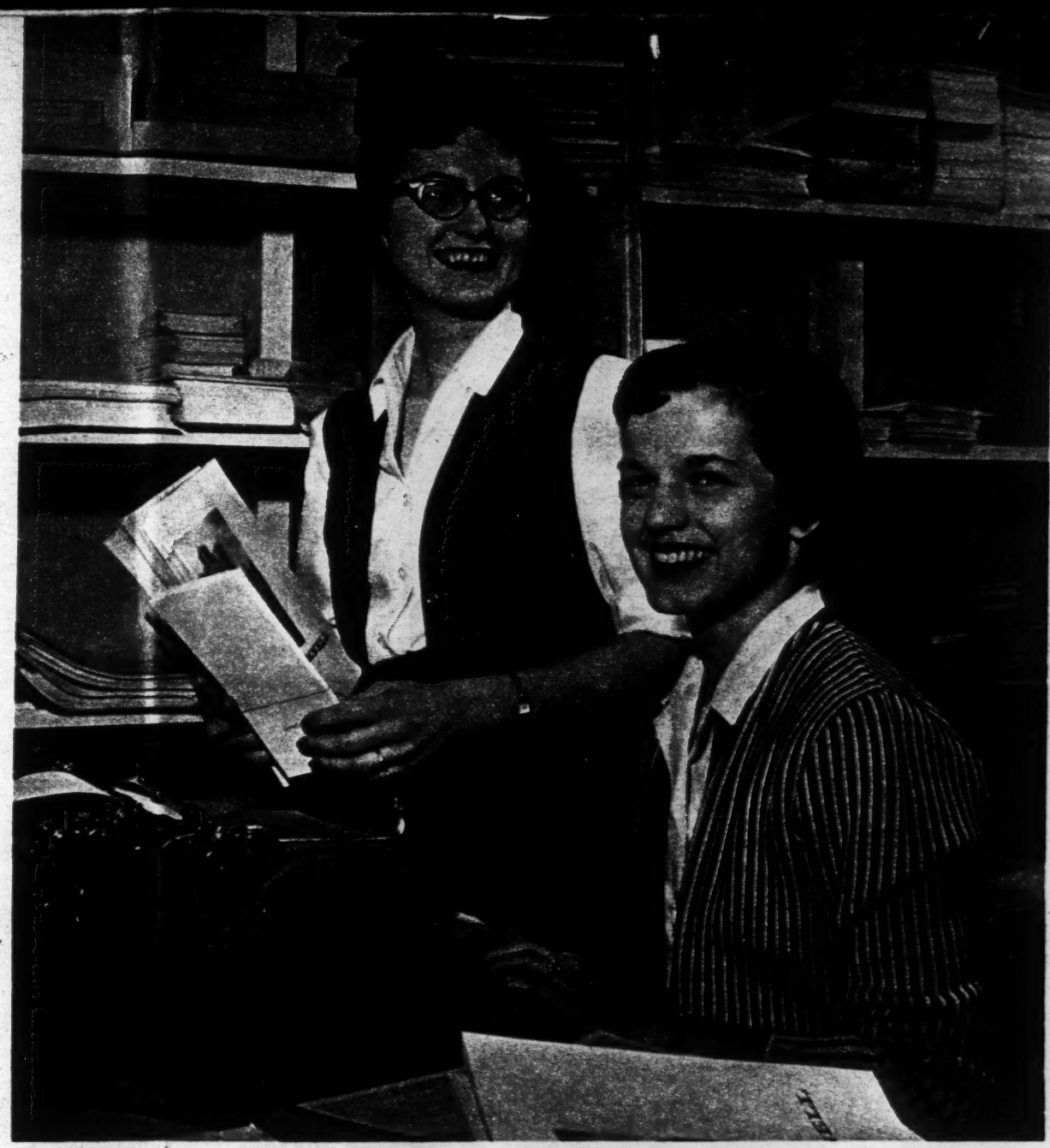
"That makes them ready to be leaders in society," he says.

About three-fourths of the scholarship winners at Grinnell are offered part-time work, and most of them accept it, Sauers says. Student aid is based entirely on need, but the amount is determined to some extent by grades.

This year Grinnell is giving $200,000 in sch[illegible] ships and grant-in-aid to students, $50,000 [illegible] form of part-time employment, and $30,000 [illegible]

at Grinnell

ANN NELSON, 20, Fort Madison junior, works a minimum of 6½ hours a week for 65 cents an hour as a college PBX switchboard attendant. She has a $300 scholarship and a better than B grade average. She is pictured at the new automatic switchboard.



SUSAN WARD (left), 20, Des Moines senior, and Carol Fleck, 20, Oskaloosa junior, are assistants in alumni and development office. Each works 10 hours a week. Carol, a beginner, gets 60 cents an hour, Susan 65 cents. Both have grants-in-aid from the college, Carol for $200 and Susan for $400 a year. Carol was 1957 "Miss Iowa."

MARTY KOOLBECK (left), 20, Davenport junior, and Gloria Simpson, 21, Estherville junior, work in the Quadrangle lunchroom, where they are pictured taking salads from the refrigerator. Both earn 65 cents an hour and work 10 hours a week, about average for part-time employees.

GARY THURSTON, 18, Marshalltown freshman, records concerts and lectures for use in radio broadcasts, earning 60 cents an hour for 10 to 12 hours a week. He credits his earnings to his tuition account. He also has a $600 scholarship at Grinnell.

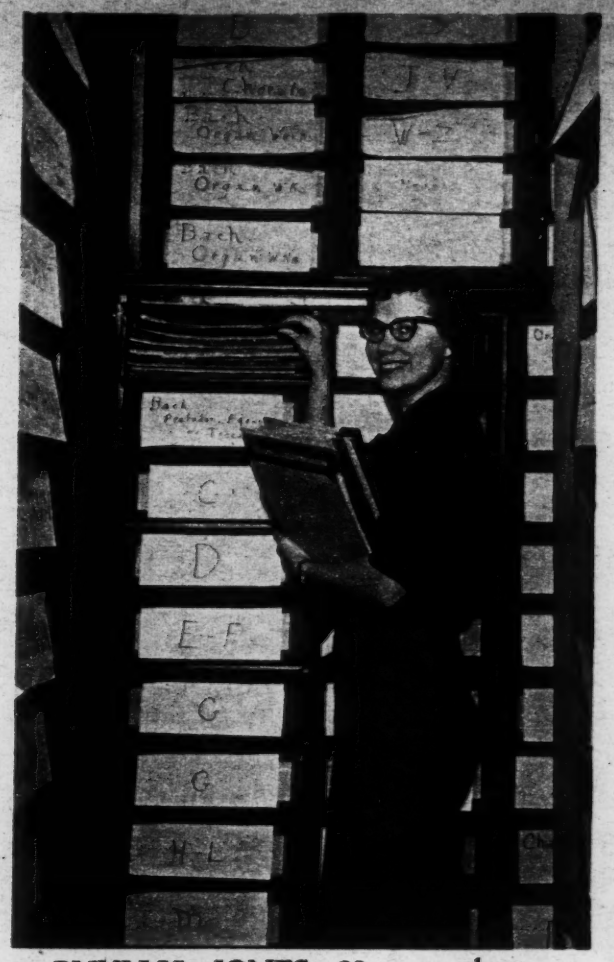
(Continued on page 13)

(Continued from pages 12 and 13)

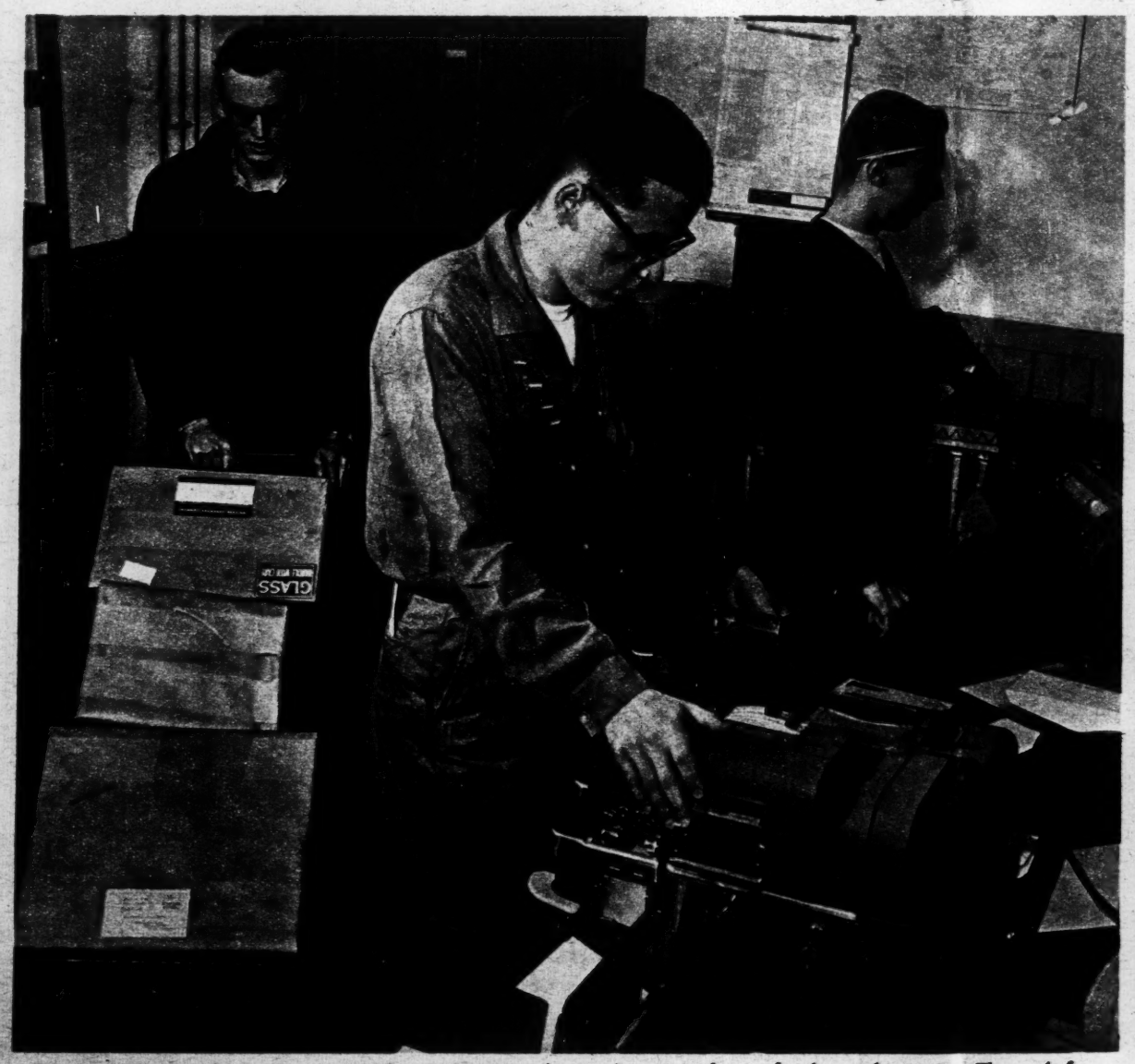
Iowans Working Their Way at Grinnell

CAROL GUERNSEY, 19, Chariton sophomore, shakes down a thermometer in the college infirmary dispensary, where she is a nurse's aid. She works 10 hours a week for 65 cents an hour, also has a $400 scholarship.

DAVID MARKER, 22, a senior from Lewis majoring in physics, is a physics laboratory assistant at 80 cents an hour. He is shown with a scintillation spectrometer he uses in original research dealing with gamma radiation.



PHYLLIS JONES, 20, a sophomore from Bedford, is a secretary in the college music library at 65 cents an hour. She earns about $25 a month and uses it chiefly for spending money.



IN THE COLLEGE POSTOFFICE these three students find employment. From left they are Kenneth Gearhart, 20, junior from Grinnell; Michael Cassady, 20, a junior from Mapleton, and John Wassom, 19, sophomore from Grinnell. Cassady works 18 to 20 hours a week, which is well above the average, and earns 75 cents an hour.

FRANKLIN SCOTT, 20, Sibley sophomore, gets $1.25 an hour as a chemistry research assistant. All his pay comes from a research grant. He has a $900 scholarship and earns another $900 in summer on the same job.

Bower, James Victor

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1 OA963

1959 JAN 29 1AM 2 44

No Ans.

O SDC166 NL PD=SAN DIEGO CALIF 28=

EDWARD R MURROW=

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NYK=

THANKS FOR SMALL WORLD=

JAMES VICTOR BOWER 2627 TERESITA AVE SAN DIEGO 4 CALIF=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg May 20, 1959

Dr. Sparling was calling in regard to Mrs. Roosevelt's Diamond Jubilee Dinner on May 27 in Chicago. You are on the honorary committee. Chester Bowles was to be the master of ceremonies on this occasion but is prevented from this by legislative work in Congress. Dr. Bunche is similarly prevented from attending, and Dr. Sparling wondered whether you could possibly fill the breach. I told him I very much doubted it, as you had already made another arrangement for that evening (The Ronald Trees) and - bending the truth a little - you had a SMALL WORLD circuit set up early the next day. However, I promised I would check with you in this emergency.

No - I'll talk to him

Bowles, Chest
ugc

April 20, 1959

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your letter of April 8th.

I am happy to accept your kind invitation to join the National Honorary Committee for the Eleanor Roosevelt Diamond Jubilee Dinner to be held in Chicago on May 27th.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Chester Bowles
Mr. Ralph J. Bunche
Eleanor Roosevelt Diamond
Jubilee Dinner
Roosevelt University
430 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 5, Illinois

mcc

Eleanor Roosevelt Diamond Jubilee Dinner

Wednesday, May 27 6:30 p.m.

Grand Ballroom, Hotel Sherman

A Tribute to Freedom in Mrs. Roosevelt's 75th Year by Madame V. L. Pandit and other distinguished people

April 8, 1959

ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY
430 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 5
WA 2-3580

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On May 27, the Eleanor Roosevelt Diamond Jubilee Dinner will be held in Chicago. For this significant occasion Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit will fly from London to honor Mrs. Roosevelt in her 75th year. Other distinguished people will also speak.

We are in process of organizing a national honorary committee of friends and admirers of Mrs. Roosevelt who would like to be identified with this Diamond Jubilee -- whether or not they can be present on May 27.

We would be honored to have you join this Honorary Committee.

There are no responsibilities connected with serving on this committee except that the committee will be listed on stationery, invitations, and program. Naturally, if your schedule can be arranged, we would like you to join the speakers table and advance reception for Mrs. Roosevelt and Madame Pandit.

The event culminates a three-year Development Program to underwrite educational and capital improvements of Roosevelt University, founded and named for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1945. However, there will be no solicitation at the dinner. A part of the dinner program will include a rededication of the University in honor of both Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, and funds contributed to the University this year will be presented in Mrs. Roosevelt's honor.

It would be helpful if we could have your acceptance by April 15.

Very sincerely yours,

Chester Bowles

Chester Bowles

Ralph J. Bunche

Ralph J. Bunche
National Co-Chairmen of the Dinner

ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY
EDUCATION FOR FREEDOM
1945
CHICAGO

Bowles, Chester

March 23, 1959

Dear Chet:

For some reason that I cannot fathom, a copy of your speech got in with a flock of fan mail, where, God knows, it didn't belong, and I didn't have a chance to read it until long after it had been delivered.

It was one of the best things I've read in years, and I can't understand why it didn't get more play.

I am sorry that I fouled up.

As ever yours,

Mr. Chester Bowles
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

ERM:jmi

CHESTER BOWLES
2D DISTRICT, CONNECTICUT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

February 24, 1959

Mr. Edward G. Murrow
CBS
Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Attached is a copy of a speech which I plan to make on the floor of the House on Thursday, February 26th.

I hope you have a chance to read it. Naturally, I would be very much interested in your reaction.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Chet

Chester Bowles

Bowles, Chester
Ype

Ed Murrow

CHESTER BOWLES
ESSEX, CONNECTICUT

December 5, 1958

Dear Raymond:

Many thanks for your nice letter following my election to the House.

It was not easy to make the decision last July since this district has been solidly Republican, with a few exceptions, for 100 years. However, I am very glad I decided as I did and also pleasantly surprised by the 56% majority which I secured.

We are not yet really set on a place to live in Washington although we hope to be soon. I shall look forward to seeing you and also to meeting Ed Murrow whom ~~I have known only slightly, but for whom I have always~~ had the greatest admiration.

With my warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Chet

Chester Bowles

Mr. Raymond Swing
CBS News
Broadcast House
Washington 16, D.C.
CB:mb

Why not let me fix a
meal with him when
you come down?
He's stimulating. R

Will do.

Bowman-Beer, Aida

"Hartington"
Bradford Road,
Combe Down,
Bath.

Telephone:
Combe Down 2275

23rd March, 59.

No Answer

Mr Edward R. Murrow,
c/o B. B. C.
London.

Dear Mr Murrow,

Please excuse a hasty note from a busy woman, but hearing your voice on our radio set this morning prompts me to send you our very sincere thanks for your " Small World " programmes. Our family and many friends have expressed great appreciation - the only criticism being that the programmes are not long enough! Time passes far too quickly, and we have an appetite for more. However, the length of our British programme is probably due to our producers here, and we have nothing but praise for your initiative and understanding of what television can achieve when directed imaginatively. One friend who has no televion set but saw "Small World" by chance , suggested that it would be worthhaving a television set for that programme only !

We feel very privileged that we have been able to enjoy you and your guests in our own home. The reproduction was excellent throughout.

Again our very best thanks, with no necessity for an acknowledgment,

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs) Aida Bowman-Beer.

Bruce Hawley
45 - Tiernan Place
Lady Isobel Barry

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Mrs. Crissan Sept. 23

A Mr. Kennedy from Los Angeles called. He is, or was, the manufacturer of the ~~xxxxxx~~ ash tray ~~xxxxx~~ (correspondence enclosed). Mr. Kennedy was talking to Mr. Seward and Mr. Seward told him that perhaps you might be interested in an idea he has about these ash trays. Mr. Kennedy would like to come in and see you for a few minutes today.

Box Cards.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow cc: Mr. Zousmer

from: Mr. Seward

June 12, 1957

Mr. Colin tells me that he has had a letter from the Los Angeles office of Box Cards, the concern which made the ash tray which Jesse called to our attention, stating that only six of the ash trays were made (for display at a New York novelty fair) and that they would not offer any for sale.

I suspect, however, that Jesse's handling of the matter prevented it being put on general sale.

Jim

J.M.S.

693

Boxcards

CBS TELEVISIO

Office Communicat

to: J. Seward cc: E. R. Murrow

from: Jesse Zousmer

Langus are on it

May 29, 1957

In the event you are interested - the enclosed ashtray is being offered for sale at a local store.

I am informed that it is manufactured by a company called "Boxcards." The company's New York representative is a Mr. Gossin at CH 2-6757.

J. Z.

nic

365

Lord Boyd-O

June 5, 1959

Lord Boyd-Orr
Newton of Stracathro
Brechin
Angus
Scotland

Dear Lord Boyd-Orr:

I write to tell you that your conversation with U Nu and Harrison Brown will give us a most stimulating program, and we are most grateful for your participation. A small token of our appreciation is enclosed.

I shall be in London in mid-October and look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

enc. check $500.

Boyle, Patricia L.

726 Auburn Avenue
Buffalo 22, New York
March 31, 1959

Miss Sheila Hogg
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

My Dear Miss Hogg:

I wish to thank both Mr. Murrow and yourself for the courtesy of suggesting that I might listen to Mr. Murrow's broadcast from the control room while I am in New York. I will call you sometime Wednesday afternoon, April 8th., after I arrive in New York. If it is convenient for you, and all concerned, Thursday evening would be a good time for me, as the Piano Teachers Forum Group are hearing the New York Philharmonic that evening and I would be in the vicinity. We will talk about these particulars when I phone you. Again thank you.

Sincerely,

Patricia L. Boyle

Brand, Harry

April 23, 1958

Dear Harry:

Many thanks for your cordial note concerning the Emmy Award. It was most thoughtful of you to write me about it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry Brand
20th Century
Fox Film Corporation
Studios
Beverly Hills, California

mcc

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS - LOS ANGELES

STUDIOS
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

April 16, 1958

Dear Ed Murrow:

Congratulations to you and your staff on your Emmy Award. A very fitting honor.

Sincerely,

Harry Brand

Brandt, Betty

March 12, 1959

Miss Betty Brandt
726 Auburn Avenue
Buffalo 22, N.Y.

Dear Miss Brandt:

Thank you for your letter of March 10. As a general rule Mr. Murrow does not have guests in his studio while he is broadcasting. However, if Miss Boyle would like to sit in the control room during one of the broadcasts, I am sure that can be arranged. Perhaps you would be kind enough to ask her to telephone me when she arrives in New York, so that we can make the necessary arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

726 AUBURN AVENUE
BUFFALO, 22, NEW YORK
MARCH 10, 1959

MY DEAR MR. MURROW:

YOU HAVE A DEVOTED LISTENER OF MANY YEARS, MISS PATRICIA BOYLE, WHO HAS A REQUEST TO MAKE OF YOU. SHE IS GOING TO BE IN NEW YORK FROM APRIL 8TH TO 12TH, AT THE BARBIZON PLAZA, WITH THE BUFFALO MUSIC TEACHERS FORUM. SHE WOULD LIKE NOTHING BETTER THAN TO ATTEND ONE OF YOUR NEWS BROADCASTS, PROVIDING IT WOULD NOT BREAK A PRECEDENT FOR YOU.

MISS BOYLE'S INTEREST IN RADIO GOES BACK TO THE YEARS 1931-1937 WHEN SHE GAVE WEEKLY PIANO RECITALS, 52 WEEKS OF THE YEAR, AS A SUSTAINING FEATURE FOR THE BUFFALO BROADCASTING COMPANY. STEWART METZ WHO IS NOW WITH CBS IN NEW YORK CITY WAS ONE

. . OF MISS BOYLE'S ANNOUNCERS.

YOU HAVE BECOME FOR MISS BOYLE AN ARTIST AT NEWS BROADCASTING. TO BE PRESENT AT ONE OF YOUR BROADCASTS WOULD BE AN INSPIRATION FOR HER JUST AS TO BE PRESENT IN CARNEGIE HALL WHEN LEONARD BERNSTEIN CONDUCTS THE NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC WILL BE.

MUCH AS MISS BOYLE WOULD ENJOY BEING PRESENT SHE UNDERSTANDS THAT IT MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO GRANT HER REQUEST, AND SHE HOPES THAT YOU WILL NOT THINK HER PRESUMPTIOUS.

SINCERELY YOURS,

BETTY BRANDT

(MOUNT HOLYOKE 1929)

Brando, Marlon

January 31, 1958

Dear Marlon:

Sorry we haven't been able to get connections by phone. Your letter arrived today.

Thanks for the comments on the Marian Anderson show. The response was one of the most encouraging things I have seen in a long time.

I look forward to receiving the book and I will certainly make time to read it.

I wish it were true that I am going to get away for a month, but it is only a week, and I had hoped that if you were free, you would sit in for me on one PERSON TO PERSON show, but I quite understand that your commitments prevent it.

Do let me know when you are coming East again. I have one or two projects that might possibly interest you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Marlon Brando
5451 Marathon Street
Hollywood 38, California

fc

MARLON BRANDO

January 28, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I'm sorry we happen to be missing each other. Perhaps a note will be simpler.

I called you originally to give you a word of earnest thanks and appreciation for your efforts in presenting the Marian Anderson show. I honestly feel that your work makes a personal contribution to my welfare. I often get terribly discouraged when I think that with all the extensive techniques we have at hand to communicate with one another, so remarkably little is accomplished. I sometimes have the frightening thought that there is nothing wrong with the techniques of communication, but that the only thing most of us want to communicate is hatred and distruction. God knows it's hard enough to communicate with one's self, much less anybody else, but it is impossible to embrace that point of view and still make a life. So, I choose not to believe it.

I'm sending you a book - I hope you will have time to read it. Of all literature on Eastern philosophy that I have read, I think that this perhaps transcends the limitations of translation better than any. I'll be interested to talk to you about it some time when we get a minute.

There was a note put on my desk that said you were going away for a month and you offered

me your seat of the interlocutor. I can't do it, Ed. I can't think of a program that I would enjoy doing more, but at the moment I'm staring down the barrels of contractual howitzers. I have an over-extended commitment with Paramount that I am desperately trying to press to a conclusion, and I simply couldn't give it the time I would want to. Hope you'll ask me again.

Give my very best to your wife and take care of yourself.

Sincerely,

Marlon Brando

MB:am

P.S. Say hello to everybody in the office for me.

AIRMAIL

LOS ANGELES
JAN 28
10 00PM
12 1958
CALIF.

AIR MAIL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

PERSONAL

NOT FAN MAIL

Brauner, Julius

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Julius Brauner

from: Sheila Hogg (Mr. Murrow's secretary) March 27, 1959

I am sending you the enclosed correspondence, which arrived in the office yesterday and today, because I am not quite sure whether any action should be taken in this matter and thought you might advise me. Mr. Murrow is in Europe at present and will not return until April 3. He was not asked for permission to use his name in this advertisement, as the sponsor freely admits in his letter. There seems to be some disagreement between the sponsor of the advertisement, Robert Schultz, and the "friend of the blind", Hugh Anderson, and yet I suppose they must have originally collaborated on it. Altogether, the thing is a puzzlement. Is there anything we ought to do?

Brentanos

WASHINGTON
SAN FRANCISCO
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Brentano's

586 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
TELEPHONE PLAZA 7-8600

PARIS
SILVER SPRING, MD.

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW CL 10
485 MADISON AVE.
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

PLEASE DETACH THIS STUB AND MAIL WITH REMITTANCE

THIS STATEMENT COVERS TRANSACTIONS ON YOUR ACCOUNT FOR THE MONTH PERIOD ENDING WITH THE CLOSING DATE SHOWN BELOW.

PREVIOUS BALANCE	PURCHASES	RETURNS	PAYMENTS	DATE	BALANCE DUE
	31.73			DEC 17 58	31.73 *

PAYMENTS MADE OR CREDITS AFTER THE BILLING DATE WILL BE SHOWN ON NEXT MONTH'S STATEMENT

PLEASE RETAIN ALL SLIPS UNTIL THE BILL IS PAID IN FULL. INQUIRY AS TO ANY ITEM ON THIS STATEMENT SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY SALES CHECK OR CREDIT SLIP.

Brentano's
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

PAY THIS AMOUNT

Fleet MESSENGER SERVICE

CUSTOMER'S RECEIPT NUMBER

DEC 18 1958 170045

LOngacre 5-4666

Date

586-5TH AVE

Destination

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

Fleet
MESSENGER SERVICE

CUSTOMER'S RECEIPT NUMBER
169333

LOngacre 5-4666

Date

Destination 586-5DVE

DEC 15 1958

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

In consideration of the rate charged, it is agreed that the value of this shipment, whether consisting of one or more packages, is not greater than $100.00, and that the liability of FLEET MESSENGER SERVICE, for such shipment is limited to $100.00, unless a greater value is declared at the time the call is placed with the company, in which event the company will furnish a rate to insure the article for the higher value declared by the sender. The FLEET MESSENGER SERVICE, will not be liable for loss or damage to shipments improperly packed or labeled, or for the loss or damage caused by delay. The FLEET MESSENGER SERVICE, will not be liable for loss or damage to cash, furs, jewelry, negotiable securities or other high value items, etc., unless the item or items are declared at the time of placing the call, in order to afford FLEET MESSENGER SERVICE, an opportunity to adequately protect the shipment. All complaints regarding loss or damage of any kind must be submitted in writing within 30 days of delivery of shipment to FLEET MESSENGER SERVICE.

In consideration of the rate charged, it is agreed that the value of this shipment, whether consisting of one or more packages, is not greater than $100.00, and that the liability of FLEET MESSENGER SERVICE, for such shipment is limited to $100.00, unless a greater value is declared at the time the call is placed with the company, in which event the company will furnish a rate to insure the article for the higher value declared by the sender. The FLEET MESSENGER SERVICE, will not be liable for loss or damage to shipments improperly packed or labeled, or for the loss or damage caused by delay. The FLEET MESSENGER SERVICE, will not be liable for loss or damage to cash, furs, jewelry, negotiable securities or other high value items, etc., unless the item or items are declared at the time of placing the call, in order to afford FLEET MESSENGER SERVICE, an opportunity to adequately protect the shipment. All complaints regarding loss or damage of any kind must be submitted in writing within 30 days of delivery of shipment to FLEET MESSENGER SERVICE.

CLERK	FOLIO NO.	DATE	
10	OR DRG CN	12-15	E 4671-44

CHARGE TO

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave
New York 22, N.Y.

DEC 16 1958

SENT TO

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Taken By Messenger

1	Thomas Jefferson	1	95
1	George Washington	1	95
1	Robert E. Lee Road to Honor	1	95
1	Lee & Grant at Appomattox	1	95
1	Martha Daughter of Va	2	50
1	Lee of Va.	4	50
1	Monticello	3	50
1	Public Buildings of Williamsburg	12	50
	3080 TAX		93
	POSTAGE		
	TOTAL	31	13

CUSTOMER'S SIGNATURE

BRENTANO'S
BOOKSELLERS TO THE WORLD

Colonel & Mrs. I. L Brenneman
9902 Third Avenue
Brooklyn 9, New York

Brenneman, I. L.

March 31, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

7 No Ans.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing this letter because I have information pertaining to an incident with a CBS executive which, very possibly, pertains also to "Small World". It is my belief that you should be aware of this information and would want to be, if the quotes I've been reading are yours.

What I have to tell you is not a short story, and it would be impossible for me to go into detail here. I can only hope that I can urge you to consider that this is not just another crank letter. I realize that since the beginning of the publicity about you, your programs and policies, that you probably have been pestered considerably by persons unknown to you. I've had my doubts as to this letter ever reaching you, in the first place. Secondly, I've a very personal interest in the type of program "Small World" has attempted to be -- details are too long and space consuming for presentation in this letter, so I shall try to sell my main point to you "sans" details.

I will tell you this much: I am interested in the ideas contained in the article "What's Wrong With TV?" in the February, 1959 issue of Reader's Digest, which has been condensed from an address you made to the Association of Radio and Television News Directors. But, I am interested MOST in seeing that "Small World" is produced in a way which will bring all the good that it can to the American public and a troubled world. Those of us connected with the military are greatly concerned that the general public is not informed as it should be. The military people I know would give everything they've got, if they could find a way to enlighten our people to the responsibilities they have (whether they want them or not) and to provoke understanding throughout our nation, if not in the world.

Though "Small World's" first season has been worthwhile and though the program has brought forth much for people to think about, the real value of this show has not yet been touched by the producers, much less received by the audience. Its theme is, at times, confused and confusing. Unless something is done next season to bring forth the great value which "Small World" has the power to do, it will become just another TV show, a Mike Wallace flash-in-the-pan sensational!

So far, "Small World" has enjoyed a certain amount of commercial popularity and a great deal of publicity. Most of this hinges on your personality and the fun that John Q public and the press are now having over the puzzle of whether or not "you, Mr. Paley and CBS are a-feuding". I detect, in the articles I've read, an almost desperate cry from you that this bickering be stopped and that the same amount of concentration be given to proper programming. If my

assumption is true, maybe what I have to say can be of some help. I can substantiate my story with letters to-and-from CBS, as well as with the material which I believe originated the thinking for the production of "Small World". At least, in my mind and heart, the story adds up to "very strong coincidence" at the very least. It would be nice to get at the truth of the matter, if only to relieve my own mind, but it is more important that the show be made to really communicate ideas with the people. At the moment, the show goes only skin-deep. Mr. Murrow, it could be soul-deep, but would you settle for brain-deep? In an editorial in the Boston Herald, when this thing broke, you were quoted as saying, "The world cannot be all lost here at 485. Say you have some stunning replacement for me on Person-to-Person, some heroic explorer in the realm of ideas and issues, who will strike out against orthodoxy and conformity; disturb, unsettle, awaken America to the desperate challenges we have shut our eyes to. Who, CBS, who?" Well, Mr. Murrow, I think the "who" could be you -- do you have the guts to try, or only the talk?

At this point, you probably realize that I am challenging your intellectual honesty. I intentionally waited until reading that "Small World" will go off the air for its first season on April 5. Prior to that happening, I felt you had too much on your mind.

My husband retires from the Army on Sept. 30 and, in all probability, we will be living somewhere other than New York City when you return from your year's leave. So -- are you interested in hearing my story now, before you leave or we do? I read you were thinking of a lot of travel -- "to listen, read and try to learn with no need to look at the red hand on the clock during the 20 seconds before air time". I have something for you to listen to and read -- might there not be something here at your own back door? If you think so, you may contact me at the above address -- phone: Shore Road 8-3145 -- or, to substantiate that I'm not a crackpot, you may contact me through my husband. He is Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff to Major General E. M. Houseman at the Brooklyn Army Port. My husband's name is Colonel Ivan L. Brenneman and his phone is Gedney 9-5400, extension 2607.

Sincerely,

Norma K. Brenneman

Mrs. I. L. Brenneman

Breslow, Hal S

a private organization in the nation's capital

THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS, INC.

1231 24th Street, Northwest, Washington 7, D.C. • Telephone FEderal 3-6800

March 13, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are pleased to announce publication of a completely revised edition of "How to Take a Case Before the National Labor Relations Board," by Louis G. Silverberg.

The earlier edition, published in 1950, was widely acclaimed as a "bible" for companies, unions and lawyers having business with the NLRB, and as an important reference source for students of labor-management relations. The new edition is especially timely, coming as it does in a year in which the Labor Board's caseload is at an all-time high, and at a time when the operation of the Taft-Hartley Act is being given close scrutiny by Congress.

The author, Mr. Silverberg, is the NLRB's veteran director of information. He has been a member of the Board's staff for 20 years.

If you would be interested in reviewing "How to Take a Case Before the National Labor Relations Board," we will be glad to send you a review copy with our compliments.

Sincerely,

Hal S. Breslow

Hal S. Breslow
Assistant to the
Executive Editor

HB:rlb

Brickman, Sydney

May 16, 1958

Dear Mr. Brickman:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of May 14th and for your very kind comments about SEE IT NOW.

We are all very gratified to hear that the program has such a strong appeal in your area and find it most interesting to hear that you get so much favorable comment on the show from people coming from different parts of the United States and Canada.

Again, many thanks for taking the trouble to write.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Sydney Brickman
Beach and Town Motel
1010 South Federal Highway
Hollywood, Florida

mcc

beach and town Motel

SYDNEY BRICKMAN, Managing Owner
1010 SOUTH FEDERAL HIGHWAY
HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA

ROOM PHONES
AIR CONDITIONING ☆ ☆
SWIMMING POOL
CHILDREN WELCOME
TELEVISION LOUNGE

PHONES:
WAbash 2-2679
WAbash 2-2670

MAY 14TH. 1958

EDWARD R. MURROW ESQ.,
C.B.S. TELEVISION,
NEW YORK CITY,
NEW YORK.

DEAR MR. MURROW:

I HAVE JUST FINISHED READING THE ARTICLE CONCERNING YOU IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF TV GUIDE. IT APPEARED UNDER THE HEADING " IS TELEVISION TOO TIMID ".

I BEG YOU TO FORGIVE ME FOR TAKING UP A LITTLE OF YOUR VERY VALUEABLE TIME, BUT ONE OF YOUR COMMENTS IN THIS ARTICLE MADE IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO RESIST THE TEMPTATION TO WRITE THIS LETTER TO YOU, AND I ASK YOU TO BELIEVE ME WHEN I SAY THAT I HAVE NEVER DONE ANYTHING LIKE THIS BEFORE.

YOU STATED THAT THE REASON ALCOA DROPPED SEE IT NOW AFTER SPONSORING IT FOR MANY YEARS WAS BECAUSE THEY NEEDED A SHOW WITH WIDER MASS APPEAL. I WAS ASTOUNDED TO READ THIS, AND I CAN ONLY CONCLUDE THAT BOTH ALCOA AND YOU CAN HAVE NO POSSIBLE CONCEPTION OF THE EXCEPTIONLY WIDE MASS APPEAL SEE IT NOW ACTUALLY HAS. PLEASE LET ME RELATE AN EXAMPLE.

AS THE OWNER OF THIS VERY FINE ESTABLISHMENT I NATURALLY COME INTO CONTACT WITH PERSONS FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE, AND FROM PEOPLE WHO RESIDE THROUGHOUT THE U.S.A. AND CANADA. IT MAY THEREFORE INTEREST YOU TO KNOW THAT WHENEVER SEE IT NOW IS BEING TELEVISED OUR TV LOUNGE IS OCCUPIED BY AT LEAST TWICE AS MANY OF OUR GUESTS AS ANY OTHER PROGRAM, REGARDLESS OF WHOM MIGHT BE APPEARING. IN FACT, A VERY COMMON EXPRESSION WHICH I HAVE OVERHEARD MANY TIMES IS " WE MUSTN'T MISS SEE IT NOW ".

IN SPITE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED, I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT YOU ARE UNDOUBTEDLY THE GREATEST IN YOUR FIELD AND I CAN ONLY ADD THAT IT IS A GREAT PITY THAT MEN LIKE YOURSELF DO NOT ASPIRE TO PUBLIC OFFICE. THIS GREAT COUNTRY OF OURS MISSES AN AWFUL LOT BY SUCH WANTON NEGLECT OF SUCH APPARENT MUCH NEEDED TALENT.

MOST RESPECTFULLY YOURS,
Sydney Brickman
SYDNEY BRICKMAN

MEMBER OF HOLLYWOOD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OFFICIAL AAA MOTEL

HOTEL
BEACH TOWN

MEMBER
CHAMBER
OF
COMMERCE

BEACH and TOWN MOTEL

1010 South Federal Highway
Hollywood, Florida
8 Blocks south of circle on U. S. 1

Hotel Rooms and Studio Efficiencies, Tubs and Showers, Private Room Telephones with Switchboard Service, 100% Air Conditioned and guest controlled Heating System, Large fresh water Paddock Pool. Beautiful Patio. Close to: Race Track, Dog Track, Jai Alai and Ocean. Children Welcome. Sydney Brickman, Managing Owner. Phones Hollywood - 22679, 22670.

Pub. by Valence Color Pub., 757 N.E. 79th St., Miami, Fla.
90485

Genuine Natural Color Made By DEXTER PRESS, Inc., West Nyack, N. Y.

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

POST CARD

Geoffrey Bridson
F

May 5, 1959

Mr. Geoffrey Bridson
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London W. 1

Dear Geoffrey:

Sorry I missed you during my brief trip to London. We shall all three be over for a spell in October and we must arrange a rendezvous then.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON, TELEX ★ INTERNATIONAL TELEX: 2-2182
TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 4468

29th April 1959

Dear Ed,

I have just got back in Sound after a spell in TV at Shepherds Bush and would like to say hello again if you are anywhere nearby. How about having lunch together - either at the Savile, where I haven't seen you lately - or somewhere a little more exciting if you are in good appetite.

It seems a hell of a long time since our last lunch in New York in 1951!

Yours sincerely,

Geoffrey

Geoffrey Bridson

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
c/o Colombia Broadcasting System,
26 Hallam Street,
London, W.1.

DJG

Brimble, Mike

March 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Brimble:

Thank you for your letter of March 4th. I take pleasure in sending you the script of the SMALL WORLD program in which you are interested.

Please give my regards to Dr. Woolley.

Sincerely yours,

KAY CAMPBELL
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Mike Brimble
The University of Texas
Department of Speech
Austin 12, Texas

enc.
mcc

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN 12, TEXAS

DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH

4 March 1958

Small World
c/o Mr. Edwa rd R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York
ATTN: Miss Kay Campbell

Dear Miss Campbell:

On the advice of Professor T. Russell Woolley here at The University, I am writing to request a transcript of one of your recent broadcasts. The information I have is second hand so you may have trouble finding it. I think the subject was "Recognition of Red China", with Stewart Alsop as one of the speakers. The presentation was broadcast over Austin station KTBC-TV Sunday, 1 March 1958. My informant tells me it was on film so there is no telling when it was made at your place. (They keep telling me the pony express is out of business in these parts).

The purpose of this request is to gain information for a debate tournament to be held here 26-28 March 1959. The subject is: Resolved: That Red China should be admitted to the United Nations with a Seat on the Security Council. If you have anything else in your files which might have a bearing on this particular subject, I would certainly appreciate your sending it to me.

If there are any expenses or postage involved, please send us a notice. Thanks very much for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Mike Brimble

Mike Brimble
Department of Speech
The University of Texas

Brin, Arthur

April 22, 1958

Dear Mr. Brin:

Thank you for your kind letter suggesting a subject for a television program.

If one day, we might find time to do this type of show, we will let you know. I appreciate the time and trouble you took in bringing it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Arthur A. Brin
Vice President
Simplicity
200 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

200 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N.Y. OREGON 9-3700

Simplicity

PATTERN BOOK

*

THE FASHION MAGAZINE FOR WOMEN WHO SEW

Not for Engagement

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
c/o CBS - TV
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

MY DEAR MR. MURROW:

POSSIBLY THE ATTACHED ITEM HAS ALREADY COME TO YOUR ATTENTION - BUT IN CASE YOU ARE SEEING IT FOR THE FIRST TIME, I SINCERELY HOPE THAT THE SUGGESTION OF MR. LEWIN ABOUT YOUR EXAMINING "ADVERTISING" ON A TV BROADCAST - WOULD INDEED MAKE AN INTERESTING STUDY FOR YOUR VAST AUDIENCE.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS TODAY WOULD BENEFIT BY YOUR EXAMINATION OF THE VAST ADVERTISING INDUSTRY, AND ITS STIMULATING FORCE TO CREATE MORE BUYING POWER.

THERE IS A BIG STORY TO BE TOLD ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE AGENCY BUSINESS, AND A SIDELIGHT OF THIS APPEARS IN THE ADJOINING COLUMN OF THE ATTACHED PAGE FROM PRINTER'S INK, WHICH READS "N.W. AYER FINANCES DELINQUENCY STUDY" - WHICH IS JUST AN ASIDE OF THE MANY FACETS WORTH REPORTING ABOUT THIS GIANT TEN BILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRY, WHOSE RECORD OF GROWTH AND ACCOMPLISHMENT CONTAINS MUCH WORTH REPORTING ON ITS VARIOUS SIDES OF HUMAN INTEREST.

SINCERELY,

SIMPLICITY PATTERN BOOK

ARTHUR A. BRIN
VICE PRESIDENT & PUBLISHER

3/12/58

and perhaps add to, its home-delivered circulation by offering its subscribers low-cost insurance policies through their carrier boys in Brooklyn, which contains the bulk of this circulation.

For ten cents a week, subscribers can take out a policy offering $25 toward medical expenses for minor accidents, and benefits for serious accidents on a sliding scale up to $10,000 (the latter for being killed in a wreck while a passenger on a train). The National Casualty Company is the underwriter of the policies.

A World-Telegram official told PRINTERS' INK that he thinks this is the first time subscriber insurance has been offered in the New York area "in a good number of years." (It was last offered by the now-defunct Brooklyn Eagle.) Several newspapers in other areas have been using the plan for years.

The World-Telegram official says that the intention is not so much to gain new circulation as to "solidify our home-delivery circulation."

Lewin says ad men must build new image

It is time to "bury once and for all the hard-drinking cynic in the gray flannel suit," says A. W. Lewin, chairman of Lewin, Williams & Saylor, New York advertising agency.

Lewin told the New York Kiwanis Club last week that people in advertising owe it to themselves and the entire industry to take action now "to invite the public in to look at us." Advertising must improve its own public relations, he said; "We should build this new image of the American advertising man."

He suggested that the public should be "welcomed into our offices; let them see how we work and what we do. Let's persuade someone like Edward R. Murrow to do a TV documentary on the advertising industry."

Lewin reported on a survey of ad men that his agency has just completed. He found "a picture of a man with extraordinary diversity of experience and talents. We found experts in everything from art to atoms, men who have written books, sailed ships across the ocean, managed factories—yes, men like McElroy, who now heads our vital Defense Department."

The survey showed the ad man to be hard-working, rather than hard-drinking; home-loving instead of "fun"-loving; and one who is rapidly becoming, because of the great sums of money he is entrusted with, an all-around management consultant.

Lewin pictured the advertising man as one who "is often a teacher and a student . . . Almost half of them have taken university courses in marketing, advertising, public relations, personnel management, and the like since they left college . . . And the majority of advertising executives in our survey have done post-graduate teaching."

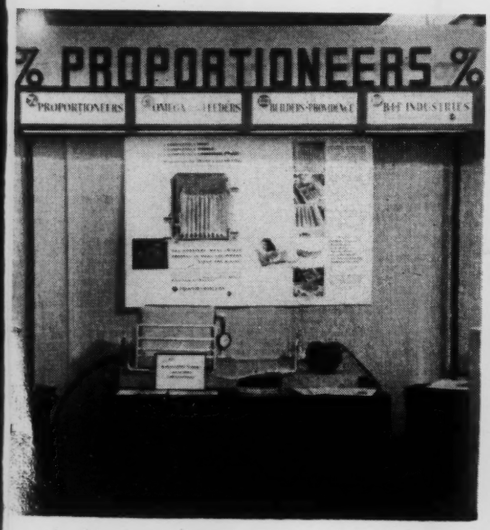
N. W. Ayer finances delinquency study

A grant of $100,000 has been made by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., to the Greater Philadelphia Movement. It is earmarked for a study of juvenile delinquency and its effect on the nation's metropolitan centers.

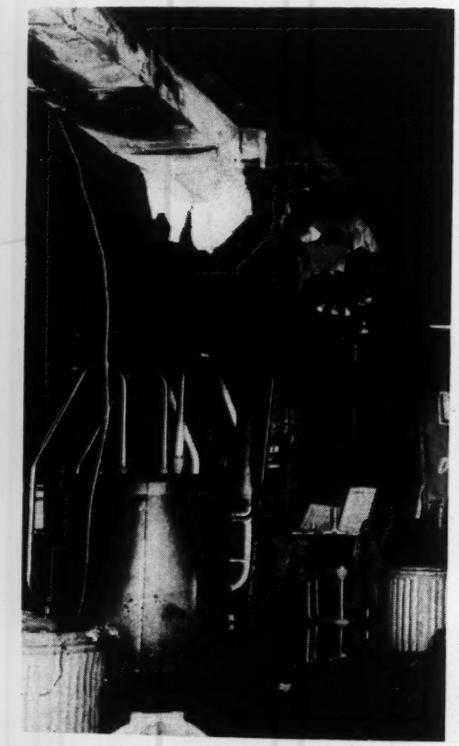
The money was given last week through the agency's William M. Armistead Foundation, named for a long-time Ayer executive who died in 1955. The foundation was established in 1951 to make donations for charitable purposes.

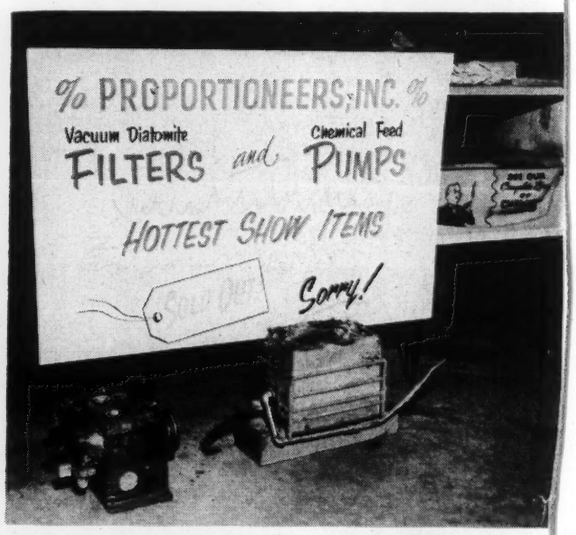
Harry A. Batten, Ayer board chairman, explained the grant by saying that he knew of no problem in America today that was more important than delinquency. "If left to grow, it will destroy our system of free public education in the big cities," Batten stated. "At a time of teacher shortage, a small number of immature children are making life so uncomfortable and fearful as to scare off present teachers and discourage new ones."

Hundreds of excellent basic studies dealing with fragments of the problem have been made in various parts of the country, Batten noted. He said the foundation hoped that GPM would review all available material and engage in whatever research is necessary to secure the answers, which then should be circulated nationally.



Before: Exhibit for Proportioneers, Inc., division of B-I-F Industries, took a lot of time to design and set up. It attracted many visitors during the first two days of the National Swimming Pool Institute show in Houston.





After: A fire reduced the exhibit to soggy ashes on the third day but this fast-thought-of sign drew large crowds and probably did more to promote Proportioneers' pumps and filters than the original display.

Brings, L. M.

T. S. DENISON & COMPANY

L. M. Brings, *President*

309-321 FIFTH AVENUE SOUTH
MINNEAPOLIS 15, MINNESOTA

ESTABLISHED 1876

February 25, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

Phoned, see record.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have written to you previously about contributing a statement of from 500 to 800 words on the value and efficacy of prayer, to be included in my book, WE BELIEVE IN PRAYER. I hope that you can do this.

The enclosed leaflet lists the individuals who have sent me their statements.

Very truly yours,

L M Brings

LMB/r

American leaders in all fields of human endeavor have been invited to contribute statements about the value and efficacy of prayer in the new book, WE BELIEVE IN PRAYER, to be published in September, 1958.

Here is a list of contributions already received. A similar number are preparing their statements. It is planned to include 500 statements in the book. I hope that you will decide to be included.

LAWRENCE M. BRINGS,
T. S. Denison & Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota

AN ANSWER TO PRAYER, by Dr. William R. Cannon
Dean, Chandler School of Theology

I BELIEVE IN PRAYER, by Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam
Bishop of the Methodist Church in the Washington Area

THY WILL BE DONE, by Dr. William Jansen
Superintendent of Schools, New York City

PRAYER MEANS EVERYTHING, by Roscoe Turner
Aviator and President, Turner Aeronautical Corp.

PRAYER HELPS TO CLARIFY NEEDS, by Melvin H. Baker
Chairman of the Board, National Gypsum Co.

COMPLETE FAITH THROUGH PRAYER, by Jacqueline Cochran
The World's Leading Aviatrix

IN TUNE WITH THE INFINITE, by Cleveland E. Dodge
Financier and Vice President of Phelps Dodge Corp.

I BELIEVE IN PRAYER, by Roger W. Babson
Founder, Babson Statistical Organization

PRAYER THROUGH FAITH, by Edward F. Flynn
Former Director of Public Relations, Great Northern Railroad

GUIDANCE THROUGH PRAYER, by Frank E. Burkhalter
Former Professor of Journalism, Baylor U.

THIS I BELIEVE, by Oral Roberts
Evangelist

AMERICA ON ITS KNEES, by Conrad N. Hilton
President of Hilton Hotels

PRAYER IS A SPIRITUAL COMMUNICATION WITH GOD, by Angelo Patri
Educator and Author

PRAYER WITHOUT ACTION IS FUTILE, by Mrs. Oscar A. Ahlgren
Past President, General Federation of Women's Clubs

PRAY WITHOUT CEASING, by Dr. Edwin H. Rian
President, Jamestown College

"SPOT PRAYERS," by William H. Barnhardt
President, American Textile Corporation

PRAYER IS CONVERSATION WITH GOD, by Dr. Paul H. Heisey
Formerly Professor of Religious Education, Newberry College

GOD'S PERFECT PATTERN, by Arthur G. Linkletter
Radio and Television Star

I BELIEVE, by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Philanthropist

OUR POTENTIALITIES ACHIEVED BY PRAYER, by Arthur E. Summerfield
Postmaster General of the United States

WHERE IS THE POWER?, by Dr. Donald Grey Barnhouse
Editor-in-Chief, Eternity Magazine

INTERCESSORY PRAYERS BRING RESULTS, by Dr. Oliver J. Hart
Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania

THE GREATEST SOURCE OF MORAL POWER, by General Thomas S. Power
Commander-in-Chief, Strategic Air Command

GOD ANSWERS PRAYER, by Dr. Robert J. McCracken
Minister, The Riverside Church, New York City

PRAYER IS PRICELESS, by Walter J. Kohler, Jr.
Governor of Wisconsin

SOLVING PROBLEMS THROUGH PRAYER, by Harry Bullis
Chairman of the Board, General Mills, Inc.

FINALLY HE BEGAN TO THINK, by Dr. Alvin N. Rogness
President, Luther Theological Seminary

THE TRANSFORMING POWER OF PRAYER, by Wilber M. Brucker
Secretary of the Army

I BELIEVE IN THE POWER OF PRAYER, by Dr. D. Stanley Coors
Bishop of the Methodist Church in Minnesota

PRAYER FOR THOSE IN PUBLIC LIFE, by Hubert H. Humphrey
U. S. Senator from Minnesota

MORE THINGS ARE WROUGHT BY PRAYER . . . , by Beatrice Plumb
Author and Teacher

PRAYER IS AT WORK, by Judge Luther W. Youngdahl
U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia

THE PINNACLE OF PRAYER, by Dr. Frank H. Caldwell
President, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

LEARNING TO PRAY, by Faith Baldwin
Author and Novelist

PRAYER IS COMMUNION WITH GOD, by Admiral Arleigh Burke
The Chief of U. S. Naval Operations

PRAYER MAKES THE MAN, by Rev. Carroll L. Hinderlie
Youth Director, Young People's Luther League

PRAYER IS DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH GOD, by Ezra Taft Benson
Secretary of Agriculture

INTO HARMONIOUS TOUCH WITH GOD, by Judge Ben Moore
U. S. District Court for West Virginia

PRAYER IS WONDERFUL, by Dr. Charles B. Foelsch
President, Pacific Lutheran Theol. Seminary

I SAW IT HAPPEN, by N. H. Nelson
Treasurer, The Evangelical Lutheran Church

PRAYER PROMOTES PROSPERITY, by Dr. R. H. Gerberding
Executive Secretary, Board of American Missions, The United Lutheran Church of America

PRAYER WILL MAKE A BETTER WORLD, by Goodwin J. Knight
Governor, State of California

RESOURCES OF FAITH AND PRAYER, by Brooks Hays
U. S. Congressman from Arkansas

THERE IS ALWAYS THE POWER OF PRAYER, by Emmet Lavery
Author and Playwright

PRAYER GIVES A SENSE OF SECURITY, by Henry Smith Leiper
Formerly, Associate General Secretary, World Council of Churches

PRAYER HELPS IN A CRISIS, by Gene Tunney
Former Boxing Champion of the World

EFFECTIVE PRAYER, by Robert G. LeTourneau
President, R. G. LeTourneau, Inc.

THE ROOTS OF FAITH, by Strom Thurmond
U. S. Senator from South Carolina

THE SPIRIT OF PRAYER, by Philip H. Nason
President, First National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.

THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER, by Hon. Joseph C. Grew
Diplomat and Former United States Ambassador

CREATIVE PRAYER, by Alex F. Osborn
Co-founder of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.
President, Creative Education Foundation

THE HEART OF PRAYER, by Dr. D. Campbell Wyckoff
Professor of Christian Education, Princeton Theological Seminary

RECOVERY FROM SPIRITUAL FATIGUE, by Dr. Luther A. Weigle
Former Dean of Yale Divinity School

I KNOW THE POWER OF PRAYER, by Lyndon B. Johnson
Majority Leader, United States Senate

THE COMFORT OF PRAYER, by Irving M. Ives
United States Senator from New York

THE PATTERN OF PRAYER, by James E. Van Zandt
Representative from Pennsylvania in the U. S. Congress

THE ESTATIC JOY OF PRAYER, by Helen Trauble
Opera and Concert Singer

CONSTANT AWARENESS NEEDED IN PRAYER, by Dr. Frank Kingdon
Columnist and News Analyst

THE PERSONAL ENCOUNTER WITH GOD, by Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower
President of The Johns Hopkins University

IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, by Dr. Fredrik A. Schiotz
President, The Evangelical Lutheran Church of America

A PATTERN FOR BECOMING, by Dr. Evelyn Millis Duvall
Author and Family Life Educator

SINCERE DESIRE, by Palmer D. Edmunds
Attorney and Author

PRAY AS TRUE SOLDIERS FIGHT, by General Nathan F. Twining
Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff

ON OUR KNEES IN PRAYER, by Frank G. Clement
Governor of Tennessee

PERSONAL COMMUNICATION THROUGH PRAYER, by Earl Cocke, Jr.
Vice President of Delta Airlines and Past National Commander of the American Legion

PRAYER BRINGS SERENITY, by Estes Kefauver
U. S. Senator from Tennessee

PRAYER IS AUTOMATIC WITH MEN, by John Temple Graves
Editor and Author

PRAYER IS POWER, by The Very Rev. Sturgis Lee Riddle, D. D.
Dean of the American Cathedral in Paris, France

THE BIBLE AND PRAYER ARE INSEPARABLE, by Victor E. Anderson
Governor of Nebraska

GREAT PEACE OF MIND, by Bill Stern
Sports Director, National Broadcasting Company

PRAY FOR ME, by The Rev. Frank L. Eversull, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.
Pastor Emeritus, First Presbyterian Church, Belleville, Ill.

BENEDICTION, by Judge Paul W. Alexander
Court of Common Pleas, Family Court Center, Toledo, Ohio.

GOD IS IN CHARGE, by Dr. Nels F. S. Ferré
Andover Theological Seminary

PRAYER CAN BE CONSTANT, by Hubert Eaton
Founder and Chairman of the Board, Forest Lawn Memorial Park

WE ARE NOT ALONE, by Richard L. Evans
"The Spoken Word" heard over the Columbia Broadcasting System

CULTIVATING THE HABIT OF PRAYER, by Dr. Preston Bradley
Pastor, The Peoples Church of Chicago

PRAYER IS THE LONELINESS OF RESPONSIBILITY, by Dr. Richard L. Kozelka
Dean, School of Business Administration, University of Minnesota

FAITH CAN CARRY YOU ON, by Henry J. Kaiser
Industrialist

WHY WE NEED TO PRAY, by Dr. John Heuss
Rector, Trinity Church, New York City

YOU AND PRAYER, by George H .Olmsted
Major General, USAR, and Insurance Executive

THE THERAPY OF PRAYER, by John Sparkman
U.S. Senator from Alabama

OBEDIENCE TO THE UNATTAINABLE, by Dr. Joseph Simonson
Former U.S. Ambassador to Ethiopia

WHAT PRAYER MEANS TO ME, by Dr. Gilson Colby Engel
Physician and Surgeon

PRAYER AS NECESSARY AS BREATHING, by Albert B. Chandler
Governor of Kentucky

TRUE PRAYER, by Dr. Alfred P. Haake
Economist, Consultant and Lecturer

SNATCH A MOMENT FOR PRAYER, by Dr. Thomas S. Kepler
The Graduate School of Theology, Oberlin College

PRAYER SHOWS GOD'S WILL, by Dr. T. Otto Nall
Editor, The New Christian Advocate

I MUST BELIEVE IN PRAYER, by Dr. Costen J. Harrell
Bishop in the Methodist Church

BY PRAYER I FIND STRENGTH, by Dr. Leonard D. Heaton* and Dr. George D. Heaton**
**Major General, USA, Commanding Walter Reed Medical Center, Washington, D.C.*
***Clergyman, Charlotte, North Carolina*

OPENING ONE'S HEART, by Geoffrey O'Hara
Music Composer and Lecturer

WHY PRAYER IS OUR BEST MEDICINE, by Dr. George W. Crane
Psychologist and Lecturer

THIS I PRAY FOR, by Dr. Amandus Johnson
Historian and Founder of the American-Swedish Historical Museum, Philadelphia

UNLESS I AM WORTHY, by Margaret Chase Smith
United States Senator from Maine

YOUR PRAYERS WILL BE ANSWERED, by John Charles Thomas
Opera and Radio Singer

THE WIDENING CIRCLE OF PRAYER, by Wilfred Kitching
General of The Salvation Army, London Headquarters

MY FAVORITE PRAYER, by Adlai E. Stevenson
Former Governor of Illinois

PRAYER IS A PARTNERSHIP, by Dr. Felix Morley
Writer and Former Editor of The Washington Post

PRAYER IS A BRIDGE UNITING MANKIND TO GOD, by J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

PRAYER IS MY DAILY VISIT WITH GOD, by Eddie Dowling
Actor, Producer, and Director

SIMPLE FAITH CAN MOVE MOUNTAINS, by Earl Warren
....Chief Justice of the United States

WHAT CAN A MAN BELIEVE, by Bruce Barton
Chairman of the Board, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn

WHEN THE TENSION IS ON, by Frank Gifford
All-American Football Player

PRAYER CHANGES THINGS, by Dr. L. L. Carpenter
Editor, Biblical Recorder

THE MINISTRY OF PRAYER, by Dr. Thomas J. Pitts
Lawyer, and Former President, Baptist Brotherhood Convention of Texas

TRUE PRAYER, by Dr. Bob Jones, Jr.
President, Bob Jones University

PRAYER HELPS US "TO SEE THE RIGHT", by Francis Case
U.S. Senator from South Dakota

THE POWER OF PRAYER, by Dr. Louis I. Newman
Rabbi of Congregation Rodeph Sholom, New York City

START BY PRAYING, by Dr. Edgar M. Carlson
President, Gustavus Adolphus College

THE EFFECTS OF PRAYER, by Dr. Gerald Kennedy
Bishop of the Methodist Church in the Los Angeles Area

THE SEARCH FOR GOD, by Edward Martin
U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania

PRAYER AND ACTION, by True D. Morse
Under Secretary of Agriculture and President, Commodity Credit Corporation

PRAYER AS COMMUNION, by Dr. Paul Scherer
Union Theological Seminary

THREE PRAYERS, by Sophie Kerr
Author and Former Editor of Woman's Home Companion

FAITH MUST PRECEDE PRAYER, by Charles Malik
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Republic of Lebanon

"GOD IS ONLY A PRAYER AWAY", by Fred Pierce Corson
Bishop of the Methodist Church

THE REAL OBJECT OF PRAYER, by Dr. James A. Pike
Dean, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City

EQUALITY BEFORE GOD, by Dr. Howard E. Kershner
President, Christian Freedom Foundation, Inc.

PRAYER IS A TWO-WAY CONVERSATION, by Dr. Paul F. Douglass
Lawyer and Advisor to Foreign Governments

THERE'S MORE TO LIFE THAN LIVING, by Keith Wegeman
American Olympic Ski Jumper

CALM FOLLOWS PRAYERS, by Dr. Jim Dan Hill
President, Wisconsin State College and Major General, USA, Retired

THE NEW IDOLATRY, by David Lawrence
Editor, The United States News

I BELIEVE IN PRAYER, by Billy Graham
Evangelist

PRAYER REMOVES FEAR, by Elmer W. Sherwood
President of Sherwood Associates, Public Relations Counsellors

PRAYER IS ALWAYS AVAILABLE, by George Grim
Columnist and Radio Commentator

PRAYER: A WAY OF LIFE, by Royal Dixon
Author, Naturalist, Lecturer

PRAYER IS INTENSELY INDIVIDUAL, by Richard Eberhart
Poet

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT PROOF, by Prince Rainier, III
Principality of Monaco

A VISION OF PERFECT JUSTICE, by Harold E. Hegstrom
Warden, Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn.

PRAYER BRINGS PEACE OF MIND, by Joe Foss
Governor of South Dakota

LET US PRAY, by Major General Charles I. Carpenter
Chief of Chaplains, United States Air Force

THE ETERNAL MIND, by Dr. Frank Hanft
School of Law, University of North Carolina

PRAYER IN DAILY LIFE, by M. W. Clement
Retired President, Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

THE PRACTICE OF PRAYER, by Dr. Ralph S. Cushman
Bishop of the Methodist Church

PRAYER IS MY GYROSCOPE, by Mildred Buchanan Flagg
Author, Editor, and Lecturer

COMMUNION WITH OUR CREATOR, by Lily Pons
Concert and Opera Singer

DAILY PRACTICE IN PRAYER, by Amy Vanderbilt
Author of "Amy Vanderbilt's Complete Book of Etiquette," Syndicated Newspaper Columnist, Lecturer and TV Personality

PRAYER IS A SPIRITUAL LIFELINE, by Morris Hursh
Commissioner, Department of Public Welfare, State of Minnesota

GROWTH THROUGH PRAYER, by Dr. James DeForest Murch
Editor, "United Evangelical Action"

GOD IS WITH US IN PRAYER, by Judge Francis O. Clarkson
The Superior Court of North Carolina

FAITH GAVE ME A NEW START AT 56, by J. C. Penney
Chairman of the Board, J. C. Penney Co., Inc.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

BRITANNICA JUNIOR

Great Books of the Western World

BRITANNICA SUBSCRIBER SERVICE DEPARTMENT

41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.

April 15, 1959

Account No. 414-15976-71

Miss Sheila Hogg, Secy to
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Hogg:

We are in receipt of the copy of the 1959 Book of the Year which you returned and have forwarded same to our warehouse. As soon as we receive the official warehouse receipt for the return, we will arrange for our Home Office to refund the $12.66 which you paid for same.

Very truly yours,

E. C. Perry
Manager

sl

Repaid

~~Encyclop~~ Brit

April 14, 1959

Encyclopaedia Britannica
Operating Department
41 East 42nd Street
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

A week ago, I contacted Miss Delaney of your Manhattan sales office, asking for a copy of the current Yearbook, and assuming that it would be available at her office, expected it within a day or two. When it did not arrive, I telephoned her again, explaining that this was an urgent request from Mr. Murrow and that we would appreciate receiving the book at once. She said she had not realized that this was an urgent order and that she would send the book C.O.D. at once. We waited for the rest of the week, but the book did not come. Yesterday, I telephoned Miss Delaney again to find out what had happened to it, and she told me that it had to go through the usual channels and would take about three more days to reach us here. At this news, I decided to contact Senator Benton's secretary to see if the matter could be expedited, and received the Yearbook from her within an hour.

When it arrived here, I telephoned Miss Delaney again, explained that we had received the Yearbook from Senator Benton's office and that we would not now need the one she had ordered for us. She said she would stop the order from going through.

When I was at lunch today, your messenger came with the C.O.D. copy and the girl in the office paid him $12.66. I had not warned her not to do so, as I thought the situation would not arise if Miss Delaney had stopped the order. I telephoned Miss Delaney, who said she had not been in time to stop the order, and suggested that I return the book to you. I do so herewith, and would be grateful if you could arrange a refund of $12.66 as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Britannica

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

June 6, 1958

Dear Ed Murrow:

A few minutes after the plane returning Bill and Helen and John Benton from behind the Iron Curtain set down at Idlewild Airport in November of 1955, Bill was being interviewed on tape for a broadcast.

What Bill told the reporters about the Soviet educational training program, and about Soviet science, was so striking that he has been in demand ever since to write and speak about it. He has prepared about a quarter of a million words for Congressional Committees, educational organizations, magazines and TV, and ad-libbed twice as much again for other audiences.

John Gunther, gathering material for his "Inside Russia Today", found himself using Benton source material extensively. In his acknowledgments he pays tribute to Bill "above all"; on Gunther's return from the USSR he urged that a book be made out of Bill's materials and conclusions.

I am sending you herewith an advance copy of Bill's book, with his compliments. It is titled "This Is The Challenge", and it will be officially released June 16th by Associated College Presses. It is Bill's first book (forgetting for the moment a limited-to-fifty copies work he produced in 1936).

The Benton book is edited by Edward W. Barrett, one of Bill Benton's successors to the title of Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, which Bill created after the war. Mr. Barrett is now Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University. He has included 85,000 of Bill's words in the book.

There is a short foreword by John Gunther, and a prefatory note by Adlai Stevenson; please read these first.

I think you will agree that this book is far more than journalism. The journalism is there — you will find, in the appendix, records of some of Bill's interviews with top Iron Curtain officials, just as he dictated them each night after the day's rounds — but the journalism is transmuted into statesmanship by the perspective Bill has given, out of his twenty years in education and in public life. Above all, I think you will like Bill's willingness to set forth his findings for American policy, and to outline a program of action.

Bill has asked me to urge you to send him comments about this book. He will welcome them, I can assure you.

Sincerely yours,

John Howe

John Howe
Assistant to William Benton

BIS

Telephone
CIRCLE 6-5100

Cable :
DIGESTION, NEW YORK

Reference for reply

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES

45 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA

NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

OK

June 19th, 1959

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing this letter to you as a fellow member of the Pilgrims; also as Director of Public Relations of the British Information Services, New York, to bring to your attention two publications which are issued by BIS and which we should like to send to you regularly, if you agree, and if you are not already receiving them. If you are receiving them, perhaps you would be good enough to let me know of anyone else who might be glad to have these officially sponsored and authoritative commentaries on British affairs.

We send BRITISH AFFAIRS and BRITISH RECORD only to those who express an interest in receiving them. BRITISH AFFAIRS comes out quarterly. In it we try to deal with important issues of the times in informative, factual articles. These are often specially commissioned and are written by experts in their field. I call your attention particularly to the article by Lord Cromer in the enclosed issue which deals with the British economy over the past two years.

BRITISH RECORD, published fortnightly, is simply a compilation of shorter notes of current developments in Britain and in British policy. A point is made of including the latest statistical information on trade and payments, particularly with the United States.

Needless to say, I consulted our President, Hugh Bullock, before approaching a number of my fellow Pilgrims in this way; he was kind enough to give the idea his blessing. Pilgrims may indeed welcome some first hand notes on British Government views and policies - if only to debate them more effectively!

If you are interested, will you please let me know. I will then arrange for British Information Services to send you these two publications regularly.

Yours sincerely,

C.B. Ormerod

C. B. Ormerod (Major)
Director, Public Relations

BIS.

Telephone
CIRCLE 6-5100

Cable:
DIGESTION, NEW YORK

Reference for reply

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
45 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

March 26th, 1959

Dear Brother Ed,

I thought you would like to see the attached copy of "ATV's Partners in the USA".

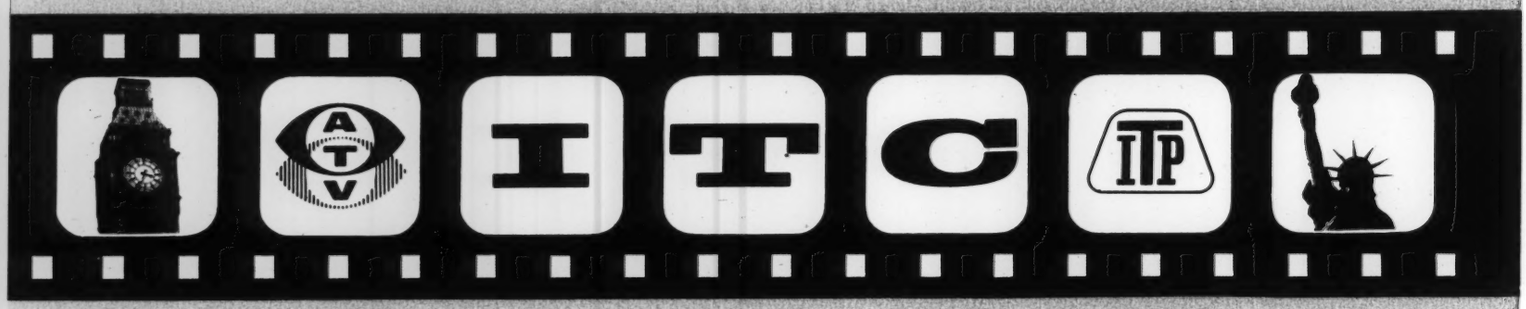
Hoping you had a good time in London, Paris and Berlin,

Yours, as ever,

Bill

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

ATV's PARTNERS IN THE USA



VAL PARNELL

Managing Director of Associated TeleVision

WRITES . . .

Val Parnell . . .

Television has broken through national boundaries and is now the recognised popular world medium. It is because of this fact that ATV has staked a major claim in the field of American TV film-making and distribution.

ATV's partnership in the Independent Television Corporation of America is a significant step in Anglo-American enterprise. It is vital that the TV and film industries should appreciate the international importance of ITC, and for this reason I have asked permission, most courteously given, to reprint an article which appeared in the January 12th edition of *Television Age*, one of the leading journals of the American television industry.

First of all, however, let me set out something of the general background. Associated TeleVision Limited has been at the forefront of the growth of independent television in Britain, and is proud to have contributed to, and shared in, its successful development. In 1950 there were fewer than 200,000 homes in the whole country that had a television receiver. Now there are some 9,000,000, and the number is still growing. The coverage of independent television has spread rapidly since ATV began its operation in 1955, and now includes some 44,000,000 people, 85 per cent of the total population. As the sole programme contractor for London at weekends and in the Midlands on weekdays, ATV transmissions cover nearly half this population.

Within its own transmission areas, ATV reaches into the homes of nearly 10,500,000 people. ATV has been able to ensure the appearance of outstanding artists in every field of public entertainment and, moreover, is now recognised as one of the major networking companies in independent television. Such popular ATV productions as *Sunday Night at the London Palladium*, *Dotto*, and *Emergency – Ward 10* regularly achieve audiences of over 10,000,000 people.

The position which ATV holds in British television does not, however, derive merely from its outstanding success in providing the public with the best of popular entertainment. From the outset, ATV has been distinguished for the serious contributions which it has made to British television as a whole. ATV was the first to originate a local news and newsreel service; the first in independent television to originate a regular Sunday religious programme; and the first with a regular Sunday morning service to supplement the Sunday evening religious programme. It has regularly scheduled the outstanding forum of controversy *Free Speech* as well

as many other programmes of current affairs and discussion. ATV has also achieved audiences running up to 4,500,000 for such distinguished series as Sir Kenneth Clark on the Arts, A. J. P. Taylor's lectures on history, and the popular science programmes *It Can Happen Tomorrow*. In addition, ATV has been widely acclaimed in the press for such special programmes as those dealing with poliomyelitis, abortion, and the annual round-up of world opinion in *As the World Sees Us*.

Among those in the London area with a choice of television programmes, 73 per cent select ATV whereas only 27 per cent choose the alternative provided by the British Broadcasting Corporation. In the Midlands the comparison is even more striking: 76 per cent choose ATV, only 24 per cent the BBC. It is against this record of successful operation at home that ATV has moved so forcefully into the world market.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the steadily mounting prosperity of ATV would not have been possible if, in the critical and formative period, it had not been for the management and programmes provided to the Company by the Incorporated Television Programme Company Limited (ITP), which represented many of the most prominent personalities in the field of entertainment.

The increasingly close integration of ATV and ITP in so many of their activities led the board of ATV to seek the means of fusing the interests of the two companies by ATV's acquiring ITP as a totally-owned subsidiary. ITP had throughout acted not only as a packager of live shows such as *Sunday Night at the London Palladium*, but also as the producer or distributor of a large number of half-hour television film series:–*The Adventures of Robin Hood*, *O.S.S.* (*Office of Strategic Services*), *The Adventures of the Scarlet Pimpernel*, *The Buccaneers*, *The Adventures of Charlie Chan*, *Hawkeye and the Last of the Mohicans*, *The Count of Monte Cristo*, *Sword of Freedom*, *The Adventures of Sir Lancelot*, *The Theatre Royal* series, *The Invisible Man* and *The Adventures of William Tell*.

Through these series, ITP developed the principle of Anglo-American production and distribution, serving the two biggest markets in the English-speaking world. Co-operation between Britain and the United States in the production and distribution of films for television offers outstanding benefits to the peoples of both countries. ITP had already recognised this fact, and at the instigation of Mr. Michael Nidorf, who for the past three years has been representing ITP's interests in the U.S.A., had been exploring the possibilities of still further Anglo-American

TV film production and distribution both here and in the United States. When ATV acquired ITP, the board of ATV cordially endorsed ITP's action. In consequence, ATV now holds (through ITP) a fifty per cent interest in the rapidly growing Independent Television Corporation of America.

ATV, through ITP, has much to contribute to its partnership in ITC. ATV has always recognised the importance of participating to the utmost in all allied fields. It holds a substantial interest in British Relay Wireless and Television Limited, which operates television and radio relay services in London and many other urban areas, as well as a television and radio rental service. ATV also has a substantial interest in Pye Records Ltd., the records division of Pye Ltd. of Cambridge, the television and radio manufacturers. Pye Records Ltd. issue British and American popular, jazz, and classical discs under the Pye and other labels.

Simultaneously with ATV's expanding interests in the various fields allied to television in this country, the board has sought for the widest possible development within the Commonwealth. In addition to interests in Australia, companies have now been registered in Canada, the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Bermuda and East Africa in readiness for anticipated developments. ATV owns Broadcasting Associates Pty. Limited, with extensive Australian radio and television interests. Broadcasting Associates is a substantial shareholder in many leading radio stations; is a partner in the nation-wide Australian Macquarie Network; has a substantial interest in the television station ATN (Channel 7) Sydney; and owns Artransa Pty. Limited, which operates the most extensive and comprehensively-equipped Australian film studios for the production of television programmes and advertisements. ATV has extended its Australian interests by securing a holding in one of the two television stations authorised for Brisbane, and in one of the two stations authorised for Adelaide.

The substantial Anglo-American resources now linked in the Independent Television Corporation provide opportunities for co-operation in the production and distribution of television films which will be of direct benefit to Britain and the United States, and through world-wide distribution will foster the growth and maturity of international television. London can become a second and perhaps more lasting Hollywood.

I will leave it to Mr. Lew Grade, ATV's Deputy Managing Director, and a fellow director with me in ITC, to tell you more about the plans that will take ITC to the top in TV film-making and distribution.

Lew Grade

Deputy Managing Director of Associated TeleVision Limited and Managing Director of Incorporated Television Programme Co. Ltd.

writes...

The formation and growth of the Independent Television Corporation with its direct linking of American and British interests is certainly a momentous development in the world television scene.

Over many months I took part in consultations with Mr. Michael Nidorf who acted as ITP's adviser in all Anglo-American production deals, and now as Vice-Chairman of ITC represents the interests of ATV. In addition to Mr. Val Parnell and myself, three other members of the ATV Board are directors of ITC. They are Mr. Prince Littler (Chairman of ATV), Comdr. J. A. L. Drummond, and The Earl of Bessborough.

Through ITP's production of television films, ATV is already Britain's greatest TV dollar earner. ATV is at present concerned in the production of films in Britain for the series *Interpol Calling*, *The Four Just Men*, *The Invisible Man* and *The Adventures of William Tell*. It is planned that ATV will produce not less than four or five television film series a year in the United Kingdom. These will attract a large dollar revenue from assured sales through the American company, be of great assistance to commercial television throughout the world, and create much employment for artists and technicians in this country. In addition, the international reputation of British artists, writers and technicians will become established.

ATV's National Studios at Elstree are a growing centre for television film production. During the last few months, at a time when other studios were closing,

MR. PRINCE LITTLER
Chairman of ATV and Director of ITC

COMDR. J. A. L. DRUMMOND
Director of ATV and Director of ITC

THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH
Director of ATV and Director of ITC

ATV added two new sound stages with an area of 11,500 sq. ft. The studios were completely re-equipped with RCA magnetic sound, and the theatres and dubbing theatre were also re-equipped throughout. While elsewhere film people were being laid off, National Studios were expanding and undertook three new series.

Our programmes are the finest possible ambassadors for Britain, going right into the homes of people with whom we desire to reach a closer understanding. In Europe and the whole of the Eastern Hemisphere the sale of TV films through the ITP distribution organisation is being constantly extended and expanded. Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Holland, Cyprus, Germany, Luxembourg, Monaco and Switzerland are just a few of the countries which are taking our films. With the opening of new stations, increased coverage, and longer hours of broadcasting, Europe offers a rapidly growing market. But the range of our marketing goes far beyond Europe, to Australia, Japan, and Thailand—and wherever else television is available.

On the American side of the Atlantic too there are great advantages to be derived from ITC. The significance of the international market for TV films should not be underestimated. In the United Kingdom alone the audiences for peak-time programmes over the independent television network regularly top 10,000,000 and are still on the increase. The international market may well become of equal importance to that of the U.S. itself. Through ITC the production of films for overseas markets and their distribution in Britain, Europe and the Eastern Hemisphere will be much simplified. In addition ITC can draw on the best British productions for distribution in the Americas.

The benefits of the transatlantic partnership will also be felt in Canada. ITC is currently producing the *Cannonball* series in Canada, and is in the last stage of preparing a new series to be launched during this year. It is planned to spend not less than $10,000,000 in Canadian television film production for international distribution.

ATV wishes to bring to British television the best available programmes. It also wishes to participate to the full in the international development of television. The partnership in ITC is helping to achieve both these aims.

MEMBERS OF THE ITC BOARD

Jack Wrather (Chairman)
Michael Nidorf (Vice-Chairman)

The Earl of Bessborough
Comdr. J. A. L. Drummond
Lew Grade
Prince Littler
Val Parnell
Monte Livingston
John L. Loeb
Clifford Michel
William Shay
Walter Walz

You have read what Mr. Val Parnell and Mr. Lew Grade have to say about ATV's partnership in ITC. Now see the reprint of the article in the 12th January 1959 edition of Television Age, leading American television journal, under the title of . . .

"BLAZING STAR"

with the comment—

"Less than six months old,

ITC is already pressing for film program leadership"

The Wrather-owned Lone Ranger and sidekick

REPRINT FROM "TELEVISION AGE", 12th JANUARY, 1959

Quality : adj., excellent ; of good *quality ;* as, *quality* meat, *quality* clothing, *quality* folks, etc. Colloq., chiefly U.S.

It seems even Webster had his difficulties. The intangible has been used as a club by tv critics, as a shield by tv programmers. At one of the larger television film houses it is used to describe a way of operating, and the only way of operating successfully today.

Jack Wrather's Independent Television Corp., non-existent six months ago, is frankly out to dominate the field, and in its sudden emergence as a major factor in television is insisting that quality, excellence, high calibre, stature, etc., are in no way inconsistent with commercial television.

ITC has startled even the most jaded memories in the entertainment business. When Mr. Wrather, oil man, station man, owner of several highly rated properties, announced in July that his organisation (JWO), in association with Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co. and Associated TeleVision Ltd., had formed a multi-million-dollar television film company,

some of the competition admitted some uneasiness, but pointed out that the organisation, starting from scratch, had a long way to go. But by late fall uneasiness had increased, and much of the long stretch toward leadership in the field had been covered by a few well-timed, well-calculated steps.

Today, ITC can be ranked among the top four in the television film world, in terms of properties, income and personnel. Its rise can be described only as phenomenal, even in a business accustomed to the unusual.

Its position today did not come about in a purely accidental way; each move was a studied one, made after careful analysis, requiring the deliberation and mental agility of a chess player. And the future has been eyed with equal concentration, which is why that elusive word " quality " plays such a big role in the thinking of company executives.

" My organisation and its partners," says ITC board chairman Wrather, " are definitely not interested in developing in a second-rate way. By avoiding this, we feel that eventually we'll wind up at the top of the heap."

As far as Mr. Wrather is concerned, any other way of operating today would be financially risky, and definitely not in accord with the concept of ITC.

The company operates from certain basic premises. " Our business is to entertain—the public-service aspects of the business are for those people who have that responsibility—the networks and stations. As a station owner I know this, and all of them have it whether they like it or not.

" The commercial entertainment aspect is to deliver to the public quality programmes they'll look at. And we certainly like to think that the business has no more room in it for the average type of operation."

How did ITC arrive at its present position, faced as it was with established and knowledgeable competition? Even in retrospect, its short history seems like a story that could happen only in the jet age. In the middle of July a formal announcement was made: the Jack Wrather Organisation, with Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co., Associated TeleVision Ltd., and Incorporated Television Programme Co., Ltd. (which is now owned by ATV), had formed a new television film company with an initial capitalisation of $2.5 million and a first-year production budget of $10 million.

In late August it became clear that the new company meant business. With Walter Kingsley, former general sales manager of Ziv, at its helm, the first of what proved to be many personnel appointments were made. At the same time, Mr. Wrather assured the world that " we're going to provide the television industry with facilities—sales, service and products—without equal anywhere throughout the world."

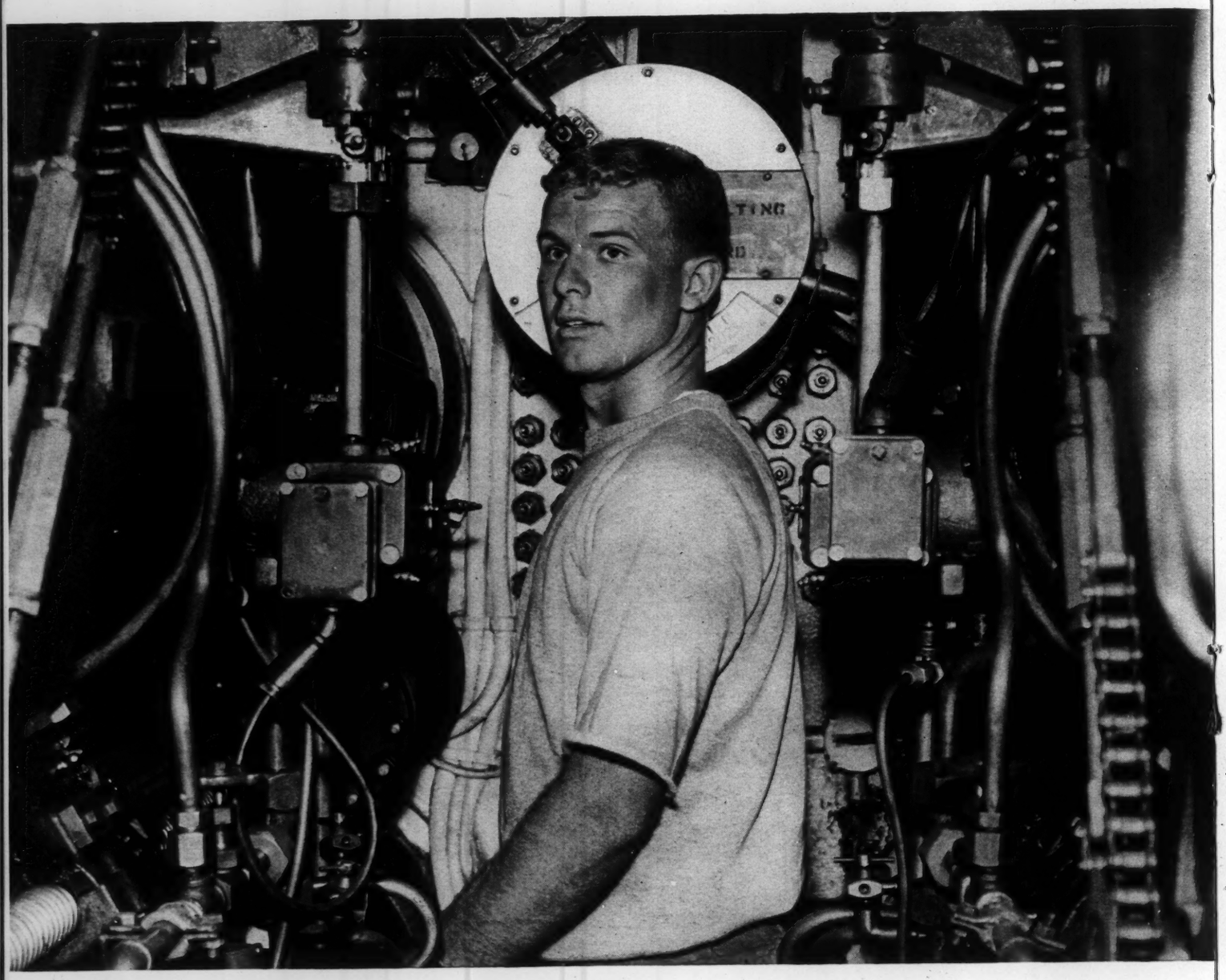
By the middle of September ITC played its big hand. It acquired all the assets and subsidiaries of Television Programmes of America for a reported $11.35 million. As important as the properties acquired was TPA's flourishing domestic and international distribution set-up. After that one move the company found itself with the following properties: *Susie* (re-runs of *Private Secretary*), *The Adventures of Tugboat Annie*, *The New Adventures of Charlie Chan*, *Hawkeye and the Last of the Mohicans*, *Feature Anthology*, *The Count of Monte Cristo*, *Ramar of the Jungle*, *Stage 7*, *The Halls of Ivy*, *Mystery Is My Business*, *New York Confidential*, *Cannonball* and *Fury*.

Also involved in the sale were distribution rights to *Jeff's Collie* (re-runs of the *Lassie* series, owned by the Wrather organisation) and foreign distribution rights to *Lassie*, *Sergeant Preston of the Yukon* and *The Lone Ranger*, which are also owned by the Wrather company.

ITC, committed to up to six new series a year for syndication, and with several of its key personnel chosen prior to the TPA acquisition, moved to consolidate and properly organise itself. Under president Kingsley the task was complete in approximately three months.

The $25-million firm had only begun moving, however. It then purchased *The Gale Storm Show* from Hal Roach Studios for $2 million. Sponsored on CBS for the third consecutive year, the show consists of 111 half-hours, including the current series being produced by Roach.

At the same time, the company began developing several new programmes. These, aimed for national sale, include *The Four Just Men* (based on the Edgar Wallace novels), *The Adventures of Tom Swift* (a space-age version of the classic) and *Interpol Calling* (a drama of the international police force), which will be



Gary Vinson stars as Tom Swift

produced by the J. Arthur Rank Organisation of London with a production budget of $1.4 million.

Next, ITC agreed to distribute the *Saturday Evening Post's Best of the Post* series. Robert J. Enders produced 18 half-hours of the series, and, under terms of the deal between Mr. Enders and ITC, the rest of the 39 episodes are being filmed.

This works out to a cool 22 programmes, and somehow doesn't even begin to tell the story. For one thing, ITC's over-all foreign aspirations probably dwarf any yet envisaged by other film distributors. Its overseas tie-ups are in a sense unique—it is the only U.S. film distributor that can guarantee distribution in England, where a 14-per-cent quota has forced American companies into a disadvantageous competitive position.

" With ATV guaranteeing to buy properties produced by ITC, the company has the best opportunity to sell internationally," says Mr. Kingsley. ATV is one of the biggest buyers in England, but it should be emphasised that ITC can sell to any of the programmers.

It is for this reason that Mr. Kingsley can state : " We are looking to the day when we will be doing 40 per cent of our business outside the United States. This may happen in four, possibly five, years from now." And it is Mr. Wrather's conviction that the overseas market is due for a tremendous expansion, comparable to what happened in the States after the freeze was lifted.

Even some of the company's programming will be international, since it has production tie-ups in the U.S., Canada and England. In the first place, ATV will also be a source of programme material, giving the company bigger horizons for programme development. And *Four Just Men*, described by Mr. Wrather as the most expensive series developed for television, is truly international in character, with an American actor (Dan Dailey), an English actor (Jack Hawkins) and an Italian actor (Vittorio De Sica) signed to date. It will be produced in England, Rome, the United States and Paris.

On the domestic scene, the coming year will be an important one for the company as it moves into high gear with still more of a personnel expansion and the development of still more programmes. According to Mr. Wrather, ITC will introduce up to six first-run programmes into syndication for the fall season (one or possibly two will be off-the-network shows). This undoubtedly represents two and perhaps three more programmes than the competition will have ready at that time. At that same time, the company will have 10 additional new programmes ready for network sale. Although these won't necessarily be fully completed, ITC doesn't just make a pilot, but is always prepared to continue in production.

It is the kind of schedule that illustrates the kind of confidence and the kind of care that have gone into the planning of ITC. What would be downright carelessness in another company seems undue caution at ITC. Mr. Wrather likes to point out that everyone else in the business has made his mistakes. From these early errors, and from his own experience in the entertainment field, he and his associates have drawn their plans as exactly as is humanly possible. What was done at ITC is standard operating procedure at all Wrather enterprises. " We lay out the first five years as we see it—we take another look at a series of annual meetings which usually last about a week. We then make whatever corrections are necessary. We'll do this at ITC, and from that point on we'll be ready to do anything."

Thus sales, production plans, personnel expansion and the development of personnel fit into an over-all schedule. The plan is not rigid in the sense that ITC would not be able to respond quickly to an unexpected development ; it is rather a detailed guide which helps shape the thinking of executives.

To illustrate this flexibility within a framework, Mr. Kingsley describes the programming philosophy as one aimed at diversity. " We are not going to be known as a company with a *type* of programme. Is *The Gale Storm Show* similar to *Lassie ?* " he asks rhetorically. " By this I don't mean we'll be all things to all men, since we programme with a purpose. Basically, we aim for longevity, merchandisability and promotability in a new programme."

As an example of what merchandising and promotion can do for a programme, he points to the success of *The Lone Ranger*, which " has been merchandised and promoted by the

Wrather organisation 10 times more than it had before. [It was acquired by JWO in 1955 for $3 million.] Of course we are aiming for quality in all areas—stature, as a matter of fact—but, most important of all, we will offer programmes that can be merchandised and promoted."

Avoid Flash Trends

By longevity of product Mr. Kingsley means that the company would not be interested in an opportunistic type of show—that is, one designed to cash in on a particular trend, such as a quiz show might have been a year ago.

In refusing to be typed, Mr. Kingsley points to the success of the Wrather organisation, which is certainly diversified. In addition to his oil interests and to ITC, Mr. Wrather is owner of the Muzak Corp., KFMB-AM-TV San Diego and KERO-TV Bakersfield (in association with Edward Petry), the Disneyland Hotel in Anaheim, Cal., and other interests which include L'Horizon Hotel in Palm Springs and the Twin Lakes Lodge in Las Vegas.

By way of emphasising this diversity, Mr. Wrather says ITC's programming " will contain all types that the market will bear—westerns, action-adventure, family shows, situation comedies." At least two similar-type programmes will be introduced in each category.

It is the kind of thinking that allows the company to move in almost any direction. Although Mr. Wrather is a great believer in film (he is not ready to move into the tape field at this time), ITC is open to all areas of television: tape, spectaculars on film, even live programmes.

Because of this stress on balance and diversity, Mr. Kingsley reveals that present plans do not include the purchasing of studios or studio space, since " this might tend to be a restrictive element in our growth."

" We will go where we need to go," he says. " At present, we plan to make co-production deals with several major film producers."

ITC's president, a television film sales executive for several years, has some pronounced views on selling. Although his com-

ITC board chairman Wrather surrounded by stars of three of his successful properties

ATV's National Studios, Elstree

pany is committed to up to six first-run programmes per year for syndication, he makes no claims (as do other syndicators) that certain series are made especially for the market-by-market route. "No one today decides to invest over $1 million in a programme, and then deliberately shuns a network sale. It would be denying the economic realities of the television film business to say that we or anyone else produce specifically for syndication to the exclusion of a national sale."

First-run syndication may be hazardous in the sense that it takes longer to get your money back, but ITC enters the field with confidence. At least one reason: its emphasis on quality productions. "If you've got a successful property you can get your negative costs back the first time around, but, since the market is highly competitive," says president Kingsley, "you've got to have quality materials."

And the market demands no special kind of programming emphasis, as has been sometimes suggested, he adds. "Just good exciting programmes—programmes that are understood."

Hardie Frieberg, general manager, syndicated sales, describes syndication as "a pretty solid market. Your success or failure is your ability to sell, plus quality product. Buyers are always open, always eager for good product."

This ability to sell is not a hit-or-miss affair at ITC. Mr. Frieberg describes it as a highly-specialised formula, a technique devised years ago and refined. As a result, all new sales personnel go through a week to 10 days of meetings, at which time they learn the methods and thinking of the company.

The syndication division, at present broken into several sub-divisions, has three geographical regions (east, central and west) and will be further broken down. Policy is to sell one new programme at a time, since, if older products are not disassociated from new programmes, according to Mr. Frieberg, "you'd be scattering your shots and losing maximum efficiency." At present *Sergeant Preston of the Yukon* is getting

a heavy push (it has been sold in over 95 markets), and within a matter of weeks *Cannonball* will be introduced.

The company will refine further this kind of specialised selling, Mr. Kingsley discloses. It will set up teams of specialists who will handle exclusively certain properties.

ITC personnel have been selected with great care. Says Mr. Wrather: "It's no good handling a *Gale Storm Show* or a *Lassie* without having the people who can think big enough to handle these programmes. You can't have a schlock operation today, and you can't develop quality programmes without quality people."

ITC today is not big enough to distribute the kind and number of programmes it will introduce, Mr. Wrather says, and therefore the personnel expansion, which has been going on since the company was formed, will continue. He estimates that by spring it will have 80 to 90 sales people, and by the following year the number will be increased to 110 to 120. The international division, which has a staff of approximately 20 (14 of them in various overseas markets), will also be built up.

The company's sales organisation is broken down into several divisions: syndication (first-run and first-run off-the-network properties), regional sales (specialising in precisely that), national sales and Arrow Productions (the re-run division).

In addition, the most recent move in its expansion programme involved the appointment of Edward A. Rogers as director of production. The appointment is described as a key move in setting up a production team to integrate in ITC programming the combined objectives of top management and the sales and production departments. Mr. Rogers acts as production liaison between the New York home office and production units in Hollywood, Canada and Europe, and he works closely with ITC's producers on such matters as production facilities, casting and hiring of writers.

Albert Ward, formerly at BBDO as account executive and producer, is director of programmes, and is responsible for developing new programmes. Both Mr. Rogers and Mr. Ward are assisted by Jessica Maxwell, who most recently served as casting director for *New York Confidential*.

Throughout the ITC organisation the emphasis is on experienced and relatively youthful personnel. Mr. Wrather sought these requisites for the post of president, and chose Mr. Kingsley, who, at 35, has a background of nine years in the television film business. Starting his broadcast career in radio as a salesman (with WHOB Gardner, Mass., and WCOP Boston), Mr. Kingsley was hired by Ziv in the fall of 1949 as its first television film account executive. In 1950 he set up Ziv's New York City sales department and was made manager. In the fall of 1951 he set up that company's western division, and in 1952 was made manager of it. Mr. Kingsley returned to New York in 1955 and organised Ziv's national sales department, of which he was made manager. In 1957 he was appointed general sales manager, serving in that capacity until July of 1958 when he joined ITC.

ITC's president has carried through Mr. Wrather's emphasis on experience and youth. Thus, serving directly under Mr. Kingsley is John W. Kiermaier, 36, assistant to the president. Mr. Kiermaier joined NBC-TV in 1949 and left in 1958 as director of administration of NBC News and public affairs.

William Du Bois, 38, director of operations and sales planning, started in television with Atlas TV in 1952 and worked at Ziv until joining ITC last year. Hardie Frieberg, general manager, syndicated sales, is 41 and has a background in public relations, production and sales. He served with Ziv and then TPA until joining ITC last year.

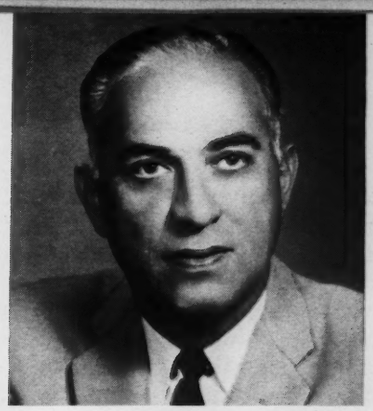
Other executives include Alvin E. Unger, administrative manager, Arrow Productions, who served with Ziv for 19 years, and Stan

Youthful ITC

The accent is on youth at ITC. Following are the ages of some of the company's top executives:

Jack Wrather	40
Walter Kingsley	35
Jack Kiermaier	36
William Du Bois	38
Hardie Frieberg	41
Hal James	47
Ted Rogers	38

WALTER KINGSLEY



ALVIN UNGER

WILLIAM DU BOIS

EDWARD A. ROGERS
Director of Production

HARDIE FRIEBERG

HAL JAMES

Levy, sales manager of Arrow Productions. Hal James, director of national sales, served in various capacities with several agencies until leaving Doherty, Clifford, Steers & Shenfield as vice-president, director of radio-tv, for his present position at ITC. Russell Clancy, manager, New York City sales division, served with AP radio news service and then Ziv until joining ITC. Ted Rogers, director of production, was an executive producer at NBC-TV for several years, and prior to that was a tv account executive for BBDO.

ITC's executives in New York include: William Wolfson, treasurer; Milton Kayle, general counsel; Philip Besser, manager, programme and shipping department; Tony Torregrossa, manager of sales service; John C. Sebastian, director of publicity, and Robert Geartner, manager of research.

Other sales executives include: William Andrews, western division manager, syndication; Lee Cannon, central division manager, syndication; Kurt Blumberg, manager of regional sales, eastern division; Carl Russell, manager of regional sales, mid-west division; Alton Whitehouse, southeast division manager and Len Warager, northeast division manager. Abe Mandell has just been appointed manager of international sales—western hemisphere.

The board of directors, with the 40-year-old Mr. Wrather as chairman, includes: Michael Nidorf, vice-chairman; John L. Loeb; Clifford Michel; Monte Livingston; William Shay; and Walter Walz.

With the formation of ITC, the relaxed and genial Mr. Wrather has covered just about every phase of television—production, distribution, financing and station operation. Son of pioneer Texas oilman John D. Wrather Sr., he has expanded his oil activities to California and has carefully diversified all his interests. He purchased KOTV Tulsa for more than $2 million and a year later with associates acquired KFMB-AM-TV for $3 million. Although he has sold KOTV, he remains on the board of directors.

In 1955 Mr. Wrather purchased *The Lone Ranger* for a reported $3 million, and, with a Wrather-produced motion picture and a stepped-up merchandising-licensing campaign, gave the property new vitality. He acquired *Lassie* and *Sergeant Preston of the Yukon.*

ITC's board chairman, who hopes to acquire the maximum number of vhf's allowed by the Federal Communications Commission, headed a syndicate which purchased radio station WNEW New York for $4 million and sold it in 1957 for an estimated $7.5 million.

His petroleum operation has expanded to six divisional offices with headquarters in the Wrather Petroleum Building in Dallas. He has drilled more than 100 wells in the past three years.

In May of last year Mr. Wrather purchased from his business associate, Mrs. Helen Alvarez, her interests in the Disneyland Hotel and in KFMB-AM-TV San Diego and KERO-TV Bakersfield. In September of 1957 the Wrather Organisation, with John L. Loeb, bought the Muzak Corp.

With ITC, Mr. Wrather is determined to develop the biggest company, as well as the best reputation, in the business. To illustrate how he is going about this, he tells a story that would upset some of the best digestions in the television film world. He says he has turned down approximately five properties which he knew "as a buyer could have made half-a-million each." But they didn't fit into the ITC concept.

For many syndicators, such an assertion may sound like wishful thinking. At ITC, it is the logical result of careful thinking.

A scene from ITC's new syndicated offering, Cannonball

SOME NOTABLE ITC AND ITP SERIES

ALREADY IN DISTRIBUTION

ITC

The Adventures of Tugboat Annie
Cannonball
The Count of Monte Cristo
Fury
The Gale Storm Show
The Halls of Ivy
Hawkeye and the Last of the Mohicans
International Theatre
Lassie
The Lone Ranger
Mystery is My Business
The New Adventures of Charlie Chan
New York Confidential
Ramar of the Jungle
Sergeant Preston of the Yukon
Stage 7
Susie

ITP

The Abbott & Costello Show
The Adventures of Noddy
The Adventures of Robin Hood
The Adventures of the Scarlet Pimpernel
The Adventures of Sir Lancelot
The Adventures of William Tell
The Buccaneers
Cross Current
The Invisible Man
My Hero
My Little Margie
O.S.S. (Office of Strategic Services)
Overseas Adventure
The Star and the Story
Sword of Freedom
Television Playhouse
Theatre Royal
White Hunter

IN PRODUCTION

The Adventures of Tom Swift
The Four Just Men
Interpol Calling

& FORTHCOMING

Danger Man
A Man of a Million Faces
Saturday Evening Post's Best of the Post
Whiplash

Associated TeleVision Limited, Television House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2

Printed in England by Daniel Greenaway & Sons Ltd., Dashwood House, 69 Old Broad Street, E.C.2

BRITISH AFFAIRS

A QUARTERLY REVIEW

Special Articles

BRITISH MEDICINE by Lord Moran

SOCIAL SECURITY IN BRITAIN by Sir Geoffrey King

BRITISH ECONOMY SINCE 1957 by Lord Cromer

VOL. III, NO. 11—JUNE 1959

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BRITISH AFFAIRS

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British Affairs

A remarkable response was given to the request in the last issue of British Affairs for readers' cooperation in a mailing check. The choices of subject matter recorded in the cards which were returned have not yet been analyzed. They will nonetheless guide the production of future issues.

Special contributors in this issue:

The Earl of Cromer is head of the UK Treasury Delegation and Economic Minister in Washington to which appointment he succeeded in January 1959. The post carries also the duties of UK Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Lord Cromer is on leave of absence as Managing Director of the London banking firm Baring Bros. & Co. Ltd.

Charles McMoran Wilson, first Baron Moran of Manton, was President of the Royal College of Physicians for nine crucial years, from 1941 to 1950 —an unprecedented term of office. Lord Moran also gave unmeasurable service to the world as Sir Winston Churchill's medical adviser—from the early days of World War II onwards. He wrote a book—"The Anatomy of Courage"—about fear and its conquest. It was based on his experience as an Army doctor during the first World War. One of Britain's most distinguished physicians, Lord Moran has long been interested in medical education and is still active in his profession as Consultant and Adviser to the Ministry of Health and Consulting Physician at St. Mary's Hospital, London.

Sir Geoffrey S. King, K.C.B. served from 1949-55 as Deputy and then Permanent Secretary first of the Ministry of National Insurance and then of the amalgamated Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Prior to that he was Secretary to the Assistance Board from 1944-48. His knowledge of the development of Britain's social services is thus intimate and authoritative. He has written an important study of the Ministry of Pensions and National Service (reviewed in British Affairs, Sept. 1958).

William Wilberforce
From the unfinished portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence PRA in the National Portrait Gallery, London

William Wilberforce
1759-1833

This year is the bicentenary of the birth of William Wilberforce at Hull, England, on August 24, 1759. He died on July 29, 1833, four days after Parliament had enacted the abolition of slavery in the British territories. A year later, at midnight on July 31, 1834, 800,000 slaves became free. Wilberforce was their emancipator.

Wilberforce entered the House of Commons in 1780, the same year as Pitt, his friend and college contemporary. While still a young man, he underwent a spiritual crisis which disconcerted his regency friends but led him to his life's work. He gave away much of his fortune and applied his great gifts to reformist causes. It was Pitt who encouraged him to turn his mind to the slavery question, and it was with the support of such 18th century giants as Pitt himself, Edmund Burke, and Fox, that from 1787 Wilberforce gave the lead to the growing abolitionist sentiment in the country and launched the campaigns that brought him final victory—45 years later—at the dawn of Victorian England.

The first object of Wilberforce's campaign was the slave trade. He repeatedly introduced bills for its abolition but it took 20 years of campaigning in and out of Parliament before it became law—in 1807, and another 17 years before really effective sanctions were enacted. Failing health forced him out of Parliament thereafter but he lived on as the inspiration of the nationwide campaign against slavery itself. Abolition had throughout been his goal and the news of victory in 1834 reached him literally on his deathbed.

A great Parliamentarian and a humble Christian, never a fanatic, Mr. Wilberforce was greatly loved by his contemporaries. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

The British Economy Since 1957

by

Lord Cromer

Two years ago, in the summer of 1957, British economic fortunes were again at a low ebb. Less than two years later, the British economy emerges as one of the strongest in the Western world and the pound sterling as a highly sought after currency. The change round has surprised many people. It is worth examining.

British reserves, painfully built up from a 1952 low of about $1,700 mn. to over $3,000 million in 1954 were back again to $1,850 million in September of 1957. They fell by $530 million in the preceding three months. In September 1957, even the British investor was prepared to pay as much as 17% over the official rate for what are known in London as security dollars. The official exchange rate for sterling required massive support by the British exchange authorities to keep the rate above the official floor level agreed with the International Monetary Fund.

Since then, the reserves have nearly doubled, being at the end of May $3,119 million; there is every reason to believe that the British exchange authorities have during the Spring of this year been heavy sellers of sterling to prevent the official exchange rate becoming too strong. There is a substantial surplus in the balance of payments and for the first time in modern history (such an event has only occurred very rarely in the past 100 years) Britain's trade accounts—her exports and her imports—are approximately in balance. When Britain was the major creditor nation, she usually had trade deficits which were covered by her other earnings—usually known as invisible exports—from investment, banking, insurance, shipping, or other services. At the same time on the home front, there has been a welcome relief from inflationary pressures which have caused so many problems in the post-war decade.

In the last two years, Britain has made substantial progress in fulfilling the aims of policy which have been her goal since the end of the War, but which have not before been achieved. These goals were summed up

The British Balance of Trade and the Balance of Payments
(£ million)

Visible trade—	*1952*	*1955*	*1956*	*1957*	*1958*
Imports f.o.b.	2,959	3,432	3,462	3,573	3,309
Exports f.o.b.	2,831	3,076	3,407	3,515	3,429
Trade Balance	—128	—356	—55	—58	+120
Invisible trade—					
(Shipping, interest, dividends, etc.)	+355	+283	+292	+321	+335
Current Balance of Payments	+227	—73	+237	+263	+455
Long-Term Capital outflow	—180	—183	—251	—198	—236
Other Monetary Movements					
Changes in balances held by other countries in Sterling: changes in reserves, etc.	—95	+156	—64	—199	—207
Sum of above = balancing item (unidentified movements)	+48	+100	+78	+134	—12

Gold and Convertible Currency Reserves

September 1952	$1,685 million
September 1954	$2,901 million
September 1956	$2,328 million
September 1957	$1,850 million
September 1958	$3,120 million
May 1959	$3,119 million

The Current Balance with the Dollar Area*
(£ million)

	1952	*1955*	*1956*	*1957*	*1958*
Visible Trade					
Imports f.o.b.	606	731	769	826	680
Exports f.o.b.	408	494	620	636	644
	—198	—237	—149	—190	—36
Invisibles					
Shipping, interest, dividends, etc.	+32	+53	+136	+95	+92
Current Balance of Payments	—166	—184	—13	—95	+56

*For U.K. currency purposes this comprises all countries with which settlement normally involves a dollar outlay: the U.S.A. and dependencies; Canada, Liberia, the Philippines, and Latin American countries *except* Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

this year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as being—

(i) to fit the British economy to stand in the modern world without artificial supports, constrictions or external aid;

(ii) to promote an increase in the proportion of national resources saved and devoted to investment, so that Britain would be able to hold her own in the world thereafter;

(iii) to reconcile the maintenance of high and stable levels of employment with a sound balance of payments and price stability.

Britain emerged from the last War with greatly reduced foreign assets and greatly increased foreign liabilities. She had to adapt herself to a changed world and to do this with low reserves, much smaller overseas investments, much larger short-term liabilities, a great deal of war-time damage and obsolescence which had to be made up and a pressing backlog of domestic demand for both capital and consumer goods. The problems inherent in this situation posed many nice questions of judgment in priority and the difficulties were greatly increased by the persistent inflationary pressures originating, in the immediate post-war era, in the shortage of goods and subsequently stimulated by other factors of which probably the most insistent were continuous wage demands unrelated to to increased productivity.

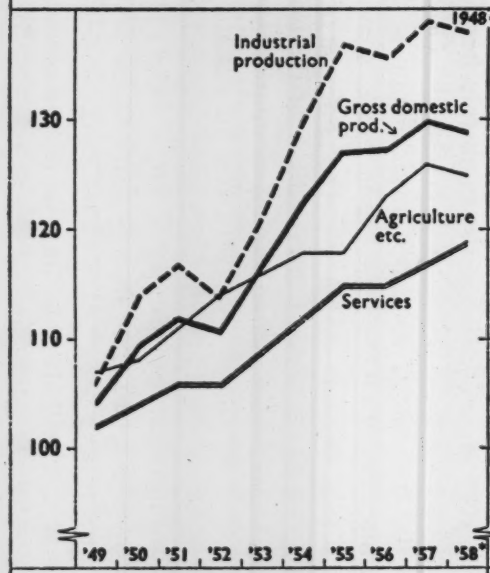
The seeming solution of many of these problems suddenly and dramatically in only two years since 1957—one of the darkest years since the War—needs to be seen in perspective. No one pretends that all has been put right. One can only be thankful that a mixture of good fortune and good judgment may have resulted in the ending of a long period of invalidism and the emergence of Britain as an economically well-founded ally and mainstay of the free world. Now let us see what has happened. But first, there are two points to keep in mind.

First, it is not to be thought that Government action alone is responsible for the change. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer said last month (and his remarks apply equally to the up-swing or the down-swing of economic fortune):

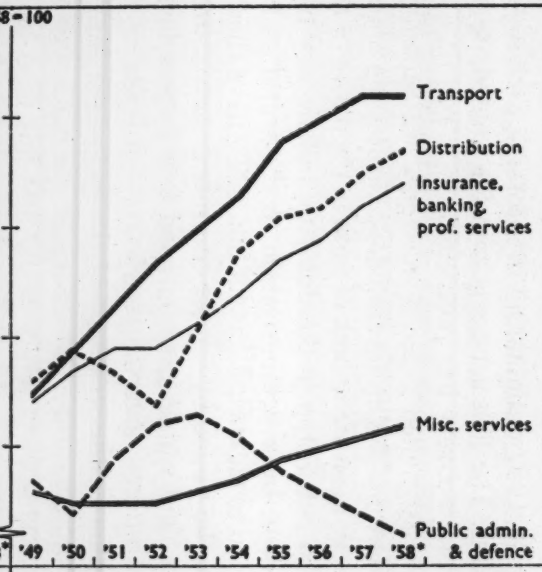
"The real decisions which affect the total trend of industrial growth are those taken by many thousands of businessmen and traders who are calculating the prospects of profitable activities. What the Government does is to try to get the monetary and purchasing background right . . ."

Some prominent people in banking and other economic fields have questioned whether the Government's action has played any major part in the up-swing; perhaps the scale of the Government's influence will always be in doubt, but one thing is certain: that unless the Government

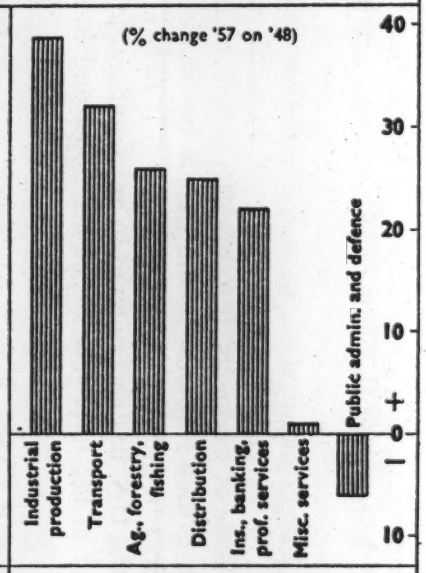
OUTPUT OF GOODS AND SERVICES 1948-1958



Output of services has risen less than industrial goods, but with less fluctuation, and last year it almost offset the fall in industry.



Among services, transport has risen nearly as fast as industrial production; so has distribution since 1952. Public administration, including defence, has fallen since 1953.



In ten years industry went up two-fifths, transport a third, agriculture, distribution, insurance, banking and professional services about a quarter.

*Rough estimates.

had taken some strong and distinctive action in September 1957, the deterioration would have gone on, with results that do not bear contemplation.

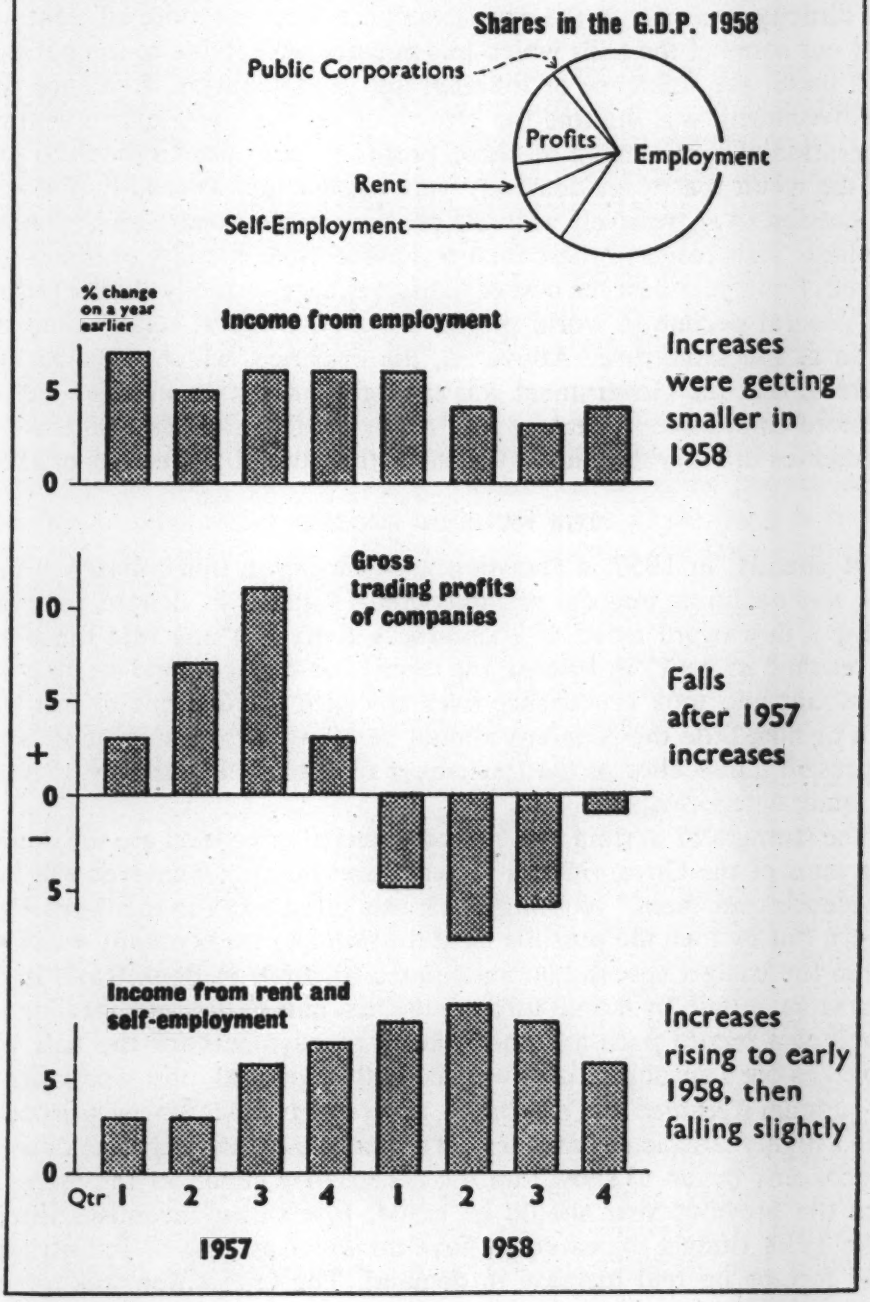
A second point to be borne in mind, in assessing the recovery and in analysing its causes, is the ceaseless interaction of domestic economics and the external balance of payments. It is essential to understand this in any examination of Britain's affairs. In the past it has made Britain's problems quite distinct from those say, of the U.S. It is only in the past year, perhaps, that the U.S. has encountered in any comparable form the questions arising out of the inter-relation of her home and foreign economic balance.

DISCIPLINE BEGINS AT HOME

The drama began in 1957 culminating in a foreign exchange crisis in September of that year. The first act deals with the immediate crisis; the second shows how the recovery has proceeded.

The red light which signalled "special measures" in September 1957 was the growing evidence of declining confidence in sterling both at home and abroad due in large measure to lack of faith in the desire or the ability of the Government to put a stop to the domestic inflationary trend. The corrective action had to be a demonstration to the world at large that Britain was determined to tackle inflation at home. To have checked what was a serious run on the pound by import controls or new restrictions in the foreign exchange field would have only led to a further loss of confidence. In the event no new external restrictions on trade or payments were imposed. So although the weakness of sterling was a danger signal it was, with a domestic measure—the raising of the bank rate to 7%—that the recovery drama opened. Only in the first few days of the First World War and for a year in 1920-21 has the bank rate been so high. But this was largely a psychological move to show that the Government meant business and did not intend to adopt any dangerous, if facile, palliative such as devaluation. It set the scene, so to speak, against which the Government could play out this drama with the applause of most of the audience and only one or two boos from the back of the house. But the increase in the bank rate whilst being the most dramatic gesture, was not the Government's only instrument for rectifying the situation. Act I also saw substantial cuts in the Government's own expenditure programs and local authorities (city governments, etc.) were required to hold down expenditures which had been rapidly rising to the level of the previous year for the ensuing two years. The banking system was "requested" to hold its level of advances to the level at that time, although historically, advances were not particularly high in relation to deposits

CHANGES IN INCOMES



and instalment buying, already limited, by the "credit squeeze" of 1955-56, was also limited further.

But it was the Government's own economies which probably acted most directly as a spur to the private sector to become more efficient and to cut out some of the frills which had become acceptable to the business world under the influence of inflation and high taxation. Evidence that the Government was limiting the growth of its own expenditure won the cooperation of banks and of business; profits became more difficult to earn with the result that wage demands were neither met so readily nor were they pressed so aggressively as in the previous expansionary and inflationary phase. As a result of these factors a perceptible stability of prices was secured. For a year past the cost of living has been virtually stable. Helped by a general decline in world prices, the export-import relationship improved at the same time. Above all, the evidence, which soon became apparent, that the Government was taking the situation in hand, helped to restore confidence in sterling with the result that Britain has gained in her reserves in every month but two since that fateful September of 1957.

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS

But already, in 1957, a recession was starting in this country. World trade was declining and the previous credit squeeze in Britain was reinforcing a downward trend in economic activity—at any rate the boom had reached its peak. In Britain, the reputation of the pound sterling was paramount and took precedence over any nice calculations of just how much or how little the economy should be allowed to expand, and when the present Chancellor of the Exchequer took office in January 1958 he said quite categorically:

"The strength of sterling and a stable internal price level are the dominating aims of the Government's policies, and nothing whatever will take precedence over them." Nothing much was given away in the April 1958 Budget, but by then the possible need to stimulate the economy was foreseen in the Budget speech and anticipated by a fall in Bank Rate. In the meanwhile, month by month through the first half of the year, sterling improved at a record pace and the balance of payments for the half year showed as big a surplus as ever was secured in any full, post-war year. By mid-summer it seemed that externally, the recovery of sterling was proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. At the same time, the damping down of the economy began to show that the constrictive effects of the measures taken the previous year should be eased. Investment incentives offered in the 1958 Budget appeared to have no effect as long as industrialists could foresee no real increase in demand. The Opposition was already

proclaiming that the price of stability was stagnation, but the Government was well alive to the dangers of excessive deflation—for the early nineteen thirties have left an even deeper imprint in Britain than in this country.

REFLATION

And this was Act II. By mid-1958 confidence in sterling was restored, domestic stability was secured for the moment at least. In June, the bank rate was at 5%. It was further reduced in successive stages to 4% in November—its present level. The bank rate adjustment downward was only the prologue in Act II—its upward adjustment had been the fanfare at the less happy opening of Act I. This Act is fast moving—it is still on. The theme is the restimulation of the economy by removing controls—both the ones imposed in the last crisis and others that have survived from the War. In introducing the 1959 Budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to say:—

"The process of freeing the economy from wartime controls is virtually complete. Price control and all the general consumer subsidies have gone. Particular demands are no longer swollen by charging people less for things than they really cost. The market is free to do the job which it alone can do quickly and efficiently—of making the finer adjustments between supply and demand."

The first major step towards restimulation of the economy was on July 3, 1958, when the Government withdrew its request to the banks to limit their advances. (In the meanwhile, the Government had instituted a system not dissimilar to the U.S. system, of requiring the banks to maintain special deposits with the Bank of England; but this power has not as yet been invoked). As a result of this, bank advances have increased considerably: By April 1959 they amounted to £2,500 million, i.e. £536 million or 27 per cent higher than a year earlier.

In September 1958, a wide range of goods was exempted from restrictions on instalment buying including industrial plant, agricultural machinery, commercial vehicles and a wide range of consumer durables. In October the surviving restrictions on instalment buying were lifted altogether. Moreover, the relaxations in the past few months have included a great expansion of Government sponsored expenditure, particularly in road and railroad modernization, electricity supply and school building. Other measures have included easier finances for Building Societies and the complete removal of Government control over the underwriting of domestic issues in the capital market. Finally, in the Budget of this year, there was a reduction in the standard rate of income tax applicable to corporations and individuals (subject to exemptions and allowances

continued on p. 70

Moves to Stimulate the Economy

(Outside the Budget)

Bank Rate reduced five times since it was raised to 7 per cent in September 1957. It has been 4 per cent since November 20, 1958.

Bank Advances subject to varying restrictions since summer '55 freed from government restraints in July 1958. Banks have since been able to expand operations, including quite new US-style loans.

Capital Issues controls (domestic) abolished. The £50,000 free limit without permission (previously £10,000) was ended February 1959: there is no limit now but timing of large issues must be agreed with Bank of England.

Installment Buying controls. All ended in October 1958, following successive relaxations.

Building Societies (Savings and Loan Associations): Government finance scheme proposed in November 1958 to assist societies in granting mortgages on older properties.

Public Investment is to be increased by up to £150 million in 1959 to about £1,550 million; railroads, roads, electricity, schools, Post Office, affected.

Unemployment: special help is being given to areas of above average unemployment.

Overseas Development is being assisted by easier access to London market; new economic assistance loans; new and extended borrowing facilities, including new British Government loans to the Colonies—up to $280 million over five years.

Foreign Investment in Britain, and use of royalty agreements by Britain have been made easier: since summer '58 it has no longer been necessary to secure approval for the type of investment contemplated.

Dollar Imports into Britain have been relaxed progressively. At Montreal last fall the surviving restrictions on nearly all foodstuffs, raw materials and machinery were removed. In May of this year a wide swathe of consumer goods were freed.

Steel and Cotton industries are to be financially assisted by the Government. The cotton industry is to be shorn of its surplus capacity and reorganized. Two steel strip mills are to be built, one in Scotland, one in Wales, with the help of Government loans.

Budget Incentives

Income Tax was reduced from April 6, 1959 from 42½ per cent (8s.6d. in the £) to 38¾ per cent (7s.9d. in the £). The lower rates applicable on the first £360 ($1,008) of taxable income were reduced by 6d. in the £. *Surtax* on incomes over £2,000 remains unchanged. The rates rise from 10 per cent to 50 per cent, and are additional to income tax thus making the top tax bracket 88¾ per cent.

Corporation Tax was reduced from 42½ per cent to 38¾ per cent: the profits tax of 10 per cent was unchanged. Thus the total corporate tax fell from 52½ per cent to 48¾ per cent, effective April 6.

Purchase Tax rates in most brackets were reduced by one-fifth, effective immediately. Rates now are:

60 per cent rate down to 50 per cent (e.g. cars, television sets)

30 per cent rate down to 25 per cent (e.g. refrigerators, watches, jewelry)

15 per cent rate down to 12½ per cent (e.g. kitchenware, china)

5 per cent rate—no change. (e.g. hats, gloves, shoes)

(Purchase tax on truck chassis and replacement video tubes is abolished.)

Investment Allowances (last in effect from 1954 to 1956) were reintroduced from April 7. They constitute a once and for all tax rebate on certain types of plant and machinery and are *additional* both to the existing depreciation allowances of 100% over the lifetime of the asset and to the *initial allowances* which permit accelerated depreciation claims in the first year of expenditure. Investment allowances (normally 20%) are also taken in the first year. This means that tax remission to the value of 120% of new plant may be permitted over the life of the plant.

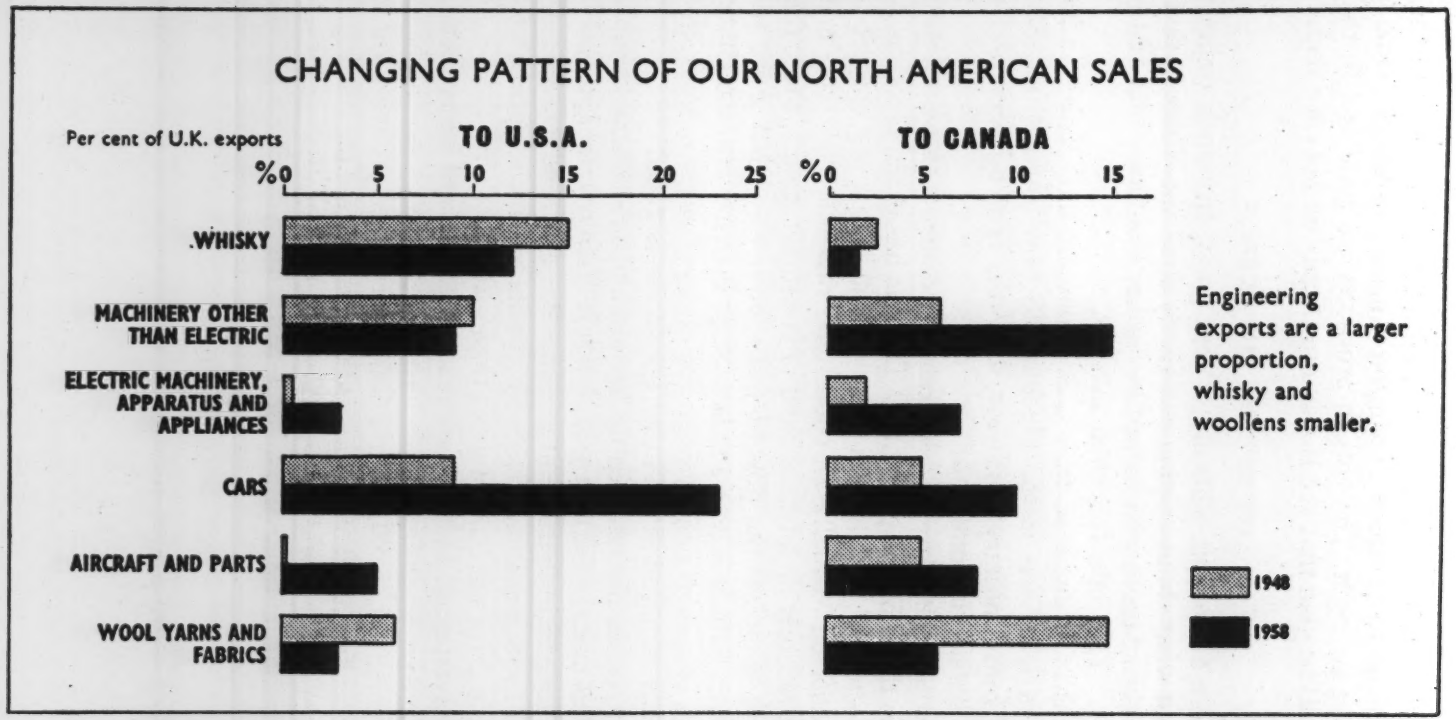
Post War Credit repayment this year to individual taxpayers of the wartime tax levy will run to the tune of £89 million.

broadly comparable to those in this country) of nearly four percentage points to 38¾ per cent (which in the case of corporations which additionally pay 10 per cent profits tax results in a total tax of 48¾ per cent), a cut in the higher rates of purchase tax, and a further stimulus to industry in the reintroduction of investment allowances.

TOO FAST?

Some people may ask whether the Government is not moving altogether too fast in the direction of restimulating the economy. Previously, in incipient boom conditions, every time the economy was accelerated, inflation tended to result because the resources were not there to meet the demand; similarly, exports suffered because the expansion of internal demand was in competition with the production for export. But it is fair to say that one totally new factor is present now: that is the very great expansion of the capital base of British industry. Throughout the period of the credit squeeze which in one form or another extends back to 1955, capital expansion was never halted. It had already attained high levels in 1953-54. The only limitation was on the rate of expansion and that was already high. In 1958 the share of fixed investment took just 20% of Britain's gross national product compared with 16% eight years ago and an average of 12% in the pre-war years back to 1900. The result, as estimated by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, is that the economy could expand as much as 15% in the next two years without straining the resources of the country. That is one measure of "under-employment of resources" in January of this year, and although too much reliance should not be placed on such estimates, it is probably true today that all sectors of the economy can expand on a broad front without disrupting the export market or directly stimulating inflation. It is this factor coupled with the great improvement on external account that gives a real hope that, this time, expansion in Britain can lead to an accesion of strength and not to precarious over-extension of her resources. Moreover, the record of the past two years shows that if inflationary symptoms should appear once more the Government will act promptly to remove them.

Britain is not entirely out of the wood. She incurred new debts in 1956-57 and the debt payments she will be making in the next year, in addition to an accelerating rate of foreign investment, will more than offset the favorable balance in her foreign earnings: as a result of this, and of our subscription to the increased capital of the International Monetary Fund, the reserves may be expected to fall. Britain is also dependent on recovery and growth in other parts of the world to lead to increased ex-



Note: The chart shows the shares of the different commodities in the U.K.'s total exports to each markets.

ports, and on higher productivity from presently unused resources of men and machines to produce expansion without inflation. Time will tell whether we are right. The growth prospects are good and Britain's well-wishers will be glad that she is standing firmly on her own feet.

ON SHARING THE BURDEN

But there are people who say: "Very good; Britain is doing well for herself; but what about helping everybody else? She seems to be climbing on the backs of those who helped her in her troubles—first and foremost the U.S.A." This calls for some answers.

Could Britain dispense with U.S. economic aid? This she has done. The last of what was in the pipeline has now trickled out. She is still receiving some military hardware, but this is a military and political problem, not an economic one.

Next, could she open up her exchange controls to permit greater imports from the U.S. and elsewhere? This she has done. Over the past year of the "recovery" act she has removed the remaining import licensing requirements on virtually all foodstuffs, raw materials and machinery, and more recently on a broad band of consumer goods. More remains to be done to stimulate the flow of trade both ways; but if we remember how recently Britain has swung into trade balance with the United States after years of serious deficit, when she always bought more from the U.S. than she has managed to sell there, her record is good.

Thirdly, could she not step up her aid and investment in other lands? This she has done in the past year, but it is often overlooked that in recent years her long term investment overseas has averaged some $500 million a year. In 1958 it reached nearly $700 million which is probably a bigger share of the gross national product than is the case with the United States overseas investment. British Government grants and loans since the War amount to over $5,000 million. This is rather less than she has received herself—some $8 to $9,000 million—but a heavy charge on a debtor country. She has moral obligations to do this because the sterling countries —a quarter of the world's population—depend on Britain for over 70% of the external investment available to them.

THE POUND AND THE DOLLAR

Finally, a word about the future relationship of the pound and the dollar. It is quite wrong to think of these two currencies as being in conflict. We are glad that at the present time the pound can look the dollar in the eye. This is a healthy relationship which bodes well for future economic and commercial relationships. It in no way means that the dollar has in

British National Income
(£ million at current prices)

Gross Domestic Product	Consumers' Expenditure	Fixed Domestic Capital Formation
1951 12,559	10,047	1,918
1954 15,652	11,955	2,584
1957 19,078	14,136	3,419
1958 19,839	14,869*	3,514**
*at 1954 prices = 13,058		
**at 1954 prices = 2,967		

some way "lost out" to the pound. There is little direct relationship between the loss of gold in the U.S. and the gains in Britain. These adjustments are the result of world wide transactions, in these, the two great trading and investment currencies of the world. The interplay of pound and dollar is another facet of Anglo-American interdependence. Weakness in either currency can only do harm to the other. For our part we have nothing but respect for the dollar, as properly being in the world of today intrinsically the soundest currency there is. We take natural pride in the results of our own achievements to strengthen sterling but we are deeply conscious and appreciative of the fact that we would not have achieved the position we are in today without the tangible assistance and liberal trade policy of the United States. On the side of sterling, the reserves are still low in relation to liabilities. These liabilities consist very largely of the free reserves of the other sterling countries. They are the foreign exchange reserves of a quarter of the world's population. As such they are at the free disposal of the governments concerned. Thus, India, for example, has run down her London balances by no less than $1,150 million over the past three years, using the money for purchases in Japan, Germany and the U.S. as well as in Britain. In addition, Britain must meet her debt obligations not least to this country and Canada, which at the current rate are equivalent to about the whole of last year's earnings from the sale of motor cars to the U.S. So Britain's trade successes do not automatically increase her spending power abroad: the service of debt, the provision of finance for some 40% of the World's international trade, and our desire to play our part alongside the U.S. in investment in the free world, all make claims on our resources, in priority to self-indulgence at home.

Both currencies—pound and dollar—and both countries, indeed all the free world, can profit from one major lesson from recent experience. It is that world trade should expand on a scale commensurate with world productive skills. Expanding world trade with suitable disciplines against inflation at home is probably the only safe prescription for prosperity.

Shipping—And The Government

Shipowners in the United Kingdom receive no subsidies or direct financial assistance from the Government for their new ships. But the British Government has recognized that the shipping industry is faced with severe competition in world markets especially from ships sailing under 'flags of convenience' with small tax liabilities and with no legal obligation to maintain proper standards of employment, and that the industry has found it increasingly difficult to plough back reserves for the replacement of obsolete ships.

Accordingly in recent years the shipping industry has been allowed to write off the cost of new ships through tax allowances more quickly than other industries are permitted to write off new capital equipment. The "investment allowance" for tax purposes for the shipping industry is now 40 per cent. The allowance—or tax exemption—is in addition to the usual annual depreciation allowances which write-off the full cost of a ship over her estimated lifetime. It is taken in the initial year of expenditure and thus helps to reduce taxation in the year of heaviest capital outlays.

The British Government has been particularly concerned with the Cunard White Star Ltd., which owns and operates the world's two largest liners—the *Queen Mary* (81,000 g.t.) commissioned in 1936, and the *Queen Elizabeth* (83,000 g.t.) commissioned in 1940. The Cunard and White Star Lines were merged in 1934 as the condition of an agreement under which the UK Government made a loan—not a subsidy—towards the cost of building the *Queen Mary;* the Government also provided financial support for the building of the *Queen Elizabeth.* The replacement of the two "Queens" is currently being considered by the company and the Government.

The Cunarders: Conquest of the North Atlantic

The history of the Cunard Line is the history of transatlantic steam navigation. Although the "Savannah" was the first steamship to make the crossing, *Britannia,* the first Cunard liner, was the first to establish a regular advertised service across the Atlantic. Her maiden voyage from Liverpool on July 4, 1840, followed only a year after Samuel Cunard, merchant and shipowner of Halifax, Nova Scotia, first went to England with an introduction to the Secretary of the East India Company and unbounded confidence in his dream of a Fleet of steamships to link Britain and America.

The *Britannia,* a wooden paddle steamer of 1,154 tons, 207 feet in length—so small her hull would fit comfortably on the foredeck of the *Queen Elizabeth*—had two decks, accommodation for 115 passengers and 225 tons of cargo. Her speed was 8½ knots. Her maiden voyage of 14 days, 8 hours, from Liverpool to Boston was counted a great success and within a short time three sister ships were in service.

CUNARD'S VENTURES FORGE AHEAD

In the 1850's, iron supplanted wood in hull construction and the screw propeller gradually ousted the wheel. Meanwhile the success of Cunard and his partners had led to established business in the Mediterranean as well as the transatlantic trade. This provided new outlets for the smaller Atlantic ships, which were put in the Mediterranean service as they became outpaced by superior and larger tonnage. Today, as then, the Mediterranean service is an important branch of the Company's operations.

The first Cunarder to be built of iron and the first to be propeller driven was the *Andes* of 1852. She was little larger than the *Britannia* but she carried two classes of passengers and contemporary reports made much of the saloon, "a stupendous apartment 55 feet long." The *Andes* had been in service for less than two years when the Crimean War broke out, the first of the major wars in which Cunarders went on active service.

If the screw-propelled steamship was beyond doubt more efficient than the paddle wheeler and the Company were convinced of its future, the Atlantic travelling public were not. To them the paddle wheel offered visible reassurance of the ship's power as to a later generation did the number of funnels which a ship possessed. This was one consideration

which led the Company to retain the paddle wheel for its next important mail ship, the *Persia* of 1856. The wooden hull had gone for good and in its place 2,200 tons of iron were used. At 390 feet overall, the *Persia* was the largest ship in the world at the time of her launching. Brunel's monster *Great Eastern* of 18,915 tons was only put into the water three years later and was not a success. The *Persia's* huge paddle wheels were 40 feet in diameter and must have been a delight as well as an ample assurance to their devotees. In 1862, which marked the completion of the *Scotia*—last of the paddle driven ships, saw also the delivery of the Company's first screw-propelled mail ship, the *China* of 2,550 tons gross. Clipper bows and square rigged masts were still of course the order of the day.

CUNARD BECOMES A PUBLIC COMPANY

But technical changes as well as the enormous expansion of the business were creating organizational problems. The Cunard Company found themselves the main link between the old world and the new industrial civilization on the American continent. In the seventies the Atlantic trade expanded at a tremendous rate. Emigrants poured into America. The momentum of America's industrial revolution, and the opening up of new territories made unforeseen demands on the Atlantic ferry.

To keep pace, some financial reorganization became necessary. Since 1840 the ownership of the Company had, by degrees, come into the control of the three families which had had the greatest part in its foundation. In 1878 the partners' interests were consolidated when a Joint Stock Company was formed with a capital of £2,000,000. Two years later Cunard became a public shareholding company.

1881 saw the first Cunarder to be built of steel. At 7,400 tons gross the *Servia* was half as big again as the *Bothnia* of the '70s and her 10,500 horse power machinery gave her a speed of 16½ knots. The provision of electric lighting alone raised her out of the ordinary run of steamships.

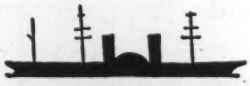
The economic problem henceforward was to determine the number of ships, their speed and capacity, necessary to maintain the optimum transatlantic shuttle service. The 18 knot transatlantic steamship had now become a practical possibility, bringing nearer the day when four ships could maintain the schedule previously carried out by five. This day came. At once, designers set themselves to build three ships to do the work of four. But fifty years were to pass before the ideal became a weekly Atlantic service maintained by two large and fast ships instead of three. That is how the two "Queens" evolved.

The principle of building two express ships of similar dimensions was

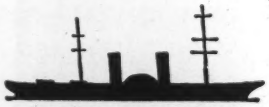
ELEVEN DECADES OF PROGRESS

The development of the North Atlantic liner exemplified in a century of Cunarders

BRITANNIA 1840 (207 FT.)



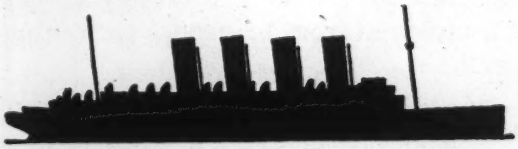
PERSIA 1856. (360 FT.)



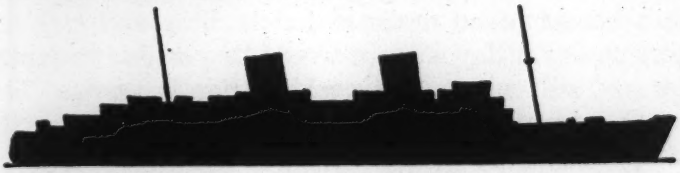
SCOTIA 1862. (380 FT.)

UMBRIA 1884. (502 FT.)

CAMPANIA 1893. (601 FT.)



MAURETANIA 1907. (760 FT.)



QUEEN ELIZABETH 1946. (1,031 FT.)

first tried in the early '80s with the *Umbria* and *Etruria*. The next pair of sister ships, the *Campania* and *Lucania*, the first twin screw Cunarders, were equally successful. On a daily coal consumption of 480 tons each ship was capable of over 21 knots, which made them the fastest Atlantic liners of their day. It was on the *Lucania* in 1901 that Marconi carried out many of his early experiments in wireless transmission. This led incidentally to the publication on board the *Lucania* of the first daily newspaper printed at sea, with telegraphed news.

But many such "pairings" were needed to provide adequate weekly services. Altogether between 1895 and 1905 no less than fifteen new ships of a total gross tonnage of 138,600 were added to the Cunard fleet. It was a decade that saw the coming of wireless, the successful application of the steam turbine to the North Atlantic passenger liner and the ordering of two of the most famous sister ships ever to sail the Atlantic —the *Mauretania* and *Lusitania*—each of some 31,000 tons.

The *Mauretania* and *Lusitania* both came into service in 1907. Both broke all existing Atlantic speed records. For more than 22 years the *Mauretania* was the fastest North Atlantic liner: voyage by voyage her speed seemed to improve. At one time she averaged 25½ knots for twenty-seven consecutive crossings.

After World War I when the Cunarders were again mobilized (war losses were heavy—20 ships totalling 200,000 tons) several of the larger ships, notably the *Mauretania* and *Aquitania* were converted to oil fuel in place of coal and an extensive building program was begun. The Cunard Line took delivery of thirteen ships between 1920 and 1925. Of the express mail service ships, the *Lusitania* had been sunk during the war. The *Mauretania* and *Aquitania* remained, and the *Berengaria*, formerly the German liner *Imperator*, was taken over by the Company. With these three ships it was possible to operate the express service to New York, which in 1919 was transferred from Liverpool to Southampton and included a Cherbourg call.

THE BUILDING OF THE "QUEENS"

These older ships, which held their own in the fiercely competitive inter-war years, were bound to be replaced before long and technical progress was bringing close the day when it would be possible to replace them with two ships and still maintain a weekly Atlantic service. Then every week in the year, except for periods of annual overhaul, one ship would leave Southampton and the other New York.

The Queens, both to be built in Clydeside yards in Scotland, were to be over 80,000 tons each and over 1000 ft. in length. They required

quite special port facilities. The King George V drydock was built at Southampton, the passenger quays of Cherbourg lengthened and the construction at New York of three 1,100-foot piers was necessary. Since the last war, the splendid Ocean Terminal at Southampton has been added to provide worthy facilities at the home port.

The *Queen Mary's* keel was laid in 1930. The depression held up her construction for 27 months but she was finally launched in September 1934 and entered service in May 1936. Six months later work began on the *Queen Elizabeth,* by which time the *Queen Mary* had not only established herself as a great ship but had made the fastest crossing of the Atlantic up to then. In August 1938 she crossed from Bishop Rock to Ambrose Light in 3 days 21 hours 48 minutes at an average speed of 30.99 knots, returning in 3 days 20 hours 42 minutes at an average speed of 31.69 knots.

During World War II the Company again suffered extensive losses but as before made an honored contribution to victory. As troop transports the Cunarders carried over 4,400,000 passengers and steamed 5,360,000 miles. The "Queens" alone carried over a million and a half passengers on war service. The usefulness of these great ships in war was was proved beyond question.

POST-WAR YEARS

Reconditioning, conversion and new building were again necesssary on a large scale when the war ended. Eight ships were put back into service after complete reconditioning, including the *Queen Elizabeth* which had never made a commercial voyage and sailed virtually as a new ship in October 1946. The Company has added to its Atlantic and Mediterranean services 15 ships of a total gross tonnage approaching 200,000, including the conspicuously successful, dollar earner, the *Caronia,* which doubles as a cruise ship and a member of the transatlantic fleet. The Company's North American passenger fleet now consists of 11 ships of a total gross tonnage of over 376,500.

Consideration is now being given to the eventual replacement of the Queens by two British super-liners. Indications are that they will be designed to carry about the same number of passengers as the Queens though their tonnage might be somewhat less than the Queens and their reserve power somewhat greater.

Meanwhile, the Queens, which may never be equalled in size by future passenger liners, will give several more years of useful service and enjoy undiminished popularity.

Some Notes on British Medicine

by

LORD MORAN

When I was a medical student about fifty years ago, clerking to a physician in a medical ward was unpopular; students felt that physicians could do very little for their patients except to relieve their pain and ensure that they slept. All this is now completely changed, and a medical ward is a cheerful place where nearly all the patients are going to get well soon, just as they do in a surgical ward. The discovery of antibiotics by providing a specific cure for most of the acute infections, is responsible for this dramatic change. For instance, in 1938, a new sulphonamide drug, active against the pneumococcus, was discovered by workers in the British firm of May and Baker. Up to that time pneumonia was one of the three major causes of death. Now it is, broadly speaking, a relatively mild malady.

Penicillin — The discovery of penicillin by the late Sir Alexander Fleming, working at St. Mary's Hospital in London, provided the world with an extraordinarily effective means of controlling the most severe infections with pyogenic bacteria. The story is familiar, how the penicillin mould blew in through a window and contaminated the culture so that when Fleming came to his bench in the morning, casually glancing at the slide he noticed that the growth of staphyllococci had been prevented.

This observation was made in 1929 but it was not until ten years later that Sir Howard Florey and Dr. Chain, working in Oxford, were able to concentrate and purify the active principle so that it could be used on patients. The use of penicillin in the war saved thousands of lives. Fleming was a contemporary of mine at St. Mary's and I am glad to think that in the evening of his day he received a Nobel prize in 1945 after a lifetime looking down a microscope.

Malaria — Malaria, until recently, caused more deaths and chronic ill-health in the world than any other single disease. The discovery by Sir Ronald Ross, a Scotsman, that the malarial parasite is carried by mosquitoes began the successful crusade against the malarial parasite. Research workers in British firms have recently given us two important drugs, "Paludrine" and "Daraprim", which attack the malarial parasite

in the liver and thus prevent relapses. Both these drugs have been used extensively to control malaria over the world.

Arterial Disease — Unfortunately the striking advances which have been made in combatting the acute infections have not been associated with equal progress in delaying arterial disease in old people. Nevertheless, recent years have seen a definite advance in this field. Up to that time the treatment of hypertension was very disappointing. It was not until Professor Paton and Dr. Zainis, working at the National Institute for Medical Research in London, showed that hexamthonium by paralysing the autonomic nervous system, could effectively control arterial pressure, that real progress was made. It was later tried, and found effective, in human hypertension, by Professor Resenheim and Dr. Arnold at University College, London. It is now used throughout the world, prolonging life in cases of malignant hypertension.

In North America and Northern Europe, degenerative arterial disease, including coronary artery disease, has become a major cause of death, often among men in the prime of life. An investigation of the causation of coronary thrombosis is therefore of the first importance. Dr. Fullerton of Aberdeen found that after a fatty meal there was a significant reduction in the time taken for blood clotting. Later, another British worker showed that men with sedentary occupations were more likely to develop coronary artery disease than those who had to take a good deal of excercise.

Partition Chromatography — The world can see for itself that the discovery of penicillin was a benefaction to mankind. It is more difficult to explain that most dramatic discoveries are made possible only by the development of a new technique. Without attempting to describe partition-chromatography let me say this: in order to understand many disease processes, it is necessary to be able to study minute chemical changes taking place in the cells and fluids of the body; chromatography is a new method of analysis the possibilities of which are so revolutionary that it has been said that the old method could only be likened to the new if one thought of travel before the introduction of steam, and since. It is perhaps the greatest development in this field since the introduction of the balance to measure weights. The two British workers who discovered this method of analysis were awarded the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1952.

The Structure of the Protein Molecule — Again, the full understanding of the structure of the protein molecule will have far-reaching results. Let me give a single example. If you take a page in a book, the words are composed of the twenty-six letters of the alphabet. But it is the

sequence in which these letters are put down which determines whether the words make a sonnet by Shakespeare or just a jumble. In like manner, a protein molecule may be made up of five hundred different amino-acids. If we call them bricks, then if one brick gets out of place a disease may develop. The useful haemoglobin, the coloring matter of blood, can become a form of anaemia common in the Mediterranean countries, by the displacement of a single 'brick'. Dr. Sanger working in Cambridge, was awarded the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1958 for clearing up the detailed structure of insulin.

Brain Abnormalities — It is sometimes said that moral progress in the world has not kept pace with the advances of science. In the same way our understanding of man's mental processes has lagged behind our knowledge of the physiology of his body. However, in 1929, Burger discovered that a pad-electrode tied to the scalp showed electrical changes, and Adrian, working at Cambridge has made possible the use of the electro encephalogram to detect abnormalities of the brain. The machine is now in routine use.

The National Health Service has decentralized British specialists so that they are scattered evenly over the country, where formerly they were concentrated in the big cities. This has made it possible to upgrade hospitals in Britain by giving them a first-class staff so that the whole population has profited by all these new advances in medicine.

Europe's Tallest Skyscraper

London, in a modest way, is getting skyscraper-minded. It is soon to have the highest commercial building in Europe. The only higher building of any kind in Britain will be Salisbury Cathedral. Its slender spire dating from 1330 rises 404 feet above ground.

Detailed planning permission has now been granted by the London County Council for the development of a 3½-acre site on the left bank of the Thames, close to the Tate Gallery and within a few minutes' walking distance of the Houses of Lords and Commons. Demolition work is almost complete, and the new site, including the skyscraper, should be ready for use early in 1963.

There are three main blocks in the development: a 31-storey tower block some 370 feet high (topping St. Paul's by 15 feet); an 8-storey 'Y'-shaped block 90 feet high, and an 11-storey residential block 120 feet high. A total of approximately 350,000 square feet of office space will be provided in the two office blocks.

There will be parking space for about 250 cars at ground level and on two upper levels served by a spiral ramp.

The British Standards Institution

The British Standards Institution was the first national standards institute in the world, its foundation going back to 1901. It is a voluntary non-profit organization with the purpose of promoting industrial efficiency by encouraging the acceptance of impartially determined standards of quality and sizes. It brings together producers and users in the improvement, standardization and simplification of material and equipment and in the establishment and adoption by industry of nationally recognized standards.

AN ASSOCIATION OF 11,000 FIRMS

"BSI" is governed by a General Council consisting of representatives of the main organizations of employers and workers, professional institutions and interested Government Departments. It is not a detached body of bureaucrats. BSI is in fact an association of 11,000 firms, organizations and individuals whose subscriptions run from £8,000 ($22,400) to a few pounds only a year. The Government has contributed from the beginning. The present grant is directly related to the subscriptions from industry, the Government giving pound for pound up to an agreed maximum—now standing at £150,000 ($420,000) — with an additional £10,000 ($28,000) for consumer protection work. Revenue from the sales of British standards and from services of approval, inspection and testing provide the other principal source of income.

In its work the BSI is assisted by four Divisional Councils, a Council for Codes and Practices, 70 Industry Standards Committees and some 3,000 Technical Committees and Panels dealing with every section of industry and trade. Industry's participation is indeed extensive. It has been reckoned that the annual expenditure of time and money by industrial and other representatives on the work of the BSI Committees and for international standards committees runs in the neighborhood of £1 million ($2.8 million) per annum.

SAVINGS THROUGH SIMPLIFICATION

The early work in standardization illustrates well the BSI's basic economic aim—savings through simplification. The standardization of steel sections at the turn of the century, for example, brought an estimated saving of £1 million a year at the values of those days. Subsequent efforts

Make It In Britain

It is now easier than ever for manufacturers to "Make It In Britain." Since 1950, about 800 United States and Canadian investment projects of all kinds have been approved in Britain and Northern Ireland. Out of about $4,000 million which American businesses have now invested in Western Europe, $2,000 million came to Britain.

Some of the benefits are: Imperial Preference; skilled labor force; large prosperous markets; factory facilities; transfer of earnings and capital gains. Company taxes, recently reduced, are now 38¾ per cent income tax plus 10 per cent profits tax.

If you are interested, write for our free booklet: MAKE IT IN BRITAIN. It is not a big book, for the simple reason that there is no longer any need to explain extensive controls on investment. But it explains business procedure, and gives facts on factories, raising capital, taxes, imports, employees, wages, royalty agreements, remittance of profits, etc.

in all the many aspects of standards—whether concerned with rationalization of sizes and types, quality and performance specifications, methods of test, terminology, codes of good practice—still have this underlying aim of simplification.

The use of standards as a means of simplification throughout production and distribution is a most potent factor for efficiency in industry. But British standards are voluntary standards. The principle that standards must carry a substantial agreement of interested parties has been regarded as fundamental from the beginning and the composition of committees and the procedures for consultation of different interests and for publicity at every stage of a standards project are designed with this in mind.

Nearly 300 new and revised British Standards are published each year and at any one time over 1,200 projects for standards and codes of practice are in process—of these projects engineering subjects account for more than half. New developments in electronics, automation and nuclear engineering have opened up a large new program of standard projects. In the building field, the basic standards have for the most part been worked out but need regular revision to keep up-to-date and to take into account new materials and techniques. In medicine there is a growing standardization of dental materials, ophthalmic supplies and medical and surgical squipment. Standards projects for more general subjects include units of measurement, symbols of identification and documentation practices. Packaging and safety equipment are two more important fields in

which industry is benefiting from standardization.

As an allied service to the provision of standards the BSI also ensures that goods supplied to a standard do, in fact, satisfy the specified requirements. The main BSI unified trade mark, usually referred to as the "Kite" mark (so called because it looks very much like an old-fashioned child's kite), may be used on a product only under license and after the BSI has satisfied itself, by inspection of the manufacturers' production processes and works control and by testing the product, that the product is consistently manufactured in accordance with the specified standard. Today there are some 1,500 manufacturers licenced to apply this mark. The bulk of these cover industrial goods, that is in the main those supplied by one section of industry to another; but increasingly, the mark is being applied to goods purchased by the ordinary shopper. It is now possible for the housewife to buy a Kite marked electric blanket, domestic pressure cooker or mattress for example.

Work on consumer standards has largely developed since the War and American influence can be seen here. With the advent of many more demands for standards for household and consumer goods the BSI in 1951 set up a Woman's Advisory Committee to bring informed consumer opinion to bear on the whole question of consumer standards.

IMPORTANCE OF EXPORT MARKETS

About one million copies of a publication "British Standards" are sold each year of which about one quarter million go to customers abroad. In drawing up standards the BSI's Technical Committees have to take into account not only the requirements of the home market but, to an ever increasing extent, that of the export market too. With growing competition in overseas markets, increasing standards consciousness in every industrialized country and the wide dispersion of British exports, Britain's ability to meet overseas requirements without undue diversification of production is vital. Increased attention is necessarily being paid therefore to standards issued by other countries. There are special arrangements for Commonwealth consultation and together with Canada, Britain is collaborating with the United States on fundamental engineering standards.

Indeed, over the past few years the international work of the BSI has greatly increased. Britain is a member of nearly all the 130 or so Technical Committees of the International Organization for Standardization and the International Electro-technical Commission. This work is more than a means of co-ordinating existing requirements. More and more the developing countries are looking to international standards on which to base their new national standards.

Commercial Television in Britain

The first public television service was provided in 1936 in Britain. The BBC transmitted the first programs from Alexandra Palace studio in North London and, as early as 1937, outside broadcast cameras of the BBC brought pictures of the coronation of King George VI to the comparatively few television screens in and around London. By 1939, just before the outbreak of World War II closed down the service, there were 20,000 television receivers in Britain. Today more than half the homes in Britain have TV sets. The BBC can boast of almost 100 per cent coverage. Its television service is already capable of reaching over 98 per cent of the population, that is over 50 million people, while that of the Independent Television Authority (commercial television) has an 85 per cent coverage, which by the end of 1959 will have risen to 93 per cent. The density of the population (over 500 to the square mile compared with 55 per square mile in the U.S.) makes commercial T.V. a mouth-watering proposition for advertisers.

The growth of television following the reopening of the BBC Service in 1946 quickly showed that, as in North America, it was to be a major feature of daily living. The BBC could not hope to preserve its monopoly and in September 1955 Independent Television arrived—but not without a lively and searching public debate. On one side were those concerned to "maintain standards". They feared that independent television, in order to be commercially profitable, would bring in its train an appeal to the lowest common denominator in taste. Opposed to them, were those who feared the stultifying effect of a single service. They questioned whether the standards set by the BBC were all that good and argued that competition was healthy and the best insurance for free expression.

ADVERTISERS BUT NOT SPONSORS

The Television Act of 1954, which established independent television produced the inevitable British compromise—which so far has been surprisingly successful. Independent television in Britain is neither State nor entirely private enterprise, but a mixed system combining elements of both, a system without exact parallel in any other country.

Commercial television in Britain disproves the old adage that he who pays the piper calls the tune. In the British system advertisers do *not* sponsor programs; they merely buy advertising time. They have no say in programming. Programs are produced by private enterprise firms called program contractors or companies. But the progam companies do not own

or run the television transmitting stations. The Independent Television Authority does this.

INDEPENDENT TELEVISION AUTHORITY

The ITA is the central organization responsible for providing Britain with a television service that is a competitive alternative to the BBC service. Like the BBC it is a public corporation, and in the discharge of its duties it is advised by three statutory committees: the Advertising Advisory Committee, the Central Religious Advisory Committee and the Children's Advisory Committee: plus a Sports Advisory Committee.

The Authority is responsible for seeing that programs maintain a proper balance of subject matter and a high standard of quality. It does not and never has produced programs, although under the Act it does have powers under very special circumstances to do so. The private companies produce the programs under contract with the ITA. These contracts lay down in general terms the kind of programs that are to be supplied. As already noted the Authority, not the companies, builds, owns and operates the transmitting stations of which at the present time, there are eight in operation covering seven geographical regions, two transmitters sharing one of the regions. The Authority now appoints a different private company to provide the programs for each region, but in the early days it divided the more populous and therefore the more financially advantageous regions between two contractors, giving week days to one company and weekends to another. While each region usually tunes in on its own regional program, many programs are carried on a network basis — national sporting events for example or the Queen's Christmas broadcast and a number of the more popular evening shows.

PROGRAM COMPANIES AND THE COMMERCIALS

Programs are devised, produced and presented by the private enterprise program companies very much as an editor of a newspaper selects and produces the material that fills his columns. These program companies sell to advertisers the time available for commercials. Total commercial time is limited usually to six minutes in the hour, but occasionally extends to eight. Advertising spots appear at the beginning and the end of programs and at natural breaks within it. An advertiser can buy a certain time, say 9 p.m., a most desirable time for which he will pay one of the highest rates, £1,250 ($3,500) a minute in the London area, but he will have absolutely no say in regard to the program either leading up to his "spot" or following it.

Contractors also work up "advertising magazines" which last about

BBC's Television Center

Europe's biggest and most modern television center is being built for the BBC at Shepherds Bush, London at a cost of over £9 million ($25 million). Standing on a 13 acre site, it will consist of a vast circular main block with seven studios radiating from it, together with control, scenery, maintenance and restaurant buildings.

The idea of the design is to gather staff into a seven-storey inner ring around a circular central garden 150 feet in diameter. This inner ring will contain offices, the wardrobe, make-up and music departments and a BBC club with roof garden. Located on the ground floor and basement will be 120 dressing rooms with accommodation for 550 people. Radiating from the inner ring will be the seven studios, with a runway around their outer periphery for transporting scenery and props to and from the scenery block. Four of the seven studios will be bigger than anything now in use in Britain and one will transform into a swimming pool for aquatic shows.

Thirty of the most advanced television cameras with associated electrical equipment are on order. The latest developments in technical facilities will be incorporated in the equipment for lighting, camera and production effects. The layout takes into account the possibilities of color television.

Due to be completed in 1960, the Center is the first "building" specifically designed and equipped for the BBC television service.

twenty minutes. An "advertising magazine" is a group of commercials integrated into story form with tied-in continuity. The number of these magazines vary from station to station, but there is never more than one a day on each station.

FINANCED BY ADVERTISING

The program companies obtain their income from the sale of advertising time, also from the sale to each other of programs which in this way become nationally networked. From this income they are successfully meeting their own production expenses and from it also, as part of their contracts, they pay the ITA a monthly rental, which enables the Authority to meet the cost of transmission and its capital investment.

In the early days the pioneer program companies had heavy losses. Programs were seen in the London area only. This meant that limited income was obtainable and from advertising only, so the cost of programs in re-

lation to income was relatively high. Now the pioneer program companies have moved into the black; in fact are making very large profits. One program contractor's profits in relation to share capital in 1957-58 was said to be the highest of any company in the country. In 1958 advertisers spent £48 million ($134 mn.) on television advertising—a 50 per cent increase over the previous year.

For its part, the ITA, financed by payments from the program contractors, had during the year ended March 31, 1958 an operating income of £2.3 million (over $6.4 mn). To meet initial expenses and capital expenditure the Authority in the first eighteen months of its operations borrowed from public funds £½ million out of a possible £2 million. Of this sum over £103,000 has already been repaid.

The present sound financial position is summed up by the Authority whose report for 1958 declares that it had "become abundantly clear that out of its advertising income the system was able not only to pay its way but also to make good profits and accumulate substantial reserves for future capital expenditure."

HOURS OF BROADCASTING

Both the BBC and independent television offer about sixty hours of television a week. Normally there is no early morning viewing. On weekdays programs begin about lunch-time and continue until about 11 p.m. or midnight, often with a closedown during the middle of the afternoon. At weekends there is some extension of hours, usually with continuous afternoon broadcasting.

"BALANCED" PROGRAMS

Since television started in the fall of 1955 both the ITA and the program contractors have been required by their charter to strike "a proper balance of subject matter"—a phrase implying "the maintenance of a reasonable proportion of informative, enlightening and cultural programs." Critics of independent television say that the demand for programs of news appeal has lowered the original very high standard that ITV set itself: but conscious of the baleful eyes of many conservative minded Britons, the I.T.A. in its last annual report went out of its way to claim an "increasingly successful" presentation of "serious programs which held large audiences."

On both the BBC and independent television some seventeen hours each week are normally devoted to news, politics and public affairs, religion, science, the arts and formal education for schools. Independent

Party Political Broadcasts

With a General Election looming ahead the three main political parties, Conservative, Liberal and Labour, have come to an agreement with the British Broadcasting Company and the Independent Television Authority (the commercial televison authority) about radio and television coverage of the campaign. Political broadcasts will be shown simultaneously on both BBC and commercial television. The last broadcast will take place two days before polling day, so there will be no party political broadcasts on the eve of the poll. The BBC and the ITA make the broadcasting time available and the parties represented in Parliament arrange how it should be divided.

Television time will be much increased compared with the time allocated during the 1955 election. The total will rise from 135 minutes to 215 minutes. The Conservative and Labour parties each will have four 20 minute and one 15 minute broadcasts and the Liberal party one 15 minute and one 10 minute program. Radio Broadcasts will however stay the same in overall time as in 1955 at 180 minutes, but individual programs will be shorter and thus more numerous. Both the Conservative and Labour Parties will have 8 such programs, four 15 minute and four 5 minute, and the Liberal party two, one of 15 minutes and one of 5 minutes. Minor parties are likely to participate in the national series in accordance with past arrangements, that is one broadcast to any party which nominates fifty or more candidates. Both the BBC and ITA will also arrange regional programs in which selected candidates will take part. An important aspect of the agreement is that the BBC and the ITA program companies will be free to report the election campaign in their news bulletins—a completely new service.

Television pays particular attention to politics, public affairs and religion (it now claims an audience of one and a half million for its Sunday evening discussion of religious themes): The BBC in a more relaxed way concentrates on the arts, science, nature and travel. It is still pre-eminent as interpreter to the nation of its great national feasts—Royal occasions, the Boat Race or a Test Match at Lords.

To introduce and develop programs of informal discussion about politics and public affairs, the program companies support their news bulletins by a series of regular weekly programs carried on a network basis. These are programs such as *Free Speech, Tell the People, Youth Wants to Know, This Week,* and *Under Fire,* a program in which two prominent people

in London are questioned on one of the more controversial subjects of the week by an audience in Manchester two hundred miles away.

SOAP AND SHAKESPEARE TOO

Nevertheless, the majority of programs consist of more lighthearted fare — variety shows of the London Palladium type with British and *Train,* give-away quiz shows, crime series and situation comedies: the American artists, westerns, imported American film series such as *Wagon* proportion of such programs which come from the United States is put at about 14 per cent. The program companies have not overlooked drama and maintain high levels of quality and production in giving three full-length plays a week.

TELEVISION FOR CHILDREN

School programs are an important development. On both the BBC and the ITA a Children's Advisory Committee, composed of men and women outstanding in the fields of education and youth service, advises on the quality and scope of the programs designed for children. The program contractors, through their Independent Television Companies' Association, have a Children's Program Committee to advise them. In order to make television lessons fit more easily into school timetables each program is usually broadcast twice in an afternoon.

Children under five years get regular cartoon and puppet programs each week. The other children's programs have a fairly wide target—to attract family viewing by children of varying ages. An analysis of typical week shows approximately 4½ hours are devoted to schools' programs and 5½ to entertainment.

AN APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE

After a hesitant start in 1955, independent television has come a long way fast. At the end of March 1958 the ITA estimated that the average size of its evening audience was 7½ million. According to recent BBC figures, viewers preferred the offerings of their independent television rivals in the proportion of 67 to 33.

The independent system still has its critics who fear the very success of commercial television. Public discussion is beginning to turn to the introduction of a third service. The final vindication of independent television, and the BBC for that matter, probably lies in what form the third service will take. Will it be made available to the BBC, or to the ITA, or will a completely new organization be created and, if so, what form will it take? It is an open question. A Royal Commission may be set up to consider it.

The Port of London Authority celebrated its 50th anniversary in March. But the Port of London is 2,000 years old and still growing. Here are some facts, figures, maps—and history.

The Port of London

H. G. Wells created a visiting American who rejoicing in the small scale of everything he found in England discovered that "The Thames, when he sallied out to see it, had been too good to be true, the smallest thing in rivers he had ever seen, and he had to restrain himself from affecting a marked accent and accosting some passer-by with the question, 'Say, but is this wet little ditch here the historical River Thames?'" We can take Wells' point while ignoring the improbable language that Americans in British novels are so often forced to use.

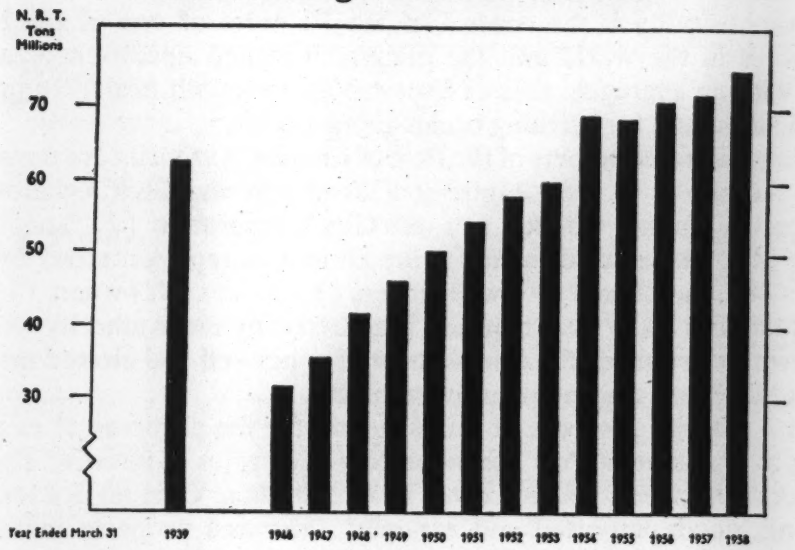
Visitors to London—like many Londoners—know little of London River. But it was the river that made the city. London was founded as a port 2,000 years ago in Roman times.

Even "up-town"—along the embankment, by the Savoy and past the Houses of Parliament, the Thames does not suggest that it harbors a mighty port with over 30 miles of quays for ocean ships. Except for this stretch, London turns its back on its river. Historically, perhaps, it had to. Before the modern embankments were built floods were common and although it was always a commercial highway the tidal nature of the river made it an unfriendly and uncompanionable stream. Today, at Westminster, there is a 19 foot rise in the river between high and low water. That is something for Long Island yachtsmen to ponder.

DOCKS AND LOCKS

The port lies east and downstream from London's better known West End, so it is east you must go, to the commercial district—the City—before you suspect a seaport. Even then you must go further before you will find a broader river with shipping of any size. Ideally you will see the Port by water. Because the river is tidal the main docks are grouped in artificial basins reached from the river by locks. Each dock area is constructed on the "keep out" principle—with forbidding barriers in the form of railroad spurs, warehouses and factories. The river itself is similarly closed off from a landward approach by dense ranks of warehouses, wharves, factories and refineries all of which repel the tourist but play an essential part in the life of the Port. But warehouses have their own romance. Spices from the East, furs, ostrich feathers, wines and ivory all have their allotted stores along with the everyday flow of cargo that at about the rate of 50

Trade Relating to the Port of London



During the year ended March 31, 1958, the trade of the Port, measured by the total net register tonnage of shipping arriving and departing with cargoes and in ballast, was 75,240,000 net register tons, the highest tonnage ever recorded. The increasing volume of shipping using the Port is shown in the chart. Approximately one-fifth of the shipping traffic of the UK passes through the Port of London.

million tons a year pass through London's Port. In 1955 London received nearly one fifth of all shipping touching Britain's ports.

Today, the port of London is controlled by the Port of London Authority, set up under the Port of London Act, 1908, which transferred the powers and undertakings of the many dock companies to a Port of London Authority which also became the conservator of the tidal Thames. The Act was the result of the recommendations of a royal commission set up in 1900 "to inquire into the present administration of the Port of London and the water approaches thereto". The commission itself came into being because of a double crisis in the port—the near-bankruptcy of the dock companies and the inadequate river approaches.

70 MILES OF WATERWAYS

The port comprises the tidal Thames from Teddington 70 miles from the mouth to the Estuary, and five large dock systems vested in the Port of London Authority, besides over 200 privately owned riverside wharves

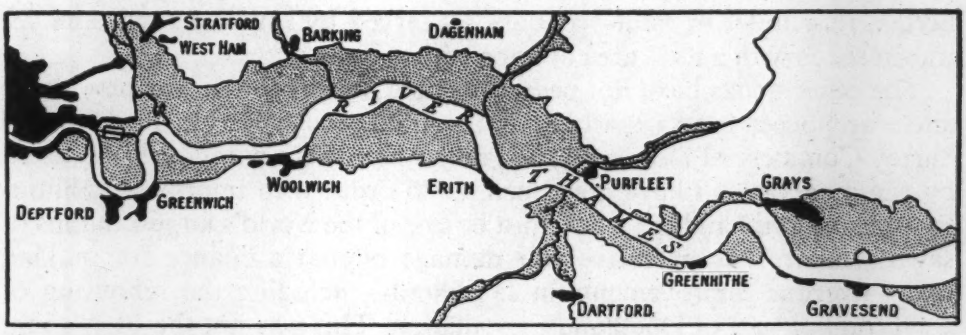
and a number of privately owned docks. The Port of London Authority's own responsibility is the control of the 70 miles of one of the busiest waterways in the world and the maintenance and operation of a dock estate with an aggregate area of over 4,000 acres with nearly 36 miles of deep-water quays for berthing ocean-going vessels.

The appointed members of the Port of London Authority are nominated by the Admiralty (1), the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation (2), the London County Council (4), the City Corporation (2), and Trinity House (1). The elected members are chosen as representatives by shipowners (8), merchants (8), wharfingers (1), river craft owners (1). The Chairman and the Vice Chairman are elected by the Authority and may be drawn from outside the complement of appointed and elected members so that the Board may number 30 members.

The Authority prospers. It raises capital for the purposes of its undertaking by the issue of Port bonds bearing fixed rates of interest. The total amount authorized to be borrowed is £65 million. Charges are levied on shipping, goods imported and exported, land and property rented out, and for services provided. These revenues are applied to meet expenditures for the operation, maintenance, and development of the Port. Financially, the Port pays for itself. The Authority is required only to collect sufficient revenue to run the port properly and to pay the annual interest to stockholders, sinking fund contributions, etc., any excess of revenue over expenditure being available for port improvement or for the reduction of port dues and charges. Happily such surpluses accrue and much has been done to improve the port.

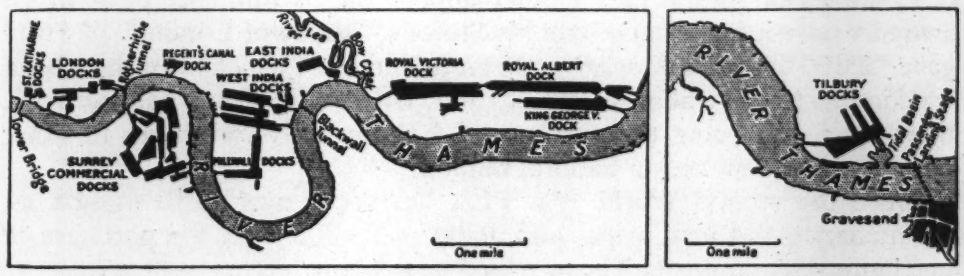
PORT IMPROVEMENTS

The port's facilities before the Port of London Authority were historic rather than convenient. The first dry dock was built at Rotherhithe in Elizabeth's days. The East India Company built the next batch of docks in the 17th Century. In the first decade of the 19th Century all the main docks on which the present system is based were built except the important Victoria, Albert and George Vth Docks. In 1921, the Authority constructed the King George V Dock with an entrance lock 800 feet long and 100 feet wide. The Royal Victoria Dock has been virtually reconstructed and Tilbury Docks, where the biggest ships using the Thames are berthed, have been enlarged with a new entrance lock 1,000 ft. long and 110 ft. wide. In 1930 the PLA opened the Tilbury landing stage on the riverside which is 1,142 ft. long and permits the largest vessels using the port to lie alongside at all states of the tide. To augment the passenger traffic facilities a post-war addition was a new ocean passenger terminal



RIVERSIDE SETTLEMENTS ON THE THAMES BELOW LONDON IN 1802

The stippled area is the alluvial flood plain — practically without any habitations at this date. All the riverside settlements were on bluffs where firmer rocks reached the river side.



THE DOCKS OF THE PORT OF LONDON

Comparing this map with the one above it will be seen that all the docks have been excavated in the previously uninhabited flood plain in the tracts of alluvium.

Above charts were reproduced from "The British Isles" by L. Dudley Stamp and Stanley H. Beaver (Longmans, Green, 1954.)

842 ft. long, at No. 1 Berth, Tilbury Docks. This was brought into use in 1957 and cost £1,500,000. Tilbury Docks now have 20 deep-water berths, four miles of built-up quays all served by rail and road, and 29 transit sheds with a total area of approximately 29 acres.

The other docks have not been neglected and since the war new sheds and warehouses have been built in the India and Millwall, London and Surrey Commercial Docks. In the latter which were completely devasted by enemy action all have now been set to order with improved facilities for housing and handling what must be one of the world's largest dumps of sawn lumber. The extensive war damage offered a chance for making many overdue improvements in Dockland—including the rehousing of a substantial part of Dockland's population. This was not the PLA's job, but the PLA is continuously at work rebuilding, enlarging and tidying up.

NEW NEEDS—NEW EQUIPMENT

The PLA has long realized that modern and highly expensive ships must be turned round faster. It has encouraged the increased use of cargo handling machines, and has built modern labor saving and cargo preserving quay-side facilities. Much of the railroad system in the docks is now operated by diesel-electric locomotives and roads have now been built giving access to dock transit sheds. The docks came before the roads. Most of London's cargoes, if they weren't shipped out by rail, used to be taken away by scows, barges and lighters. Stowe's "Survey of London" of 1603 gave "2,000 wherries or other small craft," many of which must have been used in this transit trade. As late as 1949, 140 sailing barges had survived, their main job being the carriage of London-delivered cargo to other coastal ports. Now only a handful remain.

Since the second World War PLA has spent over £30 million on maintenance and new works and about £3 million on the purchase of mechanical equipment. Those who know about cranes will rejoice to know that six 5-ton, 61 3-ton, 12 2-ton electric portal luffing cranes and one 35-ton electric crane are now in use at Tilbury Docks; the Royal Group of Docks have two conveyors which can each deal with approximately 1,100 stems of bananas per hour, eight floating grain elevators, the two largest of which have discharging capacity of 300 tons per hour, and a number of floating derricks the biggest being the 150-ton "London Mammoth". India and Millwall Docks have approximately 143 luffing quay cranes, some with a radius of 80 feet most of which are electrically driven and of three and five tons capacity. (Perhaps port lovers will ask how it is that New York manages to be the world's number one port without cranes to crowd the skyline? All European ports have cranes).

London was always a commercial rather than an industrial center, but the Port of London has flourished with the growth of British industry which it serves. Today, warehouse and storage floor space exceeds 520 acres; the docks have storage capacity for 500,000 tons of goods; granary capacity exceeds 140,000 tons; cold storage capacity exceeds 16,000 tons; and there are now over 200 shipping berths. Oil refineries are a conspicuous post-war addition. In 1948, 36½ million tons of goods were handled; in 1958, 55½ million tons—an increase of nearly 53 per cent; in 1949, 40,000 ships used the Port; in 1958 over 57,000 ships—an increase of over 42 per cent.

This ancient port still grows and its river flows on. It was John Burns, organizer of the great London dock strike of 1889 and a revered leader in the Trade Union Movement (he ended up in the Cabinet), who said of London River, "Every drop of the Thames is liquid 'istory."

Relieving London's Industrial Congestion

A new drive for the expansion of a dozen English country towns in order to provide homes and employment for some 20,000 families from London over the next 15 years is making good progress and individual industries report it is working well.

Two schemes are in operation to relieve in this way the *industrial (and traffic)* congestion in London. *Nomination* schemes are those undertaken by the town authority itself. These are in operation at Bletchley, Swindon, Luton, Aylesbury, and Bury St. Edmunds. *Agency* schemes are those where housing development and industrial site works are undertaken by the London County Council itself, as agents of the town authority, who will however be called on to share the cost of capital expenditures as new developments come into use. *Agency* schemes are in operation at Haverhill, Thetford, Huntingdon, and Luton (Rural District). At another town, Letchworth, the scheme is part *nomination* and part *agency*.

A total of 1,517 families have moved so far (end of January figures). Another 612 will move shortly and employment for them is already arranged. There are attractive opportunities for industrial development on nine industrial estates covering some 280 acres in all. At least 18 firms from metropolitan London or Greater London are established in the eight towns needing more industry at present, three others have plants under construction, and 19 more have agreed in principle to move. More still have shown interest and are discussing possibilities with the London County Council.

Social Security in Britain

by

SIR GEOFFREY KING

The social security system of the United Kingdom was no sudden creation: it is the outcome of many years of experiment and gradual growth. As long ago as 1600 steps were taken to set a comprehensive scheme providing for the support of those who could not support themselves owing to illness, unemployment or old age. Aid was to be given under a Poor Law system providing relief for the destitute, but a person had to look to his family for support before asking the community for help. If by modern standards, the administration of the Poor Law, at any rate in its early years, was harsh and inefficient, it must be remembered that in this it reflected the general standards of the times; little was known of the art and science of administration and in its absence it was impossible to enforce efficiency or even honesty in any of the public services.

A START WITH WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The movement away from the Poor Law towards a system giving benefits as of right which did not involve enquiries into an applicants means nor throw the burden on the family, started shortly before the beginning of the present century.

In 1897 a scheme of Workmen's Compensation was introduced which gave workmen a legal right to compensation, enforceable in the courts, for loss of earning power resulting from an injury sustained while at work. The liability to pay compensation was placed on the employer and the State took very little part in the day-to-day administration: the idea that the State should undertake direct responsibilities of this kind to individual citizens was still a thing of the future.

A great step forward was taken in 1911, for in that year the idea of building social security on the foundation of national insurance was accepted after prolonged and often bitter debate. National insurance proceeds on the basis that contributions are paid week by week into a central fund in respect of people who are working and that benefits are paid out of the fund to the man who is sick, unemployed or too old to work; the contributions are paid by the man himself, his employer and by the State. In Britain it started with a scheme of health insurance covering about 10,000,000 and providing both medical treatment and cash benefits, and a more modest scheme of unemployment insurance

for selected industries employing about 2,250,000 workers. The health insurance scheme was looked upon as an extension of the work of the Friendly and Benefit Societies which, for many years had been providing sick pay for their members and the administration was left in their hands. Unemployment insurance was directly administered by a central department from the outset. The administration was linked to the administration of the labor exchanges which had been set up to facilitate the efforts of unemployed workmen to re-enter employment. The use of local labor exchanges (now employment exchanges) for the purpose of day-to-day administration of unemployment insurance was an important move as it set the course for the direct administration of social security measures by the State and laid the foundations of the system of local offices of which there are now over 900, through which the National Insurance Acts are now administered.

The scope of unemployment insurance was gradually extended; in 1920 it was enlarged to cover about two-thirds of the total working population; in 1936 agricultural workers were included and at the present time everyone working for an employer, about 21,500,000 in all, are insured against unemployment irrespective of the amount of their salary or wages. The number of people insured against sickness is rather larger as the present scheme also includes some 1,500,000 people working on their own account.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE

Special provision for old age started in 1908 with the old age pensions for people over 70, but these were based on a test of means and were paid for out of general taxation. The principle of insurance was extended to old age and widows' pensions in 1925 when pensions based on contributions were given to old people and their widows at 65. In 1940 the pension age for women was reduced to 60 to enable two pensions to be given to the man and his wife when the man gave up work as it had been found that wives tended to be younger than their husbands. Today practically the whole population is covered by the contributory pension scheme.

THE BEVERIDGE REPORT

In the middle of the Second World War a committee, presided over by Sir William Beveridge, as he then was, was set up to review all the social security arrangements and following his famous report they were completely remodelled. The main changes introduced in 1946 were the extension of the scope of national insurance to include the whole adult population with different benefits suited to their different needs and the

all round improvement of benefits and pensions payable under the old schemes. As far as possible rates of benefit and pensions and the conditions under which they are payable were brought into line and a new system of widows' pensions, extended maternity benefits and a new benefit payable on death were introduced. Workmen's compensation was replaced by a scheme of national insurance covering the whole employed population and providing benefits based on the degree of disability resulting from an injury instead of on the loss of earning power. Family allowances payable out of general taxation, without a means test, to all families with more than one child were also introduced at the same time.

The administration of all these schemes of cash benefits was placed under a new Ministry set up for the purpose; medical treatment, which had been a feature of the old health insurance, was in future to be provided by the new health service. All the cash benefits are payable as a matter of legal right to anyone who fulfills the prescribed conditions and to safeguard the rights of the public special tribunals are provided consisting of representatives of employers and workmen presided over by a lawyer, with an appeal to a special commissioner who is a lawyer and with a status comparable to that of a judge.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

About the same time the responsibility for the relief of those who do not qualify for benefit or who, because of special needs, must have their benefits supplemented was transferred from the Poor Law authorities to a central board known as the National Assistance Board. This Board was the successor to one set up in 1934 to deal with the unemployed and its functions have gradually been extended until it is now responsible for giving help and cash wherever the need exists. It administers a system of relief based on need and the rigors of the old Poor Law destitution test and the liability of the family have long since been swept away. Tributes have been paid from all sides to the efficiency and humanity with which the Board carries out its duties.

NEW SYSTEM OF PENSIONS

Now that all the various schemes have been co-ordinated and brought up to date they provide a system under which everyone who through sickness, injury, unemployment or old age is unable to support himself, his wife and children, is assured of a regular weekly income based on standards approved by Parliament. Moreover the whole system is kept under constant review; not only are rates of benefit and pensions and assistance increased where necessary, the conditions under which they are

payable are also altered from time to time to make them better fitted to meet the public's need. Now a completely new system of pensions is under consideration. Existing pensions are in principle flat rate payments in return for flat rate contributions, but it is new proposed to introduce a measure of graduated contributions and pensions related to the man's individual earnings, which will be of special benefits to those who, when at work, earn high wages as skilled men. When these arrangements start an important step will have been taken to improve still further the country's social security system.

US Sales Methods Studied

Ten young British trade representatives arrived in the United States on May 4 for an intensive 10-week study of retail markets and selling methods. The ten Britons, all male, will work as salesmen in department stores in various cities.

This follows the challenge—and the imaginative offer—of an American businessman, Mr. Joseph P. Kasper, President of the Associated Merchandising Corporation of New York, who, addressing the British Dollar Export Council's annual meeting last December at Eastbourne, claimed that with the right ideas and outlook the volume of British goods sold to America could be increased three times by the end of 1960.

He said, "If once and for all, we in America and you in Britain could learn how to work closely together, the sky is the limit. Americans of all sections and all economic groups admire British workmanship. Americans in every walk of life respect British standards of quality. We in the AMC know these statements to be true, for our stores certainly have enough British merchandise currently in stock to estimate public reactions accurately. And the reaction is good."

But it was not enough for American department stores to send buyers to Britain Mr. Kasper said. Britain must first understand what it is America wants. British manufacturers must understand through firsthand observation the meaning of America's "population explosion"—an overall increase of 30% in the past 20 years—the rapid change toward informality in American life, the speed at which Americans live, and, as a result, the over-riding need of the salesman to present goods that have an instantaneous appeal to the buyer who is always in a hurry. In America, even if the article is not new it must always look new and enticing, Mr. Kasper told his British audience.

The AMC president then suggested that a team of young designers, technicians, advertising and sales representatives be sent to America and "immediately be assigned to selling posts behind the counters in representative, fine department stores" in the larger cities. Mr. Kasper's suggestion was promptly taken up. The British Dollar Exports Council recruited 10 representatives from a comprehensive group of export industries. With the cooperation of the AMC and seven department stores in five cities, the team has been assigned for "on the line" experience and observation.

The Work of Trades Councils

A trades council provides a meeting ground for the branches of the different unions in a given locality, and serves as a channel of communication between local trade unionists and the Trades Union Congress, which lacks a local organization of its own. Apart from the National Executives of affiliated unions, trades councils are the only trade union bodies which can approach the Trades Union Congress direct, though they do not send delegates to its conferences. The Scottish Trades Union Congress does, however, include delegates from Scottish trades councils.

Trades councils are voluntary, local and very democratic organizations. Their influence on the center is considerable. For outside negotiating pay and conditions of work there is little that they do not touch in trade union work. Helping in organization, publicizing policy, nominating to government advisory committees, being good neighbors, these are among the many jobs which trades councils take on throughout the year.

VOLUNTARY CHARACTER

The voluntary character of trades councils must be emphasized. Some 14,000 trade union branches and lodges are affiliated voluntarily to trades councils. Affiliation is effected often on the recommendation, but never on the instruction, of their headquarters. Trades councils, on their part, do not affiliate to the TUC, though they are registered by it annually and it would be difficult for them to function effectively without TUC recognition. There are more than 500 such councils in England and Wales grouped together in 22 federations, each based on a council or group of councils.

The councils are in practice largely concerned with the education of local trade unionists and with such matters as appointing representatives to local employment committees and to other joint committees concerned with matters affecting a number of different occupations and industries.

The 1958-59 report from the British Trades Union Congress calls attention to some of the civic and social services performed by these local associations of trade union branches: some councils have made suggestions about making roads safer in their areas. Others have campaigned to speed local industrial development and to improve transport services. Their efforts to improve industrial health and safety all over Britain have earned the thanks of the British Red Cross Society, and many hospitals count on the practical friendship of local trade unionists.

Perhaps these varied activities dealing with real human problems help to explain why the modern drift-away from regular meetings has affected trades councils less than most other voluntary bodies: but the liveliest councils never rest from encouraging new affiliations from branches and in fostering regular attendances from delegates.

While there is no compulsion on union branches to affiliate with their nearest trades council, affiliation is usual and reflects the long history of common action by the British trade unions in dealing with social, educational and political problems outside the immediate sphere of the factory or plant. For instance, students are sent on courses organized jointly by the TUC and the councils; nominations are made to the various civic bodies which advise on the social services, employment problems and education. More than 10,000 representatives of working people nominated through trades councils serve on these social and civic bodies and so make a significant voluntary contribution of service to the community. At present, for a number of trades councils, one big problem is to secure more local openings for young people who want to learn a skill. Councils are co-operating with Youth Employment Committees where they join Ministry of Labour representatives and employers in studying what can be done.

IMPORTANT IN ADVISORY CAPACITY

Though trades councils have their own annual conference convened by the TUC, they are not policy-making bodies. That function belongs to the unions affiliated to the TUC and to the annual Congress to which all unions send delegates.

But the conference of trades councils has an important advisory role. It advises the General Council of the TUC on the problems facing unionists in their areas and it elects its own representatives to a special committee to act as a link with the full TUC for the following twelve months.

To aid them in their work, the TUC has issued a handbook, now in an eighth revised edition. This requires among other things that if they are to act as the representatives of the TUC in their localities, trades councils must not associate with proscribed organizations which include the Communist and Fascist Parties and "front organizations" set up by these bodies.

A growing aspect of their work concerns women workers. On top of their continuing activity in spotting and remedying weaknesses in general trade union organization, trades councils have tried out new methods of winning women members. Women's committees have been formed which have not hesitated to recommend such gimmicks as combining a "brains trust" with a fashion show or a demonstration of "how to look your best."

The trades councils in Birmingham, Britain's second biggest city, tried this and, reportedly, women workers turned up in such numbers that several hundreds had to be turned away.

In other towns the same recipe has stimulated the recruiting of women into the trade union movement. Another recruiting interest of the Councils lies with young workers. Apart from what the TUC and the unions can do nationally to attract young workers into the movement, councils can and do play a part in bringing home to school-leavers the advantages of trade union membership. Lectures in schools and local exhibitions have proved valuable in introducing the advantages of membership to young workers.

Trades councils are among the oldest institutions in the movement. Several years before the TUC came into being they existed in the bigger British towns and cities. Indeed, it was the trades council in Manchester which, 91 years ago, called a representative meeting which was to be known as the first Trades Union Congress.

Britain and The ILO

The International Labor Organization (ILO) was set up forty years ago, in April 1919, under the Treaty of Versailles. Its assignment was to improve living standards throughout the world.

As after World War II, so in 1919, great ideas were launched and the ILO gave promise of realizing a goal of international action urged in vain since the days of Robert Owen in the early nineteenth century. In the actual negotiations leading to the setting up of the ILO, the Labor Section of the British Peace Delegation was mainly responsible for designing the ILO's unique and highly effective constitution. Preparatory work before the first International Labor Conference was carried out mainly with money, offices and staff provided by the United Kingdom Government. ILO may not have fulfilled the more idealistic dreams of its original sponsors, but it has a record of solid, practical work of which it is rightly proud. Today it continues with recognition as one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

The ILO is not just an intergovernmental body. Representatives of organized employers and workers, as well as of governments, take part in its work at all levels and, in particular, at the sessions of the International Labor Conference and of the ILO's executive council, the Gov-

erning Body. The ILO is the only international body with this tripartite constitution.

During its first twenty years, up to the outbreak of the second world war, the ILO's energies were devoted mainly to protecting workers by raising national standards of labor legislation. To this end its Conferences adopted international labor conventions which members were asked to ratify and recommendations which they were requested to accept. This work has continued since and the ILO has now adopted 111 conventions (with a total of over 1,850 ratifications) and 111 recommendations. Since the end of the second world war, the ILO has developed another side to its work. To meet the needs of underdeveloped countries, many of which have only recently achieved independence, something more than standard-setting is required. These are countries which need expert help of all kinds to enable them to increase production and raise living standards. Under its own technical assistance program and the UN Expanded Program of Technical Assistance the ILO is helping to meet their needs. It sends experts to advise countries on employment services, labor relations, safety, health and welfare work and all aspects of labor administration. Instructors are also sent overseas to train workers in the skills which are needed and—most important—to train local instructors who can carry on and expand the work of training. The ILO also offers fellowships and grants to students and trainees to enable them to study abroad.

EXPANDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Britain has played an important part in all aspects of the ILO's work —the framing of labor standards, the ratification of conventions, and the program of technical assistance. Britain currently contributes 10 per cent of the ILO budget of $8.5 million and makes a substantial contribution to the ILO's expanding technical assistance activities. At the beginning of April, 1959, 29 highly qualified British experts were engaged on ILO technical assistance projects in many parts of the world. During 1958, 24 men who had been awarded ILO fellowships and 16 worker trainees came to Britain for study or training in specialist fields not covered by the many hundreds who come to Britain each year for training in one job or another.

Britain's Minister of Labor, Mr. MacLeod, said at the 1958 International Labor Conference: "Our support for, and our interest in, the organization are no less today than at any time in the past. Its aims have long been our aims, and we can take special pride in the fact that the very plan for the ILO was conceived in the main detail of its original construction within the British Ministry of Labor."

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Book Reviews

Mountains in the Sea by Martin Holdgate (Macmillan, London, 1958, 222 pages, 25s.)

This richly illustrated book, with a foreword by H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, is the story of the Gough Island expedition and tells how a group of young men, without any Government backing, set out to explore these islands in the South Atlantic.

There is something about the story and the pictures (many of them colored) of green hills, cliffs, plant carpets, penguins and albatrosses, which suggests that this is a trip—unlike climbing Mount Everest—which all of us would dearly love to have undertaken, given the time, the money, the initiative, and the courage. Perhaps therein lies the charm of this book on a scientific survey which despite misfortunes achieved as much as, if not more than, was expected. How very pleasant after all, to imagine oneself several thousand miles away from mid-town Manhattan on another island, rather different because it is uninhabited, in the middle of the South Atlantic near Tristan da Cunha.

It is not fair to say that the pictures are better than the text, nor is it true. Yet the pictures are magnificent—amusing, instructive, beautiful. Sea-elephants, skuas, rugged scenery, camp life, and the story of the people of Tristan: they all go to make a book which is suitable for day dreamers in hammocks this summer. And, of course, for those who love vicarious adventure, and for the serious student of geology and natural history, there is the story—not of lotus eaters but of a useful scientific accomplishment.

£ £ £

Broadcasting—Sound and Television by Mary Crozier (Oxford University Press, London, 1958, 236 pages, 7s.6d.

Broadcasting is sometimes compared to the discovery of printing, which by the making of many books and so by the spread of ideas and knowledge brought a new stage in civilization. This is quite wrong. The growth of broadcasting and television in the twentieth century are not of comparable importance. But they've come to stay and their real significance is probably not yet grasped. Broadcasting is now universal and television is established in so many countries that whether used for entertainment, information or propaganda they may already be shaping society and the minds of individual men, women and children. Mary Crozier, who is radio and television critic of the Manchester Guardian, first describes the start and growth of broadcasting, showing how the many national organizations, both radio and television, developed their

present structure—in Britain, the Commonwealth and the rest of the world from "China to Peru". In the second part of the book she discusses the use of broadcasting and television in politics, education, religion, entertainment and culture. What effect does it have on people? Does it make them more awake to ideas or less so? Will it create ever more listeners and watchers, while those who think and "do" become fewer? And does it make for peace between nations or exacerbate enmities? It is Miss Crozier's thesis that "broadcasting is not neutral; it may be good or bad; but it cannot be ignored, and in no country in the world is it used without purpose." A particular virtue of this well-informed and thoughtful book is that it contributes something to the important discussion of the effect of broadcasting and television not only on the "masses" but on the individual mind.

£ £ £

Essays on 'The Welfare State' by Richard M. Titmuss (George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London, 1958, 232 pages, 20s.)

Mr. Titmuss is Professor of Social Administration in the University of London. This series of ten lectures delivered between 1951 and 1957 covers a wide range of subjects which are not only of topical importance but are the concern of many countries besides Britain. Two broad themes however—changes in social structure and institutions, and developments in social policy—give a unity to the wide variety of topics. The author discusses such subjects as the position of women in society, changes in the pattern of marriage and family life, the social effects of industrialization and the division of labor, the problems of an ageing population, the effects of the recent scientific revolution in medicine on the doctor, the hospital and the patient, and the influence of war on the growth of 'welfare state' ideas. Some readers will be led to see some of the great issues of social justice and freedom in a new light. Within this context of changing ideas and social forces the author analyzes the role of the national health service, systems of pensions and social security, the social context in taxation policy, employers' welfare benefits and other social service developments in the modern state. The result is a book with a wide range of ideas—and facts as well. The nature of Western Society is changing under our noses—perhaps as an inevitable condition of its survival. Mr. Titmuss helps us to find our way.

£ £ £

The Powers Behind The Prime Ministers by Sir Charles Petrie (Macgibbon and Kee, London, 1958, 190 pages, 21s.)

The shadowy figures that lurk behind those in the highest political office always give rise to speculation about their influence for good or evil. The *éminence grise* causes resentment because he is shielded from the public and the extent of his power is unknown and therefore suspect. It is not easy even in retrospect, when many once burning questions have been asked and answered, and state papers inspected, to make a true assessment of these powers behind the throne, President, or Prime Minister. But this is what this intriguing book sets

out to do. Most of us have heard of Disraeli. But who remembers Monty Corry, Lord Rowton, Disraeli's private secretary? Other names examined in this book are better known. That of Sir Horace Wilson is a case in point. But most of the listed Powers behind the Prime Ministers are as little remembered out of Britain as J. S. Sandars whose long life from 1853 to 1934 included a period of very great power at the elbow of Arthur Balfour who as Prime Minister and in opposition led the Conservatives during the troubled first decade of this century.

This book fills in some of the substance behind the recent "shadows"—for one is left with the impression that some of them could hardly be called "powers". Its full interest is reserved for those with a detailed interest in modern British History. But even for newcomers there is much of interest in this well written, anecdotal, and illuminating little study which takes the story up to the early years of World War II.

£ £ £

The Nuclear Energy Industry of the United Kingdom by the UK Atomic Energy Authority (London, 1958, 60 pages, $1.32 plus 8 cents mailing from BIS Sales Section.)

Nuclear power is not only a new industry but an important and rapidly growing one. This book about it by the Authority controlling atomic energy research and development in Britain, and responsible to Parliament through the Lord President of the Council, fills the need for a comprehensive description of Britain's nuclear power program, the type of reactors, isotopes, and nucleonic instruments. There is a list of British nuclear engineering firms (the five consortia), of other British industrial organizations in the reactor field, of the training facilities offered by the Authority, and of information available on the applications of atomic energy. This then is a reference book for industrialists, governments, students, and scientists.

£ £ £

The Life of Sir Alexander Fleming by André Maurois (Jonathan Cape, London, 1959, 293 pages, 25s.)

The discoverer of penicillin deserved a good biographer and got one. M. Maurois' study has been made a (British) "Book Society Recommendation." Sir Alexander Fleming's life story should inspire all young people and interest everyone. For it tells how Fleming was educated in moorland and small town schools in Scotland and by a mixture of hard work, chance, and good fortune eventually won the Nobel Prize for Medicine (along with Sir Howard Florey and Professor E. B. Chain).

There has always been about penicillin a touch of wonder yet bewilderment —wonder that such a great discovery could be so simple, and bewilderment, at least in Britain, that production on a large scale was first achieved in the United States. But M. Maurois explains all that and a lot besides. Above all he explains how the apparent chance discovery was in reality the meticulous observation of a trained mind who saw in a chance event something of great significance.

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JUNKING TRADE DISCRIMINATION

From June 8 the British Board of Trade (corresponding to the U.S. Department of Commerce) will ease the sale in Britain of a long list of consumer goods (see "Freeing Dollar Trade" elsewhere in this issue). This step marks the virtual elimination of the discrimination against dollar goods that has persisted for 20 years.

The reason for discrimination was the dollar shortage. The passing of the dollar shortage, only in the last year, is the reason for the new freedom. According to the Board of Trade, Britain has a favorable balance of trade with the U.S. for the first time since 1865. The improvement in Britain's "dollar balance" as well as her general balance of payments permitted from the opening of this year the convertibility of sterling for all foreign users. Under these circumstances there is no longer the same need to limit dollar expenditure.

The measures effective June 8 supplement a series of derestrictions made since 1954. Each improvement in the dollar balance has led to some easement of trading restrictions. The remaining items subject to discriminatory controls are few. The relaxations (which now extend to the majority of goods likely to enter into Anglo/US trade) apply not only to imports into Britain, but into her overseas territories as well.

£ £ £ £

SINGAPORE

On June 3, the former Crown Colony of Singapore became the internally self-governing State of Singapore. Conferences held in 1957 and 1958 laid the groundwork for internal self-government with Britain retaining responsibility for defense and external affairs.

The new Constitution came into force after the elections of May 30 to the new Legislative Assembly. Voting was compulsory. The People's Action Party won 43 of the 51 seats in the Assembly which is now wholly elected and is presided over by a Speaker. The old Council of Ministers has been replaced by a Cabinet composed entirely of elected ministers under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. An Internal Security Council has been set up on which Singapore is represented by the Prime Minister and two other ministers, Britain by her Commissioner and two others, and the Federation of Malaya by one member. The British Commissioner is responsible for external affairs and defense, while the Head of the State, as the Queen's representative, will be of Malayan birth and will be chosen on the advice of the Prime Minister. The new Singapore citizenship will be recognized by Britain as having the same status as the citizenship of the independent Commonwealth countries.

Britain will continue to maintain naval, military and air bases in Singapore, which between them provide employment for about 20,000 local workers. British expenditure in wages and maintenance already exceeds £10 million ($28 million) annually.

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Three quarters of the population of Singapore (1,500,000) is Chinese by birth or descent. The Island of Singapore covers 225 square miles; some 40 adjacent islets make up the State. The City of Singapore which embraces ¾ of the population was founded by the British following an agreement in 1819 with the local Sultan for the establishment of a British settlement. It was built by the British on reclaimed swamp land. Today it is the largest port in South East Asia.

£ £ £ £

ECONOMIC TRENDS

The end-May figures showed a fall of $132 million in the British gold and convertible currency reserves. This was due to the payment during the month of the increased gold subscription to the International Monetary Fund. As each member country can, without special negotiation, draw on the Fund should it need to do so to the full amount of its gold subscription, sums deposited in the IMF are themselves a liquid reserve, so Britain has in effect transferred funds from her first to her second line of reserves.

The increased IMF subscription involved payment of £58 million ($162.4 million) in gold. In the coming months it is expected that other sterling countries will also increase their subscriptions and this could lead to further withdrawals from the London reserves.

Domestic Trends

The level of business has continued to expand without any evidence of a boom psychology taking hold. The industrial production index, seasonally corrected, was 108-109 for April compared with 107 in the first quarter of the year and the advance was broadly based. The National Institute of Economic and Social Research predict a 4 or 5% increase in production over the calendar year. Bank advances have moved sharply up. Consumer debt has been growing in the past few months and retail sales in April were 6% above April 1957. The recession in the steel industry appears to be over. Steel output in April was the best for 12 months.

The unemployment figure at mid-May was back to 2.4% of the working population compared with 2.8% last January. The wage rate index has been creeping up very slowly — by an average of just over ¼ of a point each month since last October. For April the figure was 117 compared with 113 for April 1958. The retail prices index at mid-April was 110 (January 1956 = 100). It has not changed since last November and was at the April 1958 level.

£ £ £ £

LONDON'S RACIAL PROBLEMS

In the House of Commons on the 4th of June Mr. Butler, the Home Secretary (responsible for internal affairs) satisfied the Members that his department was doing its best, in concert with the police, the voluntary societies and the local authorities, to integrate the emigrants into the community.

Mr. Butler showed that of 156 serious police cases in the past 6 months in the Notting Hill Area (London's main trouble spot) 118 involved white persons only and that only 16 cases had involved whites and coloreds.

Mr. Butler, who did not minimize the serious social problem, had full bipartisan support for his declaration that, "social discrimination has no place in our law and responsible opinion everywhere will unhesitatingly condemn any attempt to foment it."

FREEING DOLLAR TRADE

The most important fact about the steps taken by Britain to free dollar trade from import controls is the removal of discrimination against goods originating in the dollar countries. That is to say, most U.S. goods are now treated on the same basis as, say, West European goods.

The measures announced on May 29th (most of them effective June 8th), fulfill the undertaking of the British Government at the Montreal Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference last September: it was then promised that, all being well, a start would be made with the removal of import controls on as wide a range of dollar consumer goods and foodstuffs as possible. At that time virtually all raw materials, machinery and basic foodstuffs (representing 73% of dollar imports as of 1953) were freed from control. The further relaxations on consumer goods bring the percentage to over 90%.

What Controls?

Import licensing has been the general rule in Britain since 1939. You had to get a license before you could import. For specified items from specified countries or groups of countries an individual license was required for each import. In most cases licenses were issued within the framework of a "quota" which regulated, by value or volume, total imports of the commodity in question from any one country ("country" quota) or groups of countries ("global" quota). Imports of consumer goods from the dollar area were regulated largely by "token" import quotas based on a percentage of pre-war trade in these goods. Such quantitative restrictions were permissible after the war under the rules of G.A.T.T. on balance of payment grounds — to prevent any insupportable drain on the importing country's holdings of foreign currencies. During the years of persistent dollar scarcity most countries, including Britain, applied these quantitative restrictions particularly to their dollar expenditure.

Import controls as here defined are quite different from tariffs and ever since 1939 have been more serious than tariffs as limitations on trade.

Removing Controls

This has been done by placing items formerly requiring an individual license on open general license. This means in effect that the item in question may be freely imported from any source (but some countries may be on a proscribed list, e.g. the latest relaxations do not apply to Russia or her satellites). Short of that, existing quotas may be made larger, or may be extended to cover sources of supply hitherto excluded.

The new measures announced in Britain cover all three forms of "liberalization." A wide range of consumer goods are put on open general license for the dollar area: with minor exceptions they are items which may already be imported freely from Western Europe. A few commodities which hitherto required individual license from Western Europe as well as from the dollar area have also been put on open license. Quotas for autos and most types of fruit, devised for the dollar area alone, have been enlarged, and some quotas which still apply to imports from Europe and certain non-dollar areas will be extended, at the beginning of the next quota year, to cover imports from dollar countries too.

What Controls Remain?

The British Board of Trade publishes a negative list of items which must still obtain an individual license and a positive list of items on open general license. Both lists are too long to reproduce here, but a summary

of the supplementary list of items which still require an individual license if imported from the dollar area will give a measure of the surviving discriminations against the dollar trade. Many of these items are or have been imported in large quantities, e.g. cotton, tobacco, aeroplanes, but they remain subject to control by licensing. The main ones are:

Aircraft, raw cotton, fiction books and magazines, etc., valued at less than 49¢; fruit (subject to quotas), certain machinery and parts (notably air conditioners, compressors, lifts and hoists, pumps, oil drilling and refinery plant), petroleum, meat, butter and fish, photographic equipment (excluding cameras valued at more than $21), synthetic rubber, textiles natural and synthetic and textile manufactures (excluding floor coverings and certain other specialized items), tobacco, valves and tubes (other than cathode ray tubes) and X-ray apparatus.

A list of the new relaxations can be obtained on application to B.I.S.

£ £ £ £

WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

World Refugee Year, proclaimed by the United Nations, has opened in Britain with an appeal for a subscription of £2 million ($5,600,000) to be raised in Britain to help the refugees. The British Government already pledged to give £100,000 ($280,000) has opened the subscription list with a second £100,000.

The idea of a Refugee Year was first suggested by a group of young Britons, including Christopher Chataway the Olympic three-miler, who published an article appealing for a concerted effort on the lines of the International Geophysical Year "to set in motion a year's concentrated drive towards solving the international problems" presented by vast numbers of displaced persons. The British Government promoted the idea at the General Assembly of the UN, where 59 nations approved a resolution in favor of World Refugee Year.

There are an estimated 20 million refugees in the world today. A special responsibility of Britain is for a million Chinese refugees in Hong Kong — at the present time one third of the Colony's budget is concerned with their welfare. "Britain need not be ashamed of her record," the Prime Minister stated in opening the appeal. "The life of our country has been enriched by 80,000 refugees — most of them Jewish — who came here before the war and by a quarter of a million refugees whom we have welcomed since then. I am certainly glad that this country has given a home to so many, and we should be grateful for the service which they have rendered us."

£ £ £ £

BRITISH INVESTMENT OVERSEAS

British private investment overseas is estimated at the rate of about $500 million a year net; i.e. after deducting long term investment by foreign investors in Britain. In 1958 the net outflow of capital rose to $700 million. With the growing interest all over the world in private investment a new effort is to be made to get detailed statistics.

The Government is asking business firms to supply on a confidential basis new material on interest, profits, dividends and capital transactions connected with investment by British companies abroad. Similar information is sought from overseas companies operating from Britain. A second line of enquiry will be with the insurance companies whose precise contribution to the balance of payments, while known to be large, has been hard to determine.

Brittain

RUTHERFORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS
RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY

MUNICIPAL BUILDING
176 PARK AVENUE

DR. BERNHARD W. SCHNEIDER
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

TELEPHONE
WEBSTER 9-1717

June 12, 1959.

Mr. Arthur Morse,
44 Nutmeg Lane,
Stanford, Conn.

Dear Arthur:

On June 10th I received my Doctor's degree in Education from New York University. Next year I will be an Associate Professor of Education in New York University. This is in part due to the help given me by yourself, Mr. Friendly, and Mr. Morrow. Thank you for your part in rehabilitating my life.

You will probably be interested to know that I now weigh 165 pounds as compared to the 115 at the time you last saw me. Needless to say, the change has agreed with me.

My dissertation for the degree was a case study of the Integration of Clinton High School in 1956-1957. I still feel that one of the strongest factors in changing public opinion was your excellent production and presentation of "Clinton and the Law."

Thank you again for the encouragement and aid given me at the most difficult period of my life.

Please give my warmest regards to Mr. Friendly.

Cordially yours,

David J. Brittain

DJB:DPN

David J. Brittain

Canada's Tribute

to

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

Canada's Tribute
to
SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL
on the eve of
His Eightieth Birthday

THE CANADIAN CLUB
TORONTO

The Canadian Club of Toronto

DINNER MEETING

Royal York Hotel

NOVEMBER 29th, 1954

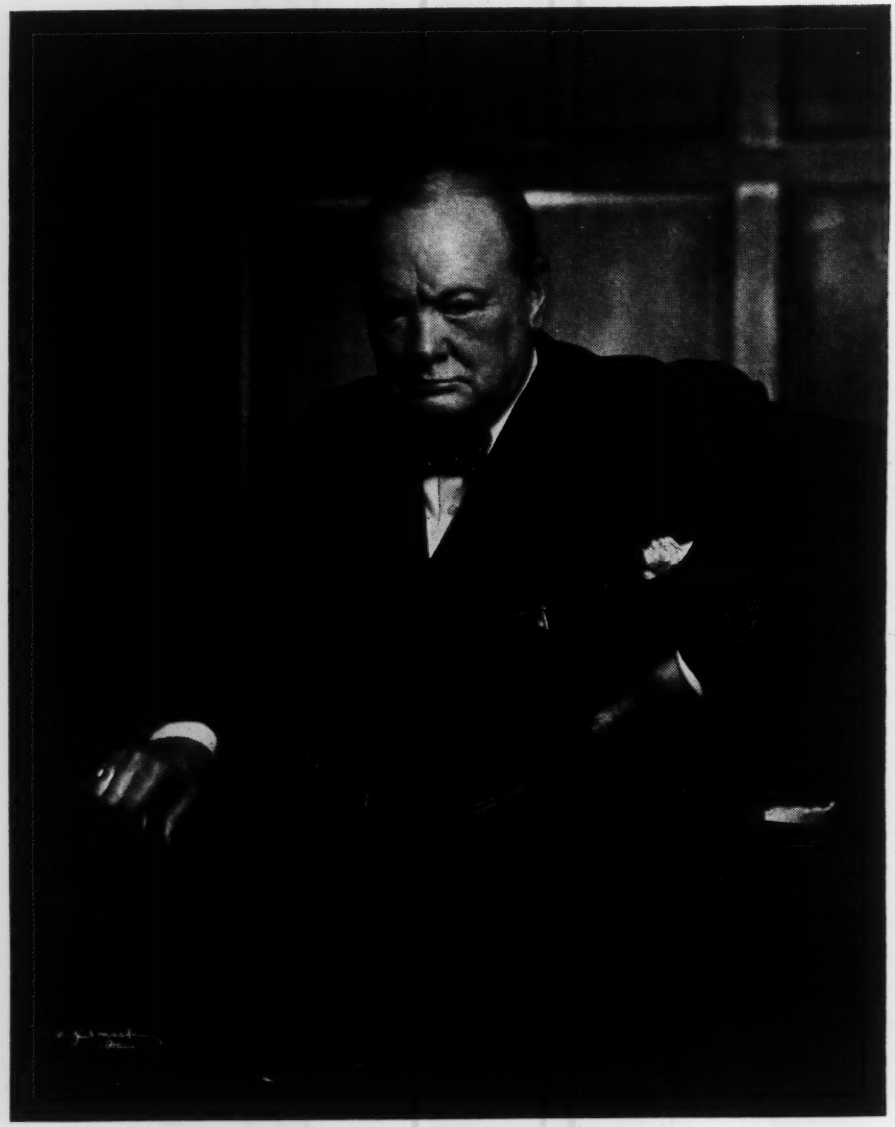

Photo by Karsh

"Never did so many men of so many races owe so much to one brave man."

Canada's tribute to Sir Winston Churchill on the eve of his eightieth birthday

DINNER MEETING

ROYAL YORK HOTEL, NOVEMBER 29th, 1954

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CHAIRMAN

HALL LINTON, PRESIDENT, THE CANADIAN CLUB OF TORONTO

SPEAKERS

LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON, C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
President, J. Arthur Rank Organization of Canada Limited

MONSEIGNEUR FERDINAND VANDRY, C.M.G., D.TH., LL.D.,
Vice-Rector, Laval University, Quebec

SIDNEY E. SMITH, Q.C., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., D.C.L.
President, University of Toronto

SIR ARCHIBALD NYE, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Ottawa

Chairman:

Gentlemen of the Canadian Club of Toronto, Ladies and Gentlemen of Canadian Clubs from coast to coast:

This is possibly the largest meeting ever held in Canada to pay tribute to one man on his birthday. Not only do we fill this large room of this large hotel, but meeting with us from Halifax to Victoria are others of the 93 Canadian Clubs in a coast-to-coast radio hook-up, some at dinner gatherings, others in groups around firesides — truly a popular national occasion.

During this hour's program Canada's distinguished orator Mr. Leonard W. Brockington, will pay tribute in his own inimitable manner. He will be supported by the Vice-Rector of Laval University, Monseigneur Ferdinand Vandry. As a token of the appreciation of Canadians and Canadian Clubs, a representative Canadian gift will be presented by the president of the Association of Canadian Clubs, Dr. Sidney E. Smith. It will be received on behalf of Sir Winston by the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Sir Archibald Nye. At the close of the hour we will hear the voice of Sir Winston Churchill himself.

In addition to those taking part in the program, our head table is graced tonight by the Ambassador of France, the High Commissioners for New Zealand and India, the Minister of Labour, representing the Cabinet at Ottawa, the Prime Minister of the Province of Ontario and the Chairman of Metropolitan Toronto. The past presidents of this club are represented by the immediate past president, and by one of the founders and first president of the club, who has been since 1897 a leader in the Canadian Club movement. We are also greatly honoured by the presence of the Canadian artist whose painting will be presented tonight, also by the chairman of the committee that selected that painting. The names all appear on the back of the menu-program (See last page of booklet). I would like to express appreciation for their interest and attendance, and let me also include in this appreciation all those other distinguished personages in the audience tonight to whom I cannot refer because of lack of time.

It is now my privilege to introduce to you the Canadian who has been selected to give eloquent expression to the thoughts of his fellow Canadians on this historic occasion, Mr. Leonard W. Brockington, Q.C. Mr. Brockington:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister, Your Excellencies, and Gentlemen:

This is the Canadian Eve of a memorable and ever to be remembered day which has already begun to break in the land of Britain. That day has long been celebrated as St. Andrew's Day. Andrew is a Greek name meaning manly. It will be a pleasant remembrance not only to those of Scottish ancestry, that he, who signifies manliness as none other in our times, was born on the feast of the patron Saint of Scotland.

We are met in this City on what I believe is an historic occasion. For this is the first public national celebration of the birthday and immortal memory of a man whose praise must walk the earth forever. Surely throughout the years to come a toast to the immortal memory of Sir Winston Churchill will uplift the hearts of the free and the humane no less than a toast to the immortal memories of Lincoln and Robert Burns. He, whom we honour with pride and joy, is, if I may say so, "a man after our Canadian hearts." Today for the good of all the earth he is still to our happiness and by the mercy of Providence, gloriously alive and richly living. It is the hope of us all that amid the distractions, exhilarations and thronging emotions of his 80th Birthday, he may find, amongst his unspoken satisfactions and secret joys, a flashing moment of happiness in the knowledge that his birthday and his health and happiness were first acclaimed with the exultation of a whole people in this free, young, surging, sanguine and great-hearted nation of the Commonwealth beyond the Seas.

Some 300 years ago, in a little parsonage in the deep countryside of Western England, a mystic Celtic poet and prophet wrote these words:—

> "Strange is the vigour in a brave man's soul. The strength of his spirit and his irresistible power, the greatness of his heart and the height of his condition, his mighty confidence and contempt of dangers, his true security and repose in himself, his liberty to dare and do, his alacrity in the midst of fears, his invincible temper, are advantages which make him master of fortune. His courage fits him for all attempts, makes him serviceable to God and man, and makes him the bulwark and defence of his being and country."

Our admiration and affection for a man who has fulfilled such a prophecy have brought us together in this great meeting in the City of Toronto. Behind me, as I stand in this place, are the flags of the nations of the Commonwealth. In their midst the face of the world's

greatest guest of honour, gleaming from a shining frame, brings a genial glow to this gathering and lights the lamps of memory and of love in the hearts of us all. The accents of his own oft remembered and unforgettable voice will soon make this meeting vibrate with pleasure. For many of his deeds and words are part of the folklore of freedom, and, not least, of Canadian freedom. The life he has lived has been in very truth a part of the lives of us all and the mere recital of the brave things he has done, the great words he has written, and the noble words he has spoken, would take up far more than the time allotted for this celebration. The most fitting way to pay him a tribute would have been to let all who are listening to me, hear once more his own incomparable voice speaking of indomitable things in his own uplifting words. For so often, with him, the microphone has been the harp of humanity and he the minstrel of all mankind. The poverty of my own words and my own voice can add nothing to *his* fame and glory. They can only serve sincerely but inadequately to recall to you some of his greatness. The time has happily not yet come to sum up the achievements of his lifetime and we hope with all our hearts that the time to do so is far distant. Even if I were to try to sum up the achievements of his life — although it should sound like a great epic poem about great things dared, determined and done — it would probably end up like one of those dry catalogues of events, which when we were boys at school were presented to us as an outline of history. And if any life should not read like a dry catalogue, it is the life of Sir Winston Churchill so rich in the manifestations of a unique and fascinating character. At this happy hour it is perhaps enough to say (with the echo of one of his own great phrases) that in the realm of human freedom "never did so many men of so many races owe so much to one brave man."

In the evening of the 30th of November, 1874, to the American Lady Randolph Churchill, whose kinsman was an Officer in Washington's Army, and to Lord Randolph Churchill, whose kinsman, the famed Duke of Marlborough was England's greatest Captain-in-Arms, there was born a boy, destined for the high fate of growing old not only in the affection of his native land but in the affection of the whole free world. In the year of the birth of "that boy eternal," Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister of England. Of him also in his old age, it was once said that he was like some old spirit of Spring ever vanquished and ever alive, a symbol of what can be accomplished in a cold and hostile universe by a long youthfulness of heart. Mr. Disraeli must have patted the head of young Winston Churchill with

"Gave eloquent expression to the thoughts of fellow Canadians."

Leonard W. Brockington *(left) and* **Monseigneur Ferdinand Vandry.**

prophetic benediction. In the year of Sir Winston Churchill's birth these things happened also: The Emperor of Russia, in announcing conscription, said that Russia did not arm for military renown, but considered their policy the best lot that God could ordain to lead Russia to the paths of peace. The German Emperor expressed his confidence in peace at the opening of the Reichstag. He increased the Armed Forces of Germany stating that while he was opposed to any kind of offensive, it was her duty to act on the defensive. Alsace-Lorraine became part of the German Empire and Anglo-German rivalry began with the launching of two German Ironclads. The Army of the United States was reduced to 20,000 men. Britain was at the peak of her Imperial power.

Since 1874, Sir Winston Churchill has now spent 29,220 days upon this earth, and for most of those days, every hour has been "sixty minutes full of distance run." Who can estimate how many strange adventures, changes, joys and sorrows, regrets, triumphs and revenges have been brought in by the whirligig of his Time.

All the memories of his childhood and boyhood picture him as a red-headed boy full of mischief, who some of his school mistresses thought was the worst little boy in the world. I saw an old photograph the other day of some little boys at Harrow. While the rest of the boys were grouped demurely on a plot of grass, young Master Churchill was sitting in the most conspicuous and dangerous place — on top of a fire-escape in the background. He has continued to sit in similarly conspicuous and dangerous places for the last seventy years.

He has always been a rebel against conformity and the commonplace and has always struggled against the deadhand of custom. I think one of the most fascinating books in the world is his "Early Life." I commend it to all who are listening to me.

From school, as you know, he passed through Sandhurst and became an Officer in a Cavalry Regiment, and so recaptured in the late Victorian and Edwardian days that rare combination of the humanities and restless warfare which seemed to belong more to the faraway Elizabethan days than to the times in which he lived. Before he had completed his course at Sandhurst, he was in Cuba observing the progress of a Revolution. There he first smelt powder and the long drawn out fragrance of big Havana cigars. There has always been a whiff of both those scents about him ever since. He next went to India where he determined, amongst other things, to be a writer and studied with devotion Macaulay and Gibbon and other masters

of stately and colourful prose. He wrote an account of his adventures in war on the North-West Frontier. We next find him in the Sudan taking part in the famous Charge at Omdurman. The first of his great books, "The River War" is one of the products of that adventure. He is next in South Africa as a war correspondent. He is captured by a bearded Boer soldier, who turns out to be that great statesman Louis Botha. Sir Winston Churchill makes a courageous escape from prison with honour to himself. As a soldier he passes through many hair-breadth adventures on the South African veldt and returns to become a Member of Parliament and to plead the cause of reconciliation in South Africa. In the First Great War he had the Fleet ready for action. He planned what looked like the inevitable success of the invasion of the Dardanelles. Other people were responsible for the failure. He, for a time, was blamed. He saw active service in France. During his lifetime he has taken part, usually as a soldier, sometimes as a statesman, in every war that Britain has fought. At one time or another, he has been an active member of these famous Regiments: 4th Hussars, the 31st Punjab Infantry, the 21st Lancers, the South African Light Horse, the Oxfordshire Yeomanry, the 2nd Grenadier Guards, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and with the Oxfordshire Artillery. He had miraculous escapes from death in most of them.

He has held practically every high office under the British Crown — Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Minister of War, First Lord of the Admiralty, Minister of Munitions, Home Secretary, and several others. When he has been out of office and when he has been in office, he has studied and spoken and written with an industry unparalleled.

Volumes of his speeches enshrine the architecture of the noblest oratory of our time. He has written some of the finest descriptions of the moving accidents of war in the history of the world's literature. His "Life of His Father" is one of the two or three best political biographies of our time. His monumental work on Marlborough is one of the greatest of historical studies in English letters. His books written after the First Great War and his five volumes written since the last war are unique in their swift, well-documented, eloquent and authentic comment on the history of tumultuous and crowded years composed by a man who took so great a part in their making. His autobiographies dance with excitement when they are not tranquil with wisdom.

In his brilliance and versatility as statesman, man of action, journalist, historian and orator, soldier and artist, he has sometimes

"A token of appreciation from Canadians and Canadian Clubs"

Left to right: HALL LINTON, DR. SIDNEY E. SMITH, SIR ARCHIBALD NYE, ROBERT W. PILOT.

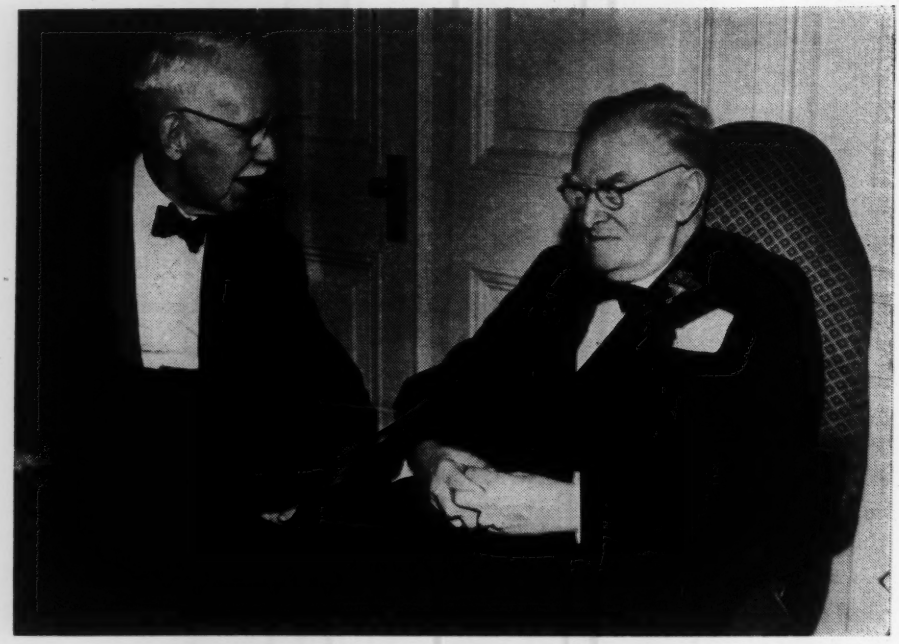
been compared, with some exaggeration no doubt, to the supreme genius Leonardo da Vinci. But surely it is true that the world has never seen so unique a blending of a man of thought, of art, and of action. There has always been a distrust of brilliance and versatility in Britain, and, perhaps, throughout the English-speaking world. But men sometimes forget that a diamond is the most precious gem of all jewels because it shines so brilliantly with many facets. While Sir Winston has known that words are the daughters of the earth, he has also known that things are the sons of heaven. Whenever he has spoken great words it has been with the hope and the intention that men shall do great things. He has been what the Greek philosopher called a four square man. Sublimity has been the echo of his great soul. He has seen the world steadily and seen it whole. No man,

not even the greatest poet in the greatest age, has spoken words more often cherished in the minds and repeated on the tongues of those who heard him.

Many years have passed since the young Hussar, who had heard Mr. Gladstone speak and had ridden on parade before Queen Victoria, became the most honoured cavalier in the chivalry which accompanied the young Queen Elizabeth to her shining inheritance and with the strength and simplicity of perfect speech saluted the Sovereign crowned in our history and "enthroned forever in our hearts."

Before I speak of the debt of this generation, who are the beneficiaries of the great qualities of our guest of honour, I would like to try to analyze for you some of the outstanding features of his character which have brightened the lives of those of us who have been lucky enough to have been his contemporaries. He has always had a fine sense of loyalty. John Ruskin once said that of all the sweet qualities that have accompanied mankind in his wanderings in the wilderness, the sweetest of all was loyalty. I am, therefore, going to give you a toast to a loyal man — loyal to the memory of his father, loyal to his friends, loyal to all the standards of chivalry and of honour which have brought glory to the land of Britain, and, above all, loyal to the sanctities of human life and the things "which do not die with death and are not bought with a price." I am going to give you a toast to a man who has always had a sense of humour. Throughout his life he has ever been exalted by that humour which is the best security against pride in knowledge and against conceit of the imagination, and prevents the obsession of hate in man and nations. How often has that saving grace, which takes the iron out of a man's soul and puts a gentle irony in its place, that gaiety of despair, that sweetness which kills bitterness, lightened his life and labours and been a benediction to those who have come within the vitality of his influence and leadership. He has known always, as his countrymen have known, and, as we, Canadians, have known, that no nation and no man who can smile at the right time and at the right things will ever tolerate the infidel blight of Communism, the regimentation of Fascism, or the deification of a tawdry tyrant. I am going to ask you to drink a toast to a man who beneath the external fortifications of his granite resolution has always had an abiding pity and has never been ashamed to shed a brave man's tears. For they have been shed — not for his own misfortunes but for the misfortunes of others. In the words of Joseph Conrad, he has always given to the joys and

sorrows of life a smile which is not a grin and a sigh which is not a sob. Many of his friends and colleagues have told me of the mist in his eyes when he visited brave men and women who held high the honour of Britain in the little battered streets. I have read that when for the fifth time he saw a film in which Nelson died on board the Victory, he was not ashamed to wipe away the trickle of a tear like the rest of us. He wept openly when British and American sailors on church parade on the Prince of Wales sang "Eternal Father Strong to Save" as they stood together with President Roosevelt and himself in the Bay of Newfoundland. I remember Mr. Malcolm Macdonald telling me that he was present at that fateful Cabinet meeting in London attended by Mr. Harry Hopkins. As he was leaving to make his report to the President on conditions in Europe some months before Pearl Harbour, Mr. Hopkins told the British Cabinet that when the President asked him about Britain, he was going to read to him these words from The Book of Ruth:—



COL. JOHN A. COOPER *and* MR. BROCKINGTON.

Col. Cooper, one of the founders and first president of the Canadian Club of Toronto . . . has been since 1897 a leader in the Canadian Club movement.

"Intreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God: where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried: the Lord do so to me, and more also, if ought but death part thee and me."

Sir Winston Churchill smiled through his tears as well he might.

And I, too, have a little personal memory. I remember sitting with our guest of honour on the steps outside the Prince of Wales' ranch where the silver moonlight overflowed the foothills beneath the shadow of the mountains. It was in the days when the timid hands of lesser men had thrust him into the wilderness. For he knew then, as he was to find out later, that there was no conspiracy so wakeful and so strong as the conspiracy of the second- and third-class against the first-class. As we talked of the past and living glories of Britain and of her partnership with the United States, I remember quoting to him a phrase which my friend, Mr. Arthur Meighen, had used a few months before about the Britain of those days, when the bludgeoning of chance and the clutch of circumstances had not compelled her to depart from what throughout the ages have been and will be once again the standards of her noble conduct. "Britain", said Mr. Meighen, "the creditor who always waits; the debtor who always pays." I shall not forget how the tears started in Sir Winston Churchill's eyes. He said it was worth coming across the Atlantic to hear those words.

To loyalty and pity and humour, I would add, in the words of the Poet Laureate describing a good man of the very Earth of England:—

"Great kindness delicate sweet feeling
For beauty of all sorts
Great manliness and love of sports
A merry fun outlasting youth
A grave wise thoughtfulness and truth
A courage terrible to see
And mercy for his enemy."

Great Kindness ! Innumerable men have many reasons to remember his thoughtful kindness and I amongst them. We all know his feeling for beauty — beauty of golden speech, beauty of courage; beauty of supreme human conduct, beauty of the landscape recaptured by the artist. *Great manliness and love of sports* ! His whole life is a monument of manliness and the sports which he has loved have always been those that require the ruggedness of courage.

I always thought that a very apt addition to Canadiana and

Churchilliana is the inscription that for many years has decorated the walls of the Riding School of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Regina. It is an extract from the world's most fascinating book to which I have referred before, Sir Winston Churchill's "My Early Life." I hope it will be reprinted and read and re-read in the tens of thousands. It is so exciting, so wise. Now, these are the words printed on the tablet of the Riding School in Regina:

> "Don't give your son money; give him horses. No one ever came to grief — except honorable grief — through riding. No hour of life is lost that is spent in the saddle. Young men have often been ruined through owning horses, or through backing them, but never through riding them; unless of course they break their necks, which, if taken at a gallop, is a very good death to die."

A grave wise thoughtfulness and truth ! Here is a man who never flinched from the truth. He has been like a wise and good man facing facts and like a great artist giving them colour and life. He has always known the urgencies to be emphasized and what a magnificent power of emphasis he has. And although he has known, as few other men have known, the essential truth about the world about him, he knows also the power of sentiment and how insignificant the most momentous facts can be without it.

A courage terrible to see and mercy for his enemy ! Listen to this recital of facts. After serving in the war on the North-West Frontier of India, he wrote a book urging better treatment for the Tribesmen. After the war in the Sudan, in his book "The River War," he pleaded for irrigation, improved living conditions, and all the other amenities of freedom deserved by the brave Sudanese. And he, with courage, took public occasion to assail Lord Kitchener for his desecration of the Tomb of Mahdi and other indignities heaped on a brave enemy. After the South African war, remembering his lot as a prisoner, he recorded and determined that if ever he came into power and had anything to do with prisoners, he would seek for better understanding and greater humanity in their treatment. This he did. He paid public tribute to the Boers and made almost the most eloquent speech in the British House of Commons hailing and sealing the bonds of a new freedom in the Union of South Africa. In his book written after the First Great War he tells how with Lloyd George on Armistice Night he sat looking at the seething crowds outside the Downing Street windows. They talked not of triumph and of victory, but of what could be done to feed the German people and restore a new

Germany to the comity of nations. Since the last war surely no voice urging forgiveness, conciliation and reconciliation, has been more eloquent and prophetic than his. Last Friday in London I read a message from Chancellor Adenauer of Germany. Speaking of Sir Winston Churchill, he said, "He has been a beacon of light to the victor and the vanquished." These are noble words, nobly spoken about a noble man.

In very truth, he has had *A courage terrible to see and mercy for his enemy!* It needs no words of mine to prove what this man meant to us in the days that all of you in this room and most of those outside so freshly remember. During that time our guest of honour has never hidden his love of Joan of Arc's sweet land of France. At my side is His Excellency the Ambassador of France to strengthen my words. In sunshine and in shadow Sir Winston has never despaired of her return to glory and never forgotten her great gifts to the enfranchisement of the human spirit. No man has worked with more persistence and understanding in order that there may be nothing but generous thoughts and deeds and words between the nations who speak our English tongue. Inheriting through his parents the best in the character of America and of England, he is the strongest fibre in their eternal union for the greatest of all causes. In the wartime he stood erect in the tempest, the pillar of a people's hope. Swift in execution, brave in concept, were the deeds he did and inspired other men to do. As we sat in our homes he summed up for us all the exaltations of men who would be free and kindled the faith and fire within those who were. It is not often given to a man to shine forth as the very soul of a great people and to cast the beams of his own glorious courage over the dark waters, to make his steadying voice sound above the clash of arms to rally free men to their high duty. For no soldier ever spoke as he did and no orator ever fought as he did. His speeches floodlit the world with freedom and the ardour of his soul set the Commonwealth on fire with resolution. Who can tell what secret sorrows and unspoken fears gnawed at his heart in the hour of his solitude. Those sorrows, those fears, the old warrior kept to himself. He was willing to take all the risks he asked other people to take. He may have known fear but he never showed it.

Since the war has ended, he has been the wisest prophet in all the Kingdoms of men. "Let us negotiate," he said, "from strength and not from weakness, from unity and not from division and isolation, let us seek to do justice because we have power."

"Peace", he said, "is the last prize I have left to win." May we pray,

for our sake and for the sake of all free men, that this wish of his will be abundantly fulfilled. For no one deserves that imperishable honour more than Sir Winston Churchill. We live in what the poet called "an iron time of doubts, disputes, distractions, fears." If this iron time becomes, as well it may, a golden age, blossoming with a new hope, one of its most famous and worthy founders whom men will praise for ever will be the man whom to-night we honour with our undying gratitude, our abiding memory, and our enduring love.

Chairman:

To give expression to the views of those many Canadians with French as their mother tongue, I give you a much respected representative of French-speaking Canada, the Vice-Rector of Laval University and the president of the Quebec branch of the English Speaking Union, Monseigneur Ferdinand Vandry. Monseigneur Vandry — Bien Venue !

Monseigneur Vandry:

I have the honour of being the representative of the French-Speaking Canadians to convey to the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Sir Winston Churchill, on the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of his birthday, a very sincere tribute of admiration and gratitude.

Sir Winston Churchill has deserved much admiration, specially since the last World War, by his great intelligence, his clear understanding of international affairs, his intuitive vision into the future, his mastery of the most difficult problems, his indisputable skill and ability, and, above all, his astonishing courage.

The democratic world owes him much gratitude for having made victory possible after the first unexpected overthrows of the last War. Without Churchill all was lost. With him all was saved that could be saved. He prepared the Rally of Allied nations. He made possible the Allied victory and the salvation of the world.

And lest we forget, it must be recalled over and over again that the victory of the Allies was our victory, the victory of the British Commonwealth, the victory of Canada, the victory of the Province of Quebec, which is very happy to be a member of the Canadian Confederation and which remains very proud of being with the other Provinces of Canada a partner of the English Commonwealth.

Before leaving Quebec for Toronto, I met the Prime Minister, Honourable Mr. Duplessis, who told me how glad he was to learn that I would be here tonight to convey to Sir Winston Churchill the greetings and best wishes of the French-Speaking Canadians. "Give my best wishes," he told me, "to the members of the Canadian Club and their guests, and tell them that, in my opinion, Sir Winston Churchill is one of the greatest statesmen the world has ever produced."

Ladies and gentlemen, let us hope that the good work Churchill has done shall never be spoiled by the disagreements and quarrels of the democratic nations of the world, nor by the quarrels of those who, in this country of ours, differ by their origin, their language and their faith. For the benefit of Canada, may we all strive to reach more rapidly the goal of mutual understanding, wherein lies Christian charity.

Mesdames et messieurs:

Je suis heureux que le Président du Canadian Club ait eu la bonne ideé de faire entendre une voix française au cours de ce dîner, et qu'il m'ait ainsi donné l'occasion de dire que la Province française de Québec se réjouit de pouvoir s'unir aux Provinces anglaises de ce pays pour offrir à Sir Winston Churchill un homage vraiment national. Il n'y a pas d'équivoque possible à ce sujet, la Province de Québec admire profondément M. Churchill, et il lui est très agréable de le dire. Elle n'ignore pas qu'elle lui doit, dans une grande mesure, la victoire remportée lors de la dernière guerre sur les ennemis de l'ordre et de la justice. Surtout depuis les deux visites de ce grand homme à Québec, au cours de la dernière guerre, elle lui a voué un culte d'admiration qui ne s'est jamais dementi.

Elle sait qu'elle lui doit la victoire du droit sur la violence. Puisse-t-elle lui devoir aussi la victoire de l'esprit chrétien sur l'esprit paien, qui est en train de saper par sa base l'oeuvre magnifique accomplie par ce grand homme d'Etat, à qui l'humanité est redevable de l'avoir sauvée de la déchéance.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The languages are different, but their meaning is the same. Sir Winston Churchill is a great old man, and we have to congratulate him for having won the admiration of the world by his outstanding personality and his brilliant achievements.

"A birthday gift to a former naval person"

Left to right: SIR ARCHIBALD NYE, THE PAINTING, DR. SIDNEY E. SMITH.

Description of the Painting:

Sir Winston Churchill's birthday gift from Canadian Clubs is an original Canadian oil painting, painted by Robert W. Pilot, P.R.C.A., M.B.E., D.C.L., N.A. Painted in 1950 and entitled "Twilight, Dufferin Terrace, Quebec," it is a winter evening scene of the mighty St. Lawrence River looking across from the ancient Citadel of Quebec to Levis. In the foreground is seen a portion of Dufferin Terrace where Sir Winston and Franklin D. Roosevelt so often sat during the Quebec Conference of 1943. In the middle of the ice-dotted river the old Levis ferry is making its familiar crossing from Quebec, and in the distance are spotted the twinkling lights of the historic French town of Levis. It was here that General Wolfe in 1757 prepared his army for the ascent to the Plains of Abraham.

Chairman: We are now ready for our toast. Gentlemen, Sir Winston Churchill!

We next come to the gift that I mentioned earlier. It will be presented by the president of the Association of Canadian Clubs, Dr. Sidney E. Smith, president of the University of Toronto. Sir Winston has delegated the High Commissioner to Canada from the United Kingdom to receive this gift on his behalf, Sir Archibald Nye. I shall ask Dr. Sydney E. Smith to make the presentation.

Dr. Sydney E. Smith: Sir Archibald, it is now my privilege and pleasure to present through you, Sir, to a Former Naval Person a birthday gift from Canadian philochurchillians. The gift is a painting by a talented and versatile Canadian artist, Robert Wakeham Pilot. Mr. Pilot is a Maritimer, a native of our tenth province, Newfoundland, who has ranged across Canada for his subjects, but he is happiest with scenes of historical interest; his canvasses subtly suggest the perspectives of time as well as those of space. This painting depicts a view across the St. Lawrence from the Citadel of Quebec — Quebec, of all Canadian cities the most redolent of the stirring past. Her commanding site attracted the earliest explorers; the blood of Indians, French, British and Americans was shed on her coveted soil; from her quays set forth voyageur and missionary, trader and adventurer, soldier and sailor — not the least of whom were the Canadian troops of two world wars. The Fathers of Confederation met in conference in Quebec to plan the Canada that was as yet unborn; again, in 1943, Quebec played host to an historical conference when two men met to plan not merely a peaceful country but a peaceful world. This painting, from the Citadel of Quebec, will recall to its recipient a view that he has often seen.

The gift is made by certain Canadian Clubs which have associated themselves with the Canadian Club of Toronto. With it go the deep-seated respect, admiration and affection of Canadians all, and their sincere wishes for many happy returns of the day *ad multos annos.* Will you, Sir Archibald, be so kind as to accept this painting on behalf of Sir Winston Churchill.

His grandeur he derived from Heaven alone,
For he was great, ere Fortune made him so;
And wars, like mists that rise against the sun,
Made him but greater seem, not greater grow.

Sir Archibald Nye: We have met this evening to do honour to a

great man. And if I may be allowed to say so, everything that has been done has been well worthy of the occasion.

Because it is not possible for Sir Winston to be with us in Canada, you have asked me to receive your gift on his behalf. You have done me great honour and I accept my role with deep humility. It will be my duty and also my pleasure to report to him all that has been said and done this night.

This is not the time for me to make a lengthy speech. You would all, I am sure, prefer to hear the voice of Sir Winston himself — Sir Winston Churchill:—

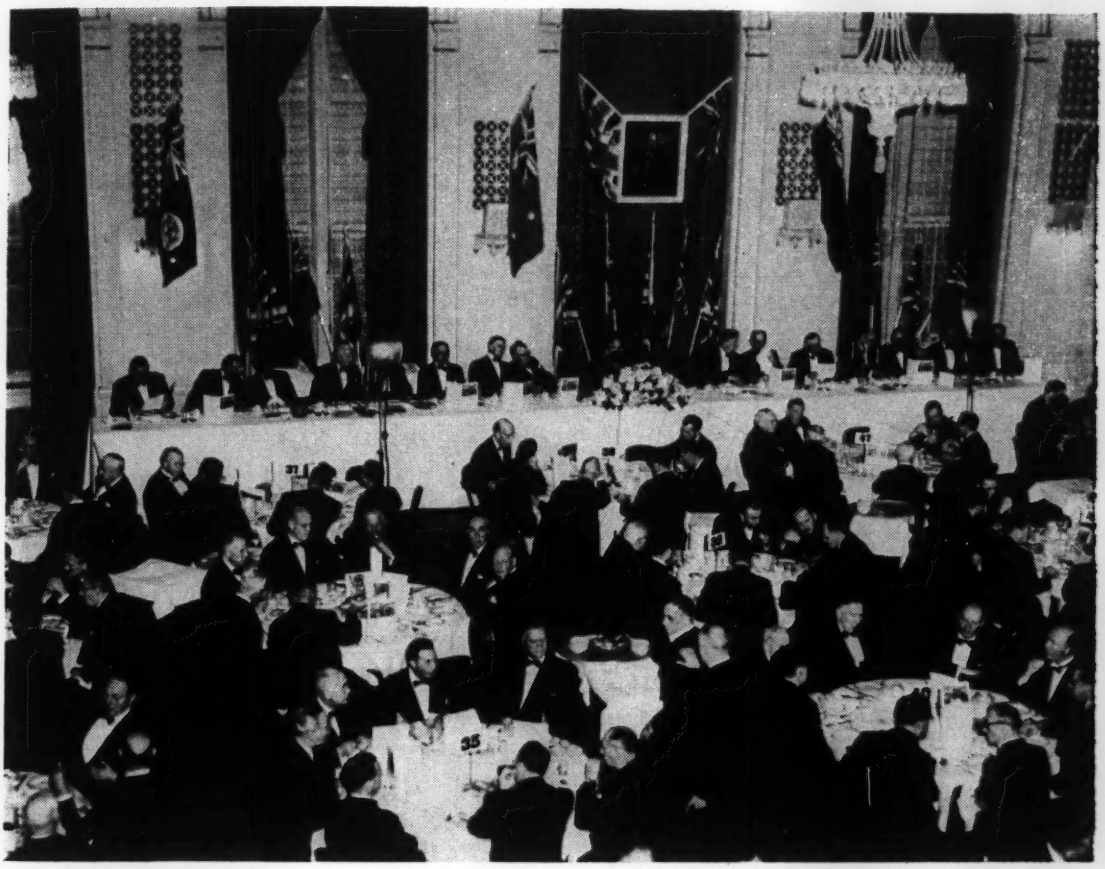
Sir Winston Churchill

"I am most grateful to the members of the Canadian Clubs for the kindness with which they are celebrating my birthday and for the picture which they propose to give me. It is a great honour. I much look forward to receiving the painting of the great St. Lawrence River whose magnificent grandeur I have always admired. Morever the citadel arouses fondest memories of our wartime conference."

Chairman's closing remarks:

This brings to a close Canada's tribute to the greatest man of our age. Our sincere appreciation goes to those who took part in this hour's program, Mr. Brockington, Monseigneur Vandry, Dr. Smith and Sir Archibald Nye, to those who helped to organize Sir Winston's Canadian birthday party, to those other Canadian Clubs who contributed towards the gift and to those who listened in. And to Sir Winston who will receive a transcript of this program, may I say very simply: Happy Birthday ! Many happy returns of the day !

This meeting is adjourned.



"Our head table is graced by . . ."

Left to right: Brig. W. P. Gilbride, G. Harry Sheppard, Hon. M. A. Rauf, Hon. T. C. A. Hislop, Col. John A. Cooper, His Excellency Hubert Guerin, Sir Archibald Nye, Leonard W. Brockington, Hall Linton, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Ferdinand Vandry, Dr. Sidney Smith, Hon. Milton Gregg, Hon. Leslie M. Frost, F. G. Gardiner, Robert W. Pilot, C. P. Fell, H. E. Langford.

J. M. PHILP
Secretary - Treasurer
CANADIAN CLUB OF TORONTO
1021 Montreal Trust Building
67 Yonge St., Toronto

Brockington, L.W.

May 1, 1959

Dear Leonard:

I find that I did, after all, receive your invitation to speak at the Bowater Awards for Journalism ceremony, and answered it with my letter to you of March 17, of which I enclose a copy.

I fear that both our offices are inefficient!

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Leonard W. Brockington
The Odeon Theatres (Canada) Limited
20 Carlton Street
Toronto 1, Canada

Brockington, Leon

March 17, 1959

Dear Leonard:

Pray forgive me the delay in answering your gracious letter of March 6. I have been much out of town lately.

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to attempt an utterance on the occasion of The Bowater Awards for Journalism in Canada. However, I am committed to perpetrate a lecture for the British Association for the Advancement of Science in London in mid October, and there is no chance of undertaking both engagements. I am truly sorry, and would ask you to express my regret to the Trustees.

I made no plans for the so-called sabbatical other than one commitment in London, and I am hoping to spend some time in India and, if the gods are good, may get to China. Certainly, I should be coming to Canada at some point during the year, and will look forward to the pleasure of basking in the sunshine of your countenance.

As ever yours,

Mr. Leonard W. Brockington
President,
The Odeon Theatres (Canada) Limited
20 Carlton Street
Toronto 1, Canada

EEM/hl

The ODEON THEATRES (CANADA) LIMITED
20 CARLTON ST., TORONTO 1, CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON, C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D.

6th March,
1959.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York-22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I am glad, for your sake, that you are taking a sabbatical holiday, but sorry for the sake of the rest of us. I am sure, however, that your travelling will be interesting for you and your lady and at journey's end most rewarding for us. I had a chat with Admiral Ben Custer a few days ago and he told me that he had seen you.

I am writing on behalf of the Trustees of The Bowater Awards for Journalism in Canada. I am enclosing a little brochure which explains to you the nature of the awards and identifies those who are responsible for the trusteeship of the foundation and the judging of the contributions.

It has been the custom during the last three years to have a speaker at the Annual Dinner in Ottawa. The guests, heretofore, have been in this order - The Hon. L. B. Pearson, Nobel Prize winner and former Minister of External Affairs, Viscount Alexander, former Governor General of Canada, and The Right Honourable John Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada. The sponsors of these awards are the members of The Parliamentary Press Gallery. The President is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees and three of his associates are members. We are all unanimous and enthusiastic in hopefully inviting you to be their guest of honour, and

excited at the prospect that you and your lady might attend the Annual Dinner at the Rideau Club, in Ottawa, on Friday, October 16th.

Amongst the audience there will be approximately eighty of the gentlemen of the Press Gallery and their wives, and, in addition, many of the leading statesmen and public figures in Ottawa. You will, therefore, find your companions fraternal and congenial and many of them admiring members of your own profession.

We would be proudly happy if you could be with us and give a talk on any subject which you may choose. Your speech should last not less than twenty-five minutes and can be extended as long as you would wish. No subject would be more fascinating than a reminiscent survey of some of your adventures and experiences in journalism and broadcasting.

You would be assured of a very warm welcome, and if you and your lady cared to spend a few days in Ottawa, you will be hospitably entertained, and of course we would take care of your incidental, travelling, and other expenses. This is really a first-class show, and, if I may say so, it will do us a lot of good, and will not do you any harm.

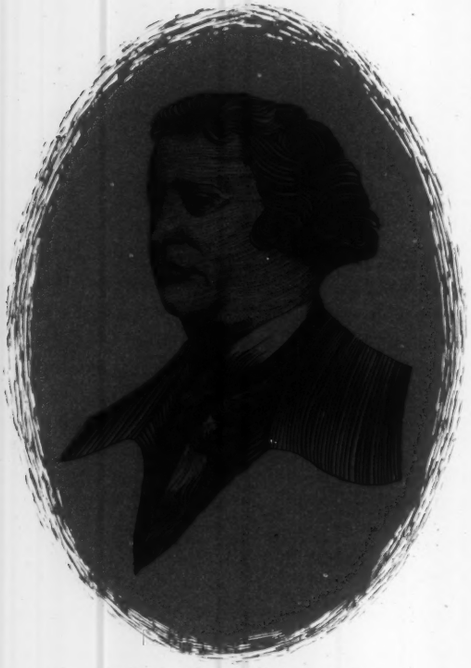
I hope that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you during the year of your jaunting. If you plan a visit to Canada, please let me know, as it would be a privilege to welcome you and an honour to contribute in any way to the ease and pleasure of your wanderings.

With kindest regards to your lady and yourself.

Yours sincerely,

Leonard W. Brockington

L. W. Brockington



EDMUND BURKE (1729-1797)

"Yonder sits the fourth estate more important than them all."

The Bowater Awards for JOURNALISM

CUSTODIAN: THE PARLIAMENTARY PRESS GALLERY, OTTAWA

1958

An Award in the Social, Political and Cultural Fields: An Award of $1,000 shall be given to the author who, in the opinion of the judges, has written the best editorial* or news article*, which has advanced or is likely to advance, the social welfare or educational standard of Canada, or of any Canadian community, or which, in the opinion of the judges, has advanced or is likely to advance, the development of the arts in Canada or in any Canadian community.

An Award in the Economic and Business Fields: An Award of $1,000 shall be paid to the author who, in the opinion of the judges, has written the best editorial* or news article* on economics, business, finance or other cognate matter that has advanced, or is likely to advance, the material progress of Canada.

A New $1,000 Award: Until this year, the Bowater Awards have been confined to two annual prizes of $1,000 each, but for material published in 1959 there will be a third award of $1,000.

The details on the field of journalism concerned will be announced at the Third Annual Bowater Awards Dinner at Ottawa on October 17th. The terms of reference for the new Award will also be approved by that date.

In the meantime, editors, managing editors and working journalists might note that this third $1,000 award will be for material published in 1959, in this field of journalism:

Commonwealth and International Affairs

The emphasis will be of course on Canada's relationships with the Commonwealth and other countries.

In general, the regulations will be similar to the other awards. Award-winning material must advance Canadian understanding of the problems and responsibilities involved in Canada's world relationships.

A CERTIFICATE OF MERIT will be awarded, and an inscribed silver tray presented to the runner-up in each field.

**The word 'editorial' and the term 'news article' may include two or more editorials or two or more articles which logically form a series elaborating the same theme or subject.*

THE BOWATER AWARDS: The annual competitions of the Bowater Awards for Journalism are now entering their fourth year. That the Awards are already soundly established is apparent in their increasing acceptance as a permanent and integral feature of journalism in Canada.

The Custodian of the Awards is the Parliamentary Press Gallery, Ottawa, and its current President is always Chairman of the Bowater Awards Board of Trustees. Four members of the Gallery, and two non-members comprise this administrative body.

Experience caused the Board of Trustees to limit contestants to a single submission in any one field of journalism, but few other changes have been found necessary in either the original regulations or the terms of reference for the Awards.

The sponsor plays no part in the administration of the Awards except for a single stipulation. This is that material may not win an award unless it is in the public interest, and is likely to wield a beneficial influence on a Canadian community or area, or on a phase of Canadian life. This provision quickly proved its worth by at once developing a desirable high status for the Awards, and by providing a valuable, needed addition to existing awards in Canada for spot-news reporting.

There are five judges to each panel. They are not journalists; as distinguished members of other fields, they are experienced observers of the Canadian scene, and keen students of the influences affecting it.

The original inspiration which founded the Bowater contests has also proved itself. This was to pay honour to outstanding contributions by Canadian newspapermen, and to help sustain the high standards of journalism in Canada. There is an increasing interest in the Awards on all newspaper levels, including a growing awareness by managing-editors in the creation of assignments of the distinction in an award for both the winner and his newspaper. The quality of submitted material was high from the outset, but is noticeably improved; many of the outstanding members of the Canadian profession are regular contestants.

In the opinion of Mr. Victor Mackie, President of the Press Gallery (1957-8), a Bowater Award is meaning more and more prestige for a Canadian journalist. His successor, Mr. James McCook (1958-9), echoes this by stating: "The growing interest in the Awards testifies to their regard in the eyes of journalists."

The distinguished judges also feel the Awards are achieving their laudable purpose of maintaining high standards. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Ilsley, Chairman of the panel of judges on business, financial, trade and economic material, states: "The 1957 entries have high quality, and their number indicates the increasing interest which journalists are taking in the competition. The diligent assembly of facts bearing on important current problems, the application of original thought and sound judgment to the interpretation of those facts, are, in combination, of great value to Canadians. The Awards are now a real stimulus."

Professor Creighton, Chairman of the panel which judges social, political and cultural entries, comments similarly: "The first three years' experience has demonstrated conclusively the value of the Awards. They have been a very great success. I feel perfectly certain they have already been of tremendous benefit to Canadian journalism. During the three years I have been a member of the board of judges, the entries have increased steadily in number, in variety, and—most important of all—in quality."

NOTED IN THE SUBMISSIONS: Two factors in Canadian journalism have been noted in submitted material, and repeatedly commented upon by the judges, who feel they might be marked with value by the profession. First, with the exception of educational subjects, very little newspaper material is being submitted which could be characterized as either helpful to Canadian cultural life or to greater Canadian appreciation of the arts. Second, many thoughtful and skillfully-written submissions are entered by French-language journalists but, in the opinion of some judges, the fact of their restricted audience might be reacting in a limitation on the scope and breadth of their subject-matter.

RECOGNITION FOR RUNNERS-UP: The Awards during the first two years were narrowly won, and in order to honour the deserving runners-up, a parchment Certificate of Merit will now be presented to those placing second in each competition. The Certificates constitute a fine permanent record of a notable achievement in journalism, and will be coveted. The winners are presented with inscribed silverware as their permanent trophy.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 1958-9

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LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON, C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D., *Rector*, Queen's University

HENRY C. CAMPBELL, M.A., B.L.S., *Chief Librarian*, The Public Library of Toronto

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GERARD MORIN, *The Parliamentary Press Gallery* (Le Soleil, Hull)

JOHN M. MILNE, *Executive Secretary*, Bowater Awards, 550 Church Street, Toronto (5), Ontario

1957-8 COMMITTEE OF JUDGES: SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND CULTURAL FIELDS

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PROF. E. J. PRATT, PH.D., D.LITT., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.C., *Poet; Professor of English* (Emeritus) Victoria University; Toronto

DR. JEAN BRUCHESI, LL.L., PH.D., F.R.S.C., *Deputy Provincial Secretary*, Province of Quebec; Quebec City

SENATOR DONALD CAMERON, B.SC., University of Alberta (Extension); *Director*, School of Fine Arts; Banff, Alta.

M. JEAN-PIERRE HOULE, B.A., LL.B., M.A., *Chief, International Relations Division*, Air Transport Board; Ottawa, Ont.

1957-8 COMMITTEE OF JUDGES: ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS FIELDS

RT. HON. J. L. ILSLEY, P.C., B.A., D.C.L., LL.D., *Chief Justice of Nova Scotia;* Halifax

PROF. ALEX CORRY, LL.M., LL.D., F.R.S.C., *Author; Professor of Political Science*, Queen's University, Kingston

DOUGLAS LEPAN, *Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs;* Ottawa

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PROF. HENRY ANGUS, LL.D., B.C.L., F.R.S.C., *Professor of Economics*, University of British Columbia, Vancouver

THIRD ANNUAL BOWATER AWARDS DINNER

BY

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY PRESS GALLERY, CUSTODIAN OF THE AWARDS

The Country Club, Ottawa, 17th October, 1958

CHAIRMAN:

MR. VICTOR J. MACKIE, *President, and Chairman,* Bowater Awards Board of Trustees

GUEST SPEAKER:

RT. HON. JOHN GEORGE DIEFENBAKER, *Prime Minister of Canada*

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS:

MR. LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON

GUESTS OF HONOUR

MR. MICHAEL BARKWAY

Winner of the 1957 Bowater Award in the economic and business fields of Canadian journalism.

MR. JACK SCOTT

Winner of the 1957 Bowater Award in the social, political and cultural fields of Canadian journalism.

MISS MURIEL SNIDER

Second in the economic and business fields.

MR. GORDON DONALDSON MR. LESLIE WILSON

Second (tied) in the social, political and cultural fields.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

Bowater Award Winner 1957

in the Economic and Business Fields

Prosperity with Independence was the title of Michael Barkway's award-winning material (in its reprinted form). His comprehensive survey of the principal elements of Canada's foreign trade situation, had originally appeared in the *Financial Post* as a series of ten articles.

His presentation of this involved and important Canadian subject was so skillful it was the unanimous selection for first place by the entire panel of judges in the economic section, the first time this has occurred in the history of the Bowater contests.

Mr. Barkway's review of Canadian trading problems was thought-provoking, and highly informative for both business and general public. It peered into all phases to pin-point factors and influences—How the U.S. uses and tightens control; the trading cards Canada holds; the Commonwealth outlook; the possibility of trade union with Europe; the decline of Canadian manufacturing; the cost of foreign ownership of Canadian industry; and why the United Kingdom's free trade proposal was brushed aside.

Under his key title, *Prosperity with Independence*, he wrote: "Canadian trade policy will never be adequate so long as it is concerned only with trade. It must reflect the kind of country we want this to be."

He declared the big question was this: "The 20th Century may belong to Canada, but who does Canada belong to?"

Michael Barkway has been a Canadian newspaperman since 1949. He first came to Canada in 1945 in charge of BBC's Overseas News Service, and four years later had a short spell with the *Financial Post* at Toronto, before switching to *Saturday Night* as Ottawa Correspondent. In 1951 he was back with the *Post*, still in Ottawa, where he has been since. As a side-line, he is Canadian correspondent for *The Economist*.

Canadian television audiences knew Michael Barkway well as a panel-member on economic and trade subjects.

He was born and educated in England, obtaining his B.A. from Queen's College, Cambridge. Before the war, he toured the United States debating (1933) and was with *BBC's* news department, and also the information division of the League of Nations Secretariat at Geneva. In the war years, he was *BBC* correspondent at Washington and also the editor in charge of its overseas news services. He also did a stint with the Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEF, in London and Paris.

He now resides with his wife in Ottawa, where his two daughters are at school. His son is entering his second year at Queen's after a summer working in the Northwest Territories.

JACK SCOTT

Bowater Award Winner 1957

in the Social, Political and Cultural Fields

An *Innocent in Quebec* was the title of the opening article of Jack Scott's series on French-Canada which won first place in the social section. The title also reveals his approach; he went to Quebec as a stranger with an open mind. He wrote a series of sketches of the things he saw and the people he encountered, not hesitating to be caustic about those things he disliked, or kindly about the impressions that appealed to him.

He saw Maurice Le Noblet Duplessis paying his regular before-6 A.M. visit to the Basilica of Notre-Dame on a Wednesday, the day the Premier of Quebec chooses for important decisions. "So he prays in a church that preaches the most rigid of moral obligations," wrote Scott, "and then makes the decisions that are certainly the most notorious examples of political immorality in Canada today."

In contrast to this biting comment he wrote warm passages like this: "I was finding, in one short day, a deep sense of purpose and a dignity of family life, on very little money, that would give pause to any fast-living, debt-harried English-speaking Canadian."

He later said of his award-winning material: "It gave me more satisfaction than almost anything I've done as a newspaperman." He contends that both French and English Canadians should be told more about the other's way of life in their newspapers.

Jack Scott is a traditional Canadian newspaperman, with journalism in his blood. Like his father, Ed Scott, who died in harness as an editor with the *Province*, Jack has always been a newspaperman, moving up from copy-boy at 16 on the *News-Herald* to columnist and city editor. Even his war-break included journalism; he transferred from Army Intelligence to the Public Relations section, and became managing editor of the German edition of the *Maple Leaf*, the Canadian Army newspaper. He was then associate editor of the U.K. edition, and left the Army as a Captain.

On the way home, he was briefly Managing-editor of the *Graphic* at Georgetown, British Guiana, and then began writing his *Our Town* column for the *Vancouver Sun*. It is a well-known and much-quoted column, but it is probably his feature-article assignments which brought enticing offers from Eastern newspapers. He resisted them; he prefers, he says: "A ramshackle cottage on the Pacific Ocean front in winter, and another ramshackle cottage on Saltspring Island in summer." He has recently been placed in overall charge of all editorial operations of the *Sun*.

He won an award for a series on South Africa's race relations, and has paid writing visits to Bermuda, Kenya, Bolivia, Durban, Israel and atom-bombed Hiroshima. He is particularly proud of being the first winner of the University of B.C.'s Civil Liberties' Award.

Jack is 43, married, and has three daughters.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT

Two young, but rising Canadian newspapermen received equal points from the judges to be joint runners-up in the social and cultural contest. Certificates of Merit go to Gordon Donaldson, 31, for a powerful series of articles in the Toronto *Telegram* on drug addiction, and to Leslie Wilson, 34, for his penetrating commentary in the *Financial Post* on the problems of Canadian universities.

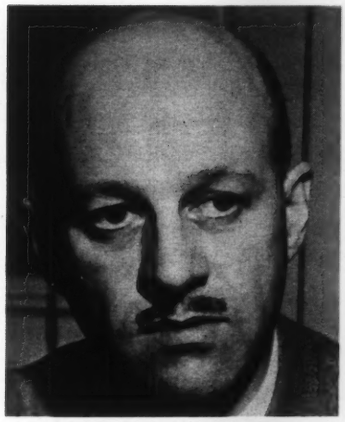
MR. DONALDSON is a Scot who has been four years with the *Telegram*, after eleven years on Scottish and English newspapers. He has done general reporting on a wide variety of subjects. His significant revelations on the extent of drug addiction in Canada included the charges that the problem was out of control, and that methods to combat addiction were out-of-date. His articles aroused interest —and alarm. The *Telegram* later assigned him to follow-up his report by investigating methods in New York, London and Paris. In this second series, he advocated Britain's common-sense method of combating addiction.

MR. WILSON's articles in the *Financial Post* probed a problem which is currently of great Canadian importance—the financial troubles of our universities, and their fund-raising restrictions. His article-titles illuminate his approach: Are Canadian University Grads Cheap-skating? . . . Alumni Shell Out . . . Can You Handle a $50,000-a-year Job? . . . They Make Big Changes in Quebec . . . Are Profs Paid Peanuts? Mr. Wilson has been on the Ottawa staff of the *Financial Post* since April. After obtaining his B.A. (Queen's, history) and M.A. (U. of T., economics) he entered newspaper work with the Brantford *Expositor*, and was then with *CP* and the Ottawa *Journal* before joining the *Post* in 1956. He is married, has two children, and lives in Ottawa.

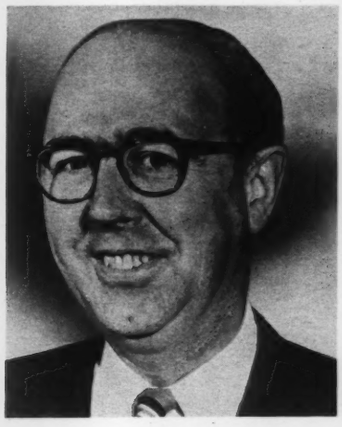
MURIEL SNIDER, feature writer with the *Globe and Mail*, is the first of her sex to be given special recognition by judges of the Bowater competitions. Her series of five articles on *Coal* and other energy sources won her second place in the economic and business field. Her penetrating study of Canada's energy potential included such self-explanatory article-titles as: Power and Geography; Coal is a la Mode (in the U.S.); Trouble in the Coal Pits (in the Maritimes); Canada's Coal Scuttle (on the Prairies) and, finally, Coal is Here to Stay. She concluded: "The fuel that brought us into the first Industrial Revolution may be despised and neglected in the second. But we can count upon it, as we can count upon no other, for the third." Miss Snider was born in Saskatoon and educated at the University of Saskatchewan. She entered journalism with the now-vanished Edmonton *Bulletin* and has been with the *Globe and Mail* since June, 1954, after a period on the financial page of the Toronto *Telegram*.

HONOUR ROLL OF BOWATER AWARD WINNERS, 1955-6

FRANK FLAHERTY
Social & Cultural Fields
1955: *Freedom of the Press*
A special feature series by The Canadian Press



ALLAN KENT
Economic & Business Fields
1955: *Automation*
1956: *The T.C.A. Monopoly*
Each was a feature series in the Toronto *Telegram*



FRED W. POLAND
Social & Cultural Fields
1956: *Tension and its Cure*
A feature series in the Montreal *Star*

Advice to Editors and Journalists

THE 1958 CONTEST: Awards for 1958 will be based on material published in the calendar year (January 1st to December 31st, 1958).

All material entered for a 1958 Bowater Award must be in the hands of the Executive Secretary, 550 Church St., Toronto 5, **by Midnight, January 31st, 1959.**

GENERAL: Each Award shall be known as The Bowater Award for Journalism, further identified by the year for which it is given.

The Board of Trustees shall have the right to reprint in pamphlet or book form any award-winning material.

ELIGIBILITY: The recipient of a Bowater Award must be a working journalist resident in Canada, or a member of the staff of a Canadian newspaper, or a Canadian journalist who is a regular staff Foreign Correspondent of a Canadian newspaper.

Award-winning material must have first appeared in a Canadian newspaper published in Canada not less than once a week.

There is no restriction in the number of times a contestant may win a Bowater Award.

EXCLUSIONS: No member of the Board of Trustees or of the panels of judges shall be eligible for an award.

No matter dealing with the Bowater organization shall be submitted as subject-matter for an award.

For any further advice or information, please communicate with the Executive Secretary:

JOHN M. MILNE, THE BOWATER AWARDS, 550 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO (5), ONTARIO

Submission of Material

NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS: Each competitor may enter for the consideration of the judges a submission in each field of journalism for which an award is made, but not more than one submission in a single field.

Submissions may be a single article or editorial, or may be a series of articles or editorials incorporating the same theme or subject.

NUMBER OF COPIES: A submission shall consist of five (5) copies of the material, one of which shall be an original clipping. The other four (4) may be clippings, photostats, reprints or in typewritten form. (Note: Judging is assisted when contestants' material is clipped and mounted. A full newspaper page should not be reduced by photostat; the type can be difficult to read.)

TYPE OF MATERIAL: The terms of reference for the Awards are above. The Bowater contests are not designed for spot-news reporting. The judges consider submissions on a combination of skillful and effective presentation, and such factors as the effective advocacy or defence of a policy, and the degree of personal and independent investigation. When material is based on a single source, e.g., the proceedings of a conference, a report, or book, it should achieve a high level of clarity, balance, popular appeal and value to the public. The significance and beneficial influence of a contestant's material is important.

PROOF OF AUTHORSHIP: A declaration by the author, countersigned by the managing editor or editor of his newspaper, must be provided with each submission. The declaration may be on a publication's letterhead, or forms are available on request to the Executive Secretary.

SUGGESTIONS INVITED: Editors and journalists are urged to offer any suggestion believed likely to improve the conduct or status of the Bowater Awards, or to strengthen their role in helping to maintain the high level of journalism in Canada.

A meeting of the judges and Board of Trustees will be held in Ottawa in association with the Third Annual Awards Dinner. Any changes resulting in procedure will not affect the 1958 contests.

Dear Ed,

Brockington, L.W.

Jean & I were delighted to hear your voice & to hear the old vigour & humour & good humour still vibrant. Hope to see you before many weeks have passed.

F

C
O
P
Y

6th March,
1959

Enclosed is copy of missing letter.

Yours ever
Lewis

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York (22) N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I am glad, for your sake, that you are taking a sabbatical holiday, but sorry for the sake of the rest of us. I am sure, however, that your travelling will be interesting for you and your lady and at journey's end most rewarding for us. I had a chat with Admiral Ben Custer a few days ago and he told me that he had seen you.

I am writing on behalf of the Trustees of The Bowater Awards for Journalism in Canada. I am enclosing a little brochure which explains to you the nature of the awards and identifies those who are responsible for the trusteeship of the foundation and the judging of the contributions.

It has been the custom during the last three years to have a speaker at the Annual Dinner in Ottawa. The guest speakers heretofore, have been in this order - The Hon. L.B. Pearson, Nobel Prize winner and former Minister of External Affairs; Viscount Alexander, former Governor General of Canada, and the Right Honourable John Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada. The sponsors of these awards are the members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery. The President is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees and three of his associates are members. We are all unanimous and enthusiastic in hopefully inviting you to be their guest of honour, and excited at the prospect that you and your lady might attend the Annual Dinner at the Rideau Club, in Ottawa, on Friday, October 16th.

Amongst the audience there will be approximately eighty of the gentlemen of the Press Gallery and their wives, and, in addition, many of the leading statesmen and public figures in Ottawa. You will, therefore, find your companions fraternal and congenial and many of them admiring members of your own profession.

We would be proudly happy if you could be with us and give a talk on any subject which you may choose. Your speech should last not less than twenty-five minutes and can be extended as long as you would wish. No subject would be more fascinating than a reminiscent survey of some of your adventures and experiences in journalism and

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broadcasting.

You would be assured of a very warm welcome, and if you and your lady cared to spend a few days in Ottawa, you will be hospitably entertained, and of course we would take care of your incidental, travelling, and other expenses. This is really a first-class show, and, if I may say so, it will do us a lot of good, and will not do you any harm.

I hope that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you during the year of your jaunting. If you plan a visit to Canada, please let me know, as it would be a privilege to welcome you and an honour to contribute in any way to the ease and pleasure of your wanderings.

With kindest regards to your lady and yourself.

Yours sincerely,

L.W. Brockington

Brockington, Leonard

October 2, 1958

Dear Leonard:

I have read parts of "Letters to Malaya" and look forward to finishing them this weekend. Again I am in your debt.

I am now in direct communication with Karsh, and the Diefenbaker matter is in train. We filmed a SMALL WORLD program this morning with Lord Russell, Dr. Libby of our Atomic Energy Commission and Professor Bhabha, head of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission. I have some hope for the program. The first one will be presented at 6 p.m. on October 12.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Leonard Brockington
The Odeon Theatres (Canada) Ltd.
20 Carlton Street
Toronto 1, Canada

Hold

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON, C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D.

19th September,
1958.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York-22,
N.Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

I have today sent you, by mail, the three volumes of "Letters To Malaya", in which is enshrined one of the great poems of our time. As a sample, perhaps you would like to turn to pages 68 and 69 in the second volume, and you will see a reference to Dunkirk and Churchill in most memorable lines.

It was a great pleasure to see you. I will be writing to Mr. Danzig as soon as I hear from England authorizing me to do so.

Yours sincerely,

L. W. Brockington

LWB/mr

TO Mr. Murrow Brockington, Ala.

FROM Sheila Hogg September 17,1958

Mr. Brockington telephoned this morning. He wishes to see you this afternoon and I made a tentative appointment for him at 2:30 p m.

I did not mention that his D'Oyly Carte plan had been turned down. In any case, he wishes to see you about a personal matter.

I am attaching the material he asked you to read.

Mr. Brockington will telephone later on to confirm his appointment. Will you see him at 2:30?

TO Mr. Murrow September 12

FROM Sheila Hogg

Mr. Cowan telephoned to tell you that there had been a meeting to discuss Mr. Brockington's plans for a Gilbert & Sullivan series. It had been decided that it was not possible at this time.

Brockington, Leo

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Mr. Cowan

September 5, 1958

Thanks for your note about the D'Oyly Carte Company. (A great favorite of mine.)

I am going to take it up with both Sig Mickelson and Harry Ommerle, and will report to you.

Jon

bb

Brockington, Leonard

September 5, 1958

Mr. Leonard W. Brockington
The Odeon Theatres (Canada) Limited
20 Carlton Street
Toronto 1, Ontario

Dear Leonard Brockington:

Again I am in your debt and it occurs to me that I failed to tell you during our pleasant conversation that I retained the most warm and vivid memories of your broadcasts during the war.

My colleagues have not yet made up their minds, if any, about the opera, but when they do, I shall communicate with you again.

We will communicate with the Prime Minister or rather his secretary some time before his return from his Commonwealth tour.

We shall of course communicate with Karsh as soon as the publication date for his book has been established.

I purpose to read your enclosures during the weekend, but hasten to say that I have not read "Letters to Malaya" and I would indeed like to possess them.

Please do not fail to advise me of your next arrival in New York.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

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The ODEON THEATRES (CANADA) LIMITED
20 CARLTON ST., TORONTO 1, CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON, C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D.

1st September,
1 9 5 8.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York-22, N.Y.

My dear Ed Murrow:

It was very pleasant to see you again and I thank you for giving up so much of your time to me.

I would be glad if you would let me know whether your colleagues would like to speak to me about the Operas. If it were possible for us to meet in Toronto, that would, of course, suit me best of all, but I could come to New York if further discussion is desirable.

I was talking to the Prime Minister's secretary, and, no doubt, you will hear directly from him, although he told me that some replies had been sent through other sources. I think the Prime Minister would be very pleased to do as you ask at a time suitable to you both but this would need confirmation from his office. He is leaving next month for a tour of the Commonwealth, which will take him to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, Australia and New Zealand, and before that he will be in London for a few days. It would seem to me that shortly after his return from such a journey would be a good time for his appearance on 'Person to Person'. You will find him a very vital man and his wife has a great deal of social charm and is herself a vital and able personality in her own right.

I have passed on to Karsh the good news about your kindly reception of his name as that of a possible participant in your most admirable programme. He will let me know when his book is likely to be published, as you kindly suggested that a date fairly close to that event would probably not only fit in with your programme but also would be likely to do Karsh some personal good.

When I next come to New York, I certainly hope that you will be able to lunch or dine with me.

I am enclosing a copy of the verses recited by (now abolished) A.P. Herbert when his old Parliamentary constituency, the University of Oxford, gave him an Honorary Degree. I am also sending you a copy of the record of the celebration of Sir Winston's 80th Birthday, a reprint of a broadcast I made when voices were first recorded over the North Pole, and of a talk I made some years ago on the death of Mahatma Gandhi. When I led the Canadian delegation to UNESCO in Delhi in 1956, this was printed in the Sunday edition of 'The Hindustan Times' edited by Gandhi's son. I do not think these talks were worth reproducing, but there might be a thought or a sentence of interest to you.

By the way, have you ever read "Letters to Malaya", which are three slim volumes by the English poet, Martyn Skinner? I think they are of Classic excellence, unique, wise and compelling. I am sending to Britain for two or three additional copies, and would be most happy to present a set to you in case you have not seen them, or, in any event, would like to possess them.

Please give my compliments to your lady. I would be grateful, also, if you would salute the gallant Ben Custer and his wife if you happen to see them.

With kind regards and many thanks for your most courteous reception.

Yours sincerely,

Leonard Brockington

LWB/mr
encls.

L. W. Brockington

P.S. I am also attaching the Hymn of Love for England written during the first Great War by Helen Gray Cone. The only note I have on her was in the following words written many years ago -

"She has been Professor of English in Hunter College since 1899. Her war poem appears in the volume entitled "A Chant of Love for England" and other poems.

You told me that you were interested in what

people of other nations had written or said about Britain. I think the attached poem is worth including in your commonplace book.

A CHANT OF LOVE FOR ENGLAND.

A song of hate is a song of Hell;
Some there be that sing it well.
Let them sing it loud and long,
We lift our hearts in a loftier song:
We lift our hearts to Heaven above,
Singing the glory of her we love, -
ENGLAND!

Glory of thought and glory of deed,
Glory of Hampden and Runnymede;
Glory of ships that sought far goals,
Glory of swords and glory of souls!

Glory of songs mounting as birds,
Glory immortal of magical words;
Glory of Milton, glory of Nelson,
Tragical glory of Gordon and Scott;
Glory of Shelley, glory of Sidney,
Glory transcendent that perishes not, -
Hers is the story, hers be the glory,
ENGLAND!

Shatter her beauteous breast ye may;
The spirit of England none can slay!
Dash the bomb on the dome of Paul's -
Deem ye the fame of the Admiral falls?
Pry the stone from the chancel floor, -
Dream ye that Shakespeare shall live no more?
Where is the giant shot that kills
Wordsworth walking the old green hills?
Trample the red rose on the ground, -
Keats is Beauty while earth spins round!
Bind her, grind her, burn her with fire,
Cast her ashes into the sea, -
She shall escape, she shall aspire,
She shall arise to make men free;
She shall arise in a sacred scorn,
Lighting the lives that are yet unborn;
Spirit supernal, Splendour eternal,
ENGLAND!

Helen Gray Cone

a rousing piece!
of rhetoric
E.J.

20 Carlton Street,
Toronto, Canada.

After the recent Convocation at Oxford when honorary degrees were conferred, there was held a "Gaudy" in the Great Hall at Christchurch, where those who received their degrees were entertained at dinner. The address was made by Prime Minister MacMillan. This was followed by a recitation of verses especially written for the occasion by Sir Alan Herbert, who was kind enough to give me a copy. I thought that some of my friends would like to read the witty words of this humane and wise Horatian, and so I have made copies for circulation amongst them.

The references in the speech which I will identify in order of mention are, of course, to those who received honorary degrees. The first, "Cicero", is Prime Minister MacMillan, to whom the public orator of Oxford had attributed some of the virtues and presumably none of the weaknesses of his eloquent Roman predecessor. Hugh, of course, is Mr. Gaitskell. You will notice the rather outrageous pun about the "Nyeds of March". Gaitskell is followed by Lord Beveridge, who is very obliquely credited with having planned the Welfare State. Sir Owen Solon is the eminent Chief Justice of Australia, Sir Owen Dixon - hence, the term "Bradman of the Law". The two who are hailed as Orpheus are Poulenc, the French composer, and Shostakovich of Russia. It is the latter, of course, who Sir Alan hopes will compose "An Oxford Symphony - and stay alive". Tiselius is a famous Swedish scientist. The last identified honorary graduate is, of course, A.P.H. himself - a product of Winchester and of New College, where he studied Law. The rest of "Saturae personae" are the so-called "angry young men" whom A.P.H. flogs firmly if gently. I am not sure of the meaning of "Tab" mentioned towards the end of the poem. It may be an abbreviation for Cantab, or, perhaps, is Oxford and Cambridge slang for those obliged to frequent less famous communities of learning.

I hope you will share the enjoyment of those who first heard the reading of these verses .

With kind regards.

Leonard W. Brockington

CHRIST CHURCH GAUDY

June 25, 1958

(Reply for The Guests - after the Prime Minister)

We thank you, Sir, for all the flowered jests
With which you crowned your glad and grateful guests
And for a feast with such a grace and glow
As we poor Londoners can never know -
Where wit and wisdom match the mellow wine
And men, by women undisturbed, can shine -
Bacchus in conference with Socrates -
Lucullus chatting with Thucydides -
Can there be better company than these?
And you have added Cicero. But no -
For I was not so fond of Cicero.
It's an Augustus you have heard tonight.
Who knows as well the forum and the fight,
Who, strong in storm and positive in plan,
Seems to forget that he's a Balliol man.
Then there is Hugh, who may be Caesar too,
Though who knows when the Nyeds of March are due?
Boy Beveridge you duly decorate,
The Archimedes of the Farewell State,
Who did so well distributing the gravy
That poor Britannia can't afford a Navy.
Sir Owen Solon I regard with awe;
For here we have a Bradman of the Law;
And let them contemplate, the friends of schism,
This proud example of 'Dominionism'.
Then there's an Orpheus - two - more moving far,
But less upsetting than their statesmen are.
And one of them, we hope, may now contrive
An Oxford Symphony - and stay alive.
We hail Tiselius, for Sweden's sake,
Though most of Science is a big mistake.
I wake at dawn each day and mutter "Drat 'em,
Those careless Cambridge men who split the Atom."
I've seen no Sputniks, and I shall not try:
I don't approve of litter in the sky.
I hate the idiots who threaten soon
To fire a missile at the common Moon,
And mean to mutilate the only face
That is beloved by all the human race.
I trust you'll never give a D.Sc.
Because of Atoms - or of A.I.D.
And last, the one unworthy of the lot,
A well intentioned old New College swot.
It warms a man, however slight the cause,
To find himself a Doctor of the Laws
(Though, as the Proctor has become a Prog,
A Doctor, I suppose, is but a Dog):

And here's a circumstance to make him sing -
That his constituents have done this thing.
I thank you, friends, who let so small a mouse
Speak for a mountain in the Commons' House.
My vintage? 1910. New College then
Was rich with Wykehamists and studious men.
We cared much more for Plato than for play
(Though always Head of the River, by the way).
But now and then, across the quiet morn
We heard whips cracking, or a hunting horn.
"Christ Church," we said, "are getting up at last,"
And bent our heads to Greece's glorious past.
"Christ Church," we said, "or Magdalen - almost worse,"
And jotted down some yards of Latin verse.
Yet oft I came to these congenial courts:
Your Doctor Carter taught - would it be Torts?
So here, unhampered by the horsey row,
I learned a little law - and look at me now!
Most graduates are geese for sale as swans.
Let us salute our marketers, the dons:
Who year by year, spectators of the game
Send others forth to fortune and to fame.
And now, with terror treading on my tongue,
May I address the Less Contented Young?
I am not one of those who moan and mourn
"It was without our leave that we were born!"
And therefore claim the right to sit and wince
At almost everything that's happened since.
I do not love the literary line
Whose chief motif is, roughly, 'What's My Whine?'
No, no, with all the Bombs they bustle out,
This is a goodly time to be about.
Prime Minister, what wonders Man has done
Since you and I were little boys of 1!
We had no gramophone - we had no flight:
We cooked by coal, and read by candle light.
No moving pictures, boys: I saw them come:
And then - can you believe it? - they were dumb.
Yes, when the photographs began to speak
All England had hysterics for a week.
No radar nursed the steamer in a mess:
No radio could send the S.O.S.
No penicillin eased the doctor's toil,
And if you had a boil - you had a boil.
<u>You</u> turn a tap, you poor 'frustrated' kid,
And <u>all</u> the Elements do what you bid.
The siren and the sage of every land
Attend your dwelling place at your command.
All these delights you take for granted, rather -

And have the cheek to criticize your father.
When I was young, dear Mervyn, one would meet
The beggar and the blind in every street:
Nor could the humblest of the island race
Proceed to Oxford - or the other place.
Be glad, at least, you Angry Ones, I beg,
With such advantages you left the egg:
And every day, at lecture or the lab,
Repeat "Thank God - I might have been a Tab."
Oxford! In all the catalogues of worth
There is no name like Oxford on the Earth -
The only name, they say, that sounds as clear
As Coca Cola in the cosmic ear:
A name of love on all the nations' lips,
As 'Greenwich' still is mistress of the ships.
Set sail, brave boys, Frustration left ashore,
The flag of Oxford flying at the fore:
And let us whisper, as we put to sea,
"I'll give the world what Oxford gave to me."

The story of an air voyage of discovery over
Arctic regions, as told by L. W. Brockington, Q.C.,
of Toronto on the CBC Trans-Canada network,
Sunday, April 11, 1954, and later published in
CBC TIMES.

BY NORTH STAR

to the NORTH POLE

Mark Twain once said that a bore is a man who talks so much about himself that you can't talk about yourself. I have been asked to tell you the story of a journey which I made a few days ago. I hope you will not find it boring. The peak of our travel was to fly around the world twice in two or three minutes. In the process we found two days and lost two days, or, lost two days and found two days - I don't remember which. In each brief flash of time and distance, we passed through the meridians which our Prime Minister crossed in his 35,000 mile journey around the world. You will think perhaps that all this sounds like a schoolboy's riddle. The answer, of course, is that some 10 days ago I flew or rather was flown twice across and around the actual North Pole. I guess we all have in us a little of the belief of the old Ulysses that all experience is an "arch wherethrough gleams that untravelled world".

I suppose the story of a journey, like the journey itself, should start from the beginning. Two weeks ago yesterday, three planes set out from Ottawa to Churchill. The object of the expedition was twofold. First, to give as many representatives of foreign countries as possible the opportunity to visit Churchill and to learn some of the great work which is being done there and throughout the Arctic, and, secondly, to carry the Minister of National Defence and a small company of experts and high officials to the distant outposts of the very far north and the Pole itself. Practically all the ambassadors to Canada, except those who bring their credentials from behind the so-called Iron Curtain, came on the first part of the journey. We travelled in the DC-5 which took the Prime Minister on his world tour. There was issued to everyone an Arctic kit. As this was the kit we carried to the Pole, you may like to hear what it was. We were all given heavy rubber boots lined with wool. We also received the latest Arctic clothing, which is so much lighter than it used to be. To wear over our ordinary clothes we had nylon trousers lined with some wool fibre, a hooded nylon coat like an Eskimo parka similarly lined, a pair of heavy mitts and over them a large pair of skin and fur gloves also wool-lined, a peaked cap with ear-flaps, and a pair of dark glasses to prevent snow-blindness. Shortly before we arrived at Churchill, where the temperature was 25 below zero with a ground wind of 25 miles an hour, we put on these Arctic clothes. We all worked hard at Churchill.

Mr. Claxton gave the ambassadors a very clear report of the geography of the Arctic, the dangers and line of attack that might be expected from a potential enemy, and some of the measures and strategy designed to meet them. Colonel H.A.Millen, the very able officer in charge, gave us a fine survey of some of the tests and trials that had been made, of the co-operation of Canadians, Americans and British, in that shining example of nations working together in a great cause. It was interesting to hear that in Arctic conditions

shells and other missiles may fall 10 per cent short of the distance attained under normal temperature conditions, and that the old range-tables have now been corrected as a result of the Churchill experiments. I learned with wonder, as all visitors must, of the great variety of research which takes place in the Churchill Defence Research Laboratory. It ranged from the Intensity of ultra-violet rays in the Arctic sun and air, the use of candle lanterns, the study of Arctic herbs and plants, to an analysis of the life of the 18 varieties of mosquitoes which live around Churchill. As the Eskimo philosopher-poet says:

"Cold and mosquitoes
These two pests
Come never together
And such is life."

Many experiments and researches were concerned with how men's minds and bodies react to the cold and the energy that is expended in the unusual conditions. The first problem is to remove fear and to make a man concentrate on teamwork, forgetting the obsession of his own discomfort.

I was delighted to learn that Canada was the pioneer and remains the leader in the photography of the Arctic.

We visited the museum and heard a lecture on Arctic clothing and the concentrated foods that are carried when brave men walk and fly in the pathways of great danger. I think all the ambassadors went out into the barren grounds over rough trails to inspect some of the igloos and snow chambers made by the hands of our troops on duty in Churchill. The ambassadorial teeth chattered in many languages. We went to the hospital, we saw trappers and Indians and Eskimos waiting in the outpatient department, silent, hopeful, hiding their suffering. I spoke to one little Eskimo boy who had been with the doctors and nurses for some six months. He was leaving soon by plane and dog-team for his home. He had not heard, of course, from his mother and father for many months, nor they from him. But one felt sure that they would be waiting to welcome him as he came back from the white man's hospital with strength in his step and wonder in his eyes and so much to talk about.

On Sunday night, after the ambassadors and other officials had returned to Ottawa, the Minister and his party, of which I was one, boarded a North Star on a journey that was to take us to Resolute Bay, 1,100 miles north of Churchill; then from Resolute to the North Pole and back; thence to Thule, Greenland; from Thule to Goose Bay, Labrador; and then home to Ottawa. I would not be telling you the truth if I did not say that I had many secret fears about this journey. Perhaps it was what Hilaire Belloc once called "fear steeped in exhilaration". You will no doubt smile at those fears, as I did afterwards, when I tell you that in the final result we spent 38 hours in the air travelling nearly 8,000 miles. Except on the run from Churchill to Resolute when we dozed in a sort of twilight sleep, we spent practically the whole period flying in bright sunshine. We did not see a cloud until about 300 miles from Ottawa, and, apart from some vicious biting cold on the ground and for a very little while in the plane, there was no discomfort and not even the occasional bump to remind us that the air has

.... Page - 3 -

great waves no less than the sea. I doubt whether any men ever saw so much sun and such an expanse of cloudless skies or pass over so many oceans of untroubled air for so long a time.

The plane in which we travelled was heated but not pressurized. As we never exceeded a height of 11,000 feet, that did not make any difference. Admirable food was served by two most efficient stewards. You may be interested to know that as we were going over the North Pole we had lunch consisting of tomato juice, steak, roast potatoes, green peas, canned peaches and coffee.

I would like to say a few words about my companions on this journey. We took with us four cheery musicians who certainly brought several bright hours to hospitals and gatherings of lonely men. There was one interesting and unexpected passenger from Churchill to Resolute. He was a grand looking Royal Mounted Policeman, Corporal G. K. Sergeant from Saskatchewan. He had been in the Arctic for seven years and told me that he would not live anywhere else. He was leaving Resolute on a 20-day journey of 350 miles with a dog-team over the frozen wilderness to join his comrade in the lonely post where he helped to keep the Queen's peace.

The leader and organizer of our journey was the Honorable Brooke Claxton. His industry, his energy, his knowledge and his passion for Canada, and the ease and cordiality with which he met all manner of men, were a delight and an inspiration to us all. He will tell you about his companions.

The machine in which we travelled to the Pole was a North Star. Everyone knows how, under the direction of skilled young men, it has proved its strength and its worthiness. Our crew consisted of courageous, experienced, and able young Canadians. I would ask for no finer representatives of this kindly land. Everyone from Flying Officer G. R. A. Kyle and his world-famous navigator, Squadron Leader K. R. Greenaway, down to the brisk and obliging stewards, seemed to me to be perfect at their jobs.

We arrived at Resolute at 4:30 in the morning. All the way from Churchill to the North Pole our navigators did not use a magnetic compass but a gyro compass, for the magnetic pole is some 150 miles south-west of Resolute. I understand that the use of the gyro compass involves checking one's position every 20 minutes with some celestial body - the sun, the moon and the stars. There was plenty of sun with which to check it. We set out from Resolute to the Pole dressed in our Arctic clothes at about 6:30 in the morning. It had been daylight nearly all night and all the way of our journey we were accompanied by bright sun and blue skies. After we had returned, we were told that we had carried a month's rations for the whole party and Arctic sleeping bags identical with those which were used in the climbing of Everest. All these supplies we carried in case an accident happened and we had been able to live on the ground or in the fuselage of the plane until we were picked up. I think I was glad that we had not been told of these precautions before we set out. From Resolute and to and from the Pole we travelled a total distance of about 2,200 miles. I wish I had the skill to describe the land and sea over which we passed. The sky was uniformly blue. The landscape and seascape reflected all the delicate and changing beauties of

.... Page 4.

sun and of snow. We left real land behind us some 400 miles north of Resolute. On the way up to the Pole we skirted a great mountain range on Ellesmere Island, where as far as the eye could see there were peaks ranging from 2,500 feet to 10,000, and another on Axel Heiberg Island, and more again on the way home from Ice Island. We saw a little green open sea and once or twice a radiant Arctic rainbow where the sun and the mist joined with the sheen of the ice crystals. We heard no sounds except the noise of the engines of our plane, although we could be sure that in the frozen seas beneath us the ice cracked and growled and roared and howled. I think we all felt in our hearts a sort of religious hush as through the crystalline atmosphere we passed over the frozen brittleness and the icy stillness beneath us. The mountains which we saw stood immaculate in white adoration. Where once there had been chaos and a multudinous mighty movement of land and sea, time had merged it all into the greatest stillness and the greatest loneliness in all the world. Once or twice we seemed to be looking on great cathedrals of ice, where the mighty organs were frozen and all the choirs silent. It seemed sometimes, too, as though the numberless laughter of the sea had been transformed and fixed forever in the grim grinning of death. Everywhere were majesty and awe, solemnity and sublimity. As we passed over the mountains and the illimitable prairies of white desolation, I am sure that many of us thought not only of the emptiness where there is nothing save the primeval wonders of the Creator; we thought also of the living memory of brave men, many of whom had died long years and many a grief ago in their vain endeavors to reach the place to which we were going with such speed in such comfort. I could not help thinking of Hearne and Franklin, Parry, Nansen, Peary, Nares, Amundsen and a host of heroes. The Arctic Sea itself was criss-crossed and ribbed and ridged with the drifts of snow and ice that the wind had fashioned.

As we approached the Pole, I sat with the radio operator and listened to a propaganda broadcast in English coming from Moscow. I was not converted. A little while before our operator had picked up weather signals from a station in Siberia. I learned with surprise that the high air over the Pole is warmer than it is in similar heights over tropical lands and that the climate of the Arctic is said to be growing milder, and in each year there is a slight lengthening of summers and a slight waning of winters. During our entire flight we were never out of contact by radio. Every 30 minutes we reported our position, our flight weather, cloud conditions and other information. On our return over the Pole to Resolute Bay, we worked by radio with Thule in Greenland, with Resolute Bay, with Ice Island (about which I will tell you in a few minutes,) and Frobisher Bay, another lonely Canadian outpost. While directly over the Pole we passed and received reports by voice direct to and from Resolute and Thule. The signal both ways was loud and clear. Flight Lieutenant O.A. Milner, the radio officer, said to me that throughout our complete trip we received excellent co-operation and friendly assistance from all ground radio stations. They carried our radio frequencies well and kept a close watch on our progress. This spirit of friendship and good-will, he said, is a well known code of our north country.

When we were approaching the Pole and crossing it, we all made a recording on a tape machine which we took with us for the purpose. As this is probably the first time that any voices have been recorded over the Pole and certainly the first time that Canadian voices have been recorded, I am going to

.... Page - 5 -.

let you hear a few sentences as they were actually spoken and recorded from the top of the world. For we were on top of the world and felt like it! Here is the recording:

Squadron Leaker K. R. Greenaway,
the navigator -

Winds on the flight have been from the north-east around 25 knots and the visibility has been good, with some ice crystal fog, but rather unrestricted visibility over the polar pack. On this flight the pack from the north, from the side of the archipelago to the Pole, has been solid, no open water except within the last 20 minutes to the Pole, which is about the first time I have seen it this way in two or three years.

Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of
National Defence -

Squadron Leader Greenaway, whom you have just heard speaking to you, is one of the great Arctic navigators, and has done probably more work in his field than anyone else. That helps to account for the fact that we arrived at the Pole (or so we were told) right on the dot. The pole is, of course, a flat sea of ice 8,000 feet below us. This has been an extraordinarily smooth flight and quite uneventful in every way, but naturally it is a great thrill for the Canadians on board to get to the most northerly point on earth and also of Canada. Now, the purpose of this trip is to enable defence officials of Canada and the United States to see as much as we can of the Arctic. There is a great deal of talk about continental defence, and, unquestionably, additional measures are going to be taken. Consequently, we took advantage of this trip to bring with us the Honorable Douglas Stuart, the United States Ambassador to Canada, and Dr. John H. Hanna, the American Chairman of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence. Also, there is General A. G. L. McNaughton, the Canadian Chairman of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, and other officials.

Hon. Douglas Stuart, U.S. Ambassador
to Canada -

I am experiencing the greatest thrill of my life. I have heard about the North and wondered about it. Here I am at this very moment flying over the North Pole and around the world in about one minute and a half. Thanks to the courtesy of the Minister of National Defence, Brooke Claxton, and the Canadian Government, we have had a perfect flight on this beautiful day and I will be eternally grateful for this privilege, an experience which few people will ever have and which I will probably never have again.

Gordon Robertson, Deputy Minister
of National Resources -

It is a great experience to sit here in this RCAF aircraft and look down below, to see nothing but miles and miles of white expanse with here and there a ridge thrust up by the great pressure of the ice down below. Occasionally

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there is an open lead of water even though the temperature on the ground is 40 degrees below zero. The current and the pressure of the wind create these great cracks in the ice. We are directly over the North Pole. It is wonderful to realize that there is no direction but south, that there is no time here, and that the sun we see in the sky at this moment is not going to set for another six months.

On the way back we made a detour in order that we might pass over an ice island known to the Americans as T.3. It is some 315 miles south of the Pole. On it are three prefabricated houses, in which are living six Americans. Ice Island is nine miles by six, and is a drifting body of ice. The Americans have been there, I believe, for some four months and consist of some men from the air force and some scholars from the Cambridge Research Foundation. They are studying weather, Arctic living conditions, and such forms of minute Arctic life as they can discover. They have an air strip and are regularly visited by sky planes carrying supplies. I am told that if they stay there for too long a time there is a possibility that their island will drift over the Pole into territory controlled by the Soviet. They'll be off to Philadelphia before that. We first got in touch with them about 300 miles away from their island and our radio operator was able to speak to them. We picked up their radio beacon over 200 miles away and the operator on Ice Island gave us his weather conditions every 30 minutes. His ground temperature was 45 below zero with a great wind blowing. He told our operator that they were all getting on very well and that they lived much better than one might expect. When we passed their lonely island of ice we wished them good luck and thanked them for their help.

As we came home, I thought we had gazed at eternity with its white radiance sustained.

I saw eternity the other night
Like a great ring of power
  and endless light
All calm as it was bright
and round beneath it, time
  in hours, days, years
Driven by the spheres
Like a vast shadow mov'd in
  which the world
And all her train were hurl'd.

We returned to Resolute after our 2,200 mile flight exactly on the dot of time. When we got there the temperature was about 40 below zero with a 40 mile wind blowing. We went out in a snowmobile to visit an Eskimo igloo village and were met by some dog-teams. We had talks with the Eskimos, some of whom spoke a little English, and those of us who could get inside visited the igloos. In the so-called living room of the first igloo somebody with a fine imagination or a vain hope of promotion had fixed Mr. Claxton's picture to the inside wall of snow. He was teased about being a "pin-up" boy in an igloo. I asked him whether he would rather be pinned-up in an igloo or pinned down in one. With unusual brevity, he just said, "up". I found the cold at the Eskimo village severer than

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anything I had ever known. I was not surprised when I heard that the four families of Eskimos who live near Resolute had killed 19 polar bears on the ice this winter. There is a very admirable and necessary rule in the Arctic that no white man is allowed to hunt any game, whether it be caribou, polar bear, walrus or ptarmigan, in any neighborhood where Eskimos depend for their sustenance upon the skill of their hunting. After a great deal of handshaking and the clicking of cameras and perhaps the rubbing of noses, we came back to headquarters at Resolute. There we had the pleasure of meeting some 60 young Canadians who have one of the toughest and loneliest jobs in the world. They are all young and many of them have grown beards which sprout in a variety of colors and directions. We had lots of converse and a merry evening with the young men and found them as always a grand cross-section of the youth of our beloved land.

To give you some idea of the high spirit of these young Canadians, I would like to read to you the advertisement of the so-called hotel in which they lived. I have anticipated the censor by making a few necessary alterations:

Welcome to Resolute Bay Hotel
Reasonable rates
In the heart of Canada's North Land
Surrounded by miles and miles
  of nothing but miles and miles
The service is poor
The climate is hell
But you've got to stay here
There is no other hotel
Finest bar in civilization
The Town of Resolute pronounced Desolate
Choice housing sites near bus and car lines
Used dog sleds and polar bear skins
  for hire...

On the morning flight from Resolute to Thule we passed over some miraculous mountain scenery. We approached Thule earlier than we had been expected and were spotted on the radar. Perhaps it is a good omen that in view of that fact we were met some 60 miles out by a bevy of jet fighters. They came to see who we were. They were apparently taking no chances on our peaceful intentions.

You have no doubt read about Thule in many magazines. Three years ago it was an Eskimo village. Today it houses 4,000 men and four women who are all nurses in the hospital. I have no time to speak of its great transmission system and tower, its hospitals, its warehouses, its huge hangars, the great six-engined atomic bombers soon to be superseded by 10 and 12-engined machines and all the other wonders of American speedy skill.

On our way from Thule to Goose we saw a coastline of magnificent fjords, many great mountains and once or twice we were enchanted by the beams of the aurora and the flood-lighting of the great skies with the flash of the northern lights.

Goose Bay with its great runways and magnificent air-field, its lovely

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residential district, and its Robert Leckie modern school, I thought the happiest community of all those we visited.

Now it is not for me to analyze the great work for peace and for possible war which is being accomplished. It is all a challenge to a challenge - the challenge of defence to the challenge of attack. It has within it a great hope of peaceful usefulness. I saw enough of weather stations, and air-fields, and radio communications, and radar, to know that the spots we visited are an integral and important part of the strategic air defences in the control of the United States of America and its allies, and linked in one great chain from Colorado Springs to all the distant places of the earth where a possible invader may come to threaten our freedom. The flying of our flag side by side with the Stars and Stripes means all the good-will and unity of work and purpose that you would wish. I was amazed at the educational work which is being done and the devotion to all sorts and conditions of research. I was thrilled to notice a magnificent discipline and cleanliness and the high standards of civilized order which were maintained wherever we went. At Churchill under Colonel Millen and at Goose Bay under Group Captain Ball the finest traditions of the Canadian Army and Air Force were blossoming before our eyes. It seemed to me that scientific knowledge was being applied and extended in some of these small places with magnificent vision and that no little town in the whole world was in many respects more important to our free life than the outpost of Churchill. Above all, I was proud of my fellow citizens maintaining all the finest standards of patriotic service in places where life was hard and lonely. For all the years of my life I shall carry with me many vivid memories of this journey. I shall recall the ineffable beauty of the great Arctic mountains, the blue sky, the green waters, and the shining whiteness of earth and sea. I shall remember my fleeting glimpse of the eternal. I shall think of the nimble and the courageous Eskimos. I shall not lose the vision of bright-eyed children or of the little Eskimo going home to his family after his sojourn amongst the strange white men. I shall never forget the kindness of all who met us and talked with us and the skill of the magnificent young masters of the North Star which took us to the Pole. I shall know that the future of this land is in brave and noble keeping as long as it breeds young men like those who have given up and give so much to protect all that free men hold dear. If I were to sum up the most exhilarating and invigorating experience of my journey, I should do it in the words of that most beloved of Canadian poets, my friend, Ned Pratt -

I have caught the sense
Of life with high auroras and the flow
Of wide majestic spaces;
Of light abundant; and of
   keen impassioned faces,
Transfigured underneath its
   vivid glow.

x x x x x x

Address delivered by
L. W. Brockington on
Sunday, February 15, 1948,
at the Service in honour of
Mahatma Gandhi.

We are met to pay honour to the memory of one whose passing is mourned by the whole world of men. I doubt whether, in our time, any death would be so lamented by so many people in so many lands. Certainly no loss would seem so grievous and so intimate to so many humble people throughout the earth.

I can think of only one other martyrdom that in a much smaller world sent so sharp a pang of sorrow through men's hearts. The seed of that sorrow also has multiplied a hundred fold. For it did not fall upon stony ground. It was the sorrowing for Abraham Lincoln.

We have all read in recent days of the moving pageant of the grief of India as the ashes of her son were cast into the Ganges on their way to the great oceans that cleanse the shores of all islands and all continents. And as I have read, I have recalled (as many others have recalled) that other martyrdom, and the last journey of Abraham Lincoln from New York to Springfield. For seventeen hundred miles, by day and night, his fellow-citizens (and by their side the invisible presence of millions of men of other races) stood in silent homage as the train bore him homeward in the triumph of his sacrifice.

It was recorded by one who wrote of his life and death, that the people, the nameless masses, the millions who had counted him great, warm and lovable, gave to that funeral procession "the dignity and authority of a sun darkened by a vast migration of bird,- they gave it the colour and heave of the sea which is the mother of tears - they lent to it the colour of the land and the earth which is the bread-giver of Life and the quiet tomb of all mankind."

As my mind has turned to the scenes where men wept for Gandhi by the banks of the sacred river, I have often thought of those words written of another man who also looked at the world with the eyes of pity.

Who can say how many men have been ennobled and uplifted by the look in those eyes and the memory of that face?

Now I suppose that the features of Mahatma Gandhi, his spare ascetic form, his dress, the simple purity of his life, the power which seemed to be rooted in the sheer goodness of his character, were known wherever the family of mankind has set its dwelling-place.

Although he lived in a far off land, he seemed in some strange way to be known to each one of us. He was a part of our world. I never knew the pleasure of seeing him or listening to him. I have read books about him, speeches that he has made and wisdom that he has written. I have talked to many men who knew him and had spoken with him.

They were sometimes in disagreement and impatience with his

ways and thoughts. All were agreed, however, that he was a great man, that there was true saintliness in his humility, his wistful humour, in his abounding charity, in his faith that there was "a value immeasurable and eternal in the humblest of human lives."

I remember attending a conference in London during the war, at which General Smuts was speaking.

Someone asked him a question which seemed to be unduly and unfairly critical of Mahatma Gandhi.

General Smuts, who long ago had many troublesome difficulties with the Indian patriot in his old South African days, gave the answer which so many men of many races have given: "I consider Mr. Gandhi one of the greatest and noblest men in the world. He deserves the homage of us all."

There is surely not in modern history, nor perhaps in all history, a more romantic and heartening story than the record of this man's pilgrimage.

Born into one of the more lowly Hindu Castes, he became the saintly leader of the Brahmin and the Untouchable.

Seeking knowledge along the hard road of poverty and sacrifice, he became one of the world's wisest and most eloquent philosophers. A little lawyer, without privilege and without influence, he became a prophet of the eternal truths that justify God's way to man. A man of peace, he became one of the greatest warriors for Freedom. A man of another faith than ours, he was often hailed as the greatest Christian of us all. Despised sometimes, by many if by foolish men, for his colour and his creed, persecuted for his opinions, he stood forth in a world torn by hate as the apostle of charity and the great Evangelist of the love of brothers and the unity of mankind.

One lonely man in a teeming continent held by an alien power (and let us not forget how repentant that power was of past sins, how benevolent of intention, how honourably anxious at its best to end an ancient injustice) on that continent he lived and died to see his people rising in the panoply of a new freedom and a new strength and bringing their precious gifts to the nations of the world.

And all this because in a world of goods and possessions and lusts and ambitions he dared to proclaim the things of the spirit, because in a welter of hate he preached and practised the power of love, because in the encirclement of terror he knew no fear, because in the midst of the temptation of luxury and the enchantments of the flesh he remained simple in life and pure in heart. In the words of the old Greek philosopher, Sublimity was the echo of his great soul.

Many great and good things have come from the East to cleanse men's hearts and to bless our common heritage - but no greater example than this fact: to be a hero in India a man need not be a general or a statesman, a man of power or of riches. Above all he must be a thinker, a philosopher, a teacher, a saint.

The way to the heart of India is the path of poverty and self-denial. Much has been written and much more will be written of this man's apostolic succession in that noble tradition of Indian sanctity.

The desires of his life seem to have been to end the discords of his own land, to raise the position and influence of the women of India, to improve the social and economic standard of the so-called Untouchables, and thus of all Indians, to bridge the differences between races and creeds (believing that truth is like a precious jewel - it has many facets), to teach to his countrymen and the world the folly and wickedness of violence; to restore the dignity of the labour of men's hands and to lead his mother-land to the blessings of freedom and her rulers by gentle but firm persuasion to its willing surrender.

His life accomplished many of these things. His death will accomplish still more. That at least is the faith of his disciples and we are all (are we not?) in some degree his disciples.

Subject no doubt to many human frailities but overcoming them so often with his indomitable will, Gandhi sought to obtain the good as he saw it and strove for it, by a willing servitude to his conception of absolute truth, by a rare purity of life and living, by his insistence (sometimes criticized by us) on the stupidity of meeting violence with violence; by that humility which is so often the conquering sign of true greatness and above all by faith in God and the coming of His Kingdom. "I have no desire for the perishable Kingdom of the Earth," he said. "I am striving for the Kingdom of Salvation which is spiritual deliverance. For me the road to Salvation is through incessant toil in the service of my country and of humanity. I want to identify myself with everything that lives. I want to live at peace with both friend and foe. So my patriotism is for me a stage on my journey to the land of eternal freedom and understanding."

Gandhi was surely one of those who "ever in his right hand carried gentle peace to silence envious tongues." Perhaps that is why so many millions of humble men and women in a war-riven world revere his name and memory.

His daily prayer was,

Lead me from Untruth to Truth.
Lead me from Darkness to Light.
Lead me from Death to Immortality.

That prayer has been answered.

One who knew him well said that "to be true, to be simple, to be pure and gentle of heart, to remain cheerful and contented in sorrow and in danger, to love life and not to fear death, to serve the spirit and not to be haunted by the "spirits of the dead - nothing better has ever been taught or lived since the world began."

It is right that we should honour the memory of such a man. And I hope it is fitting also that an ordinary Canadian like myself should offer a wreath of maple leaves in his immortal memory.

For Canada is also a land of many races, of many reconcilliations, of many mercies. We too love peace and long for justice and goodwill between men and men and nation and nation. We have welcomed and do welcome with our hearts Mahatma Gandhi's great Motherland into the community of free peoples.

We join her citizens here and everywhere in the mourning for her noblest son.

His work is not ended. It is at the morning star.

"He does not die who can bequeath
Some influence to the land he knows;
Who dares persistent interwreath
Love permanent with the wild hedgerows;
He does not die but still remains
Substantiate with his darling plains."

And although Gandhi is substantiate with his darling plains, he is in very truth a part of the fabric of our freedom, a rich element of all the earth.

Salvation has always been born of agony. And every day out of the East comes the light.

Let it be our hope and faith that the glow of the funeral pyre on the banks of the Great River may throughout the ages help to guide the feet of all men along the ways of peace.

Brockington, L.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Louis G. Cowan cc: Sig Mickelson

from: Edward R. Murrow August 28, 1958

Leonard Brockington, a wellknown Canadian lawyer and broadcaster, came in to see me about the possibility of the D'Oyly Carte Company doing a television series of Gilbert & Sullivan. His idea is that it could be filmed on the stage of the Savoy Theatre in London.

Brockington is a reputable man and is apparently in a position to deal for the D'Oyly Carte Company. He is prepared to fly down here from Toronto to talk about it, if anyone is interested. I told him he would hear from someone in the shop within the next two weeks.

E.R.M.

TO.....

FROM.....

You are seeing Mr. Brockington this afternoon.

20 CARLTON ST., TORONTO 1, CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON, C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D.

5th August,
1958.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

I thank you for your letter. I will let you know as soon as I am coming to New York, which should be within two weeks.

In the meantime, I am enclosing a rather remarkably good article by a brilliant young friend of mine, Tom Stacey. He has written a couple of very good books and was not long ago the Daily Express correspondent in New York. He is an old Etonian and Oxonian and a courageous and adventurous young man. Some of the things he reports may be of use to you in your great work and also to your State Department. You and they are probably thoroughly acquainted with the matters to which he draws attention.

Yours sincerely,

L. W. Brockington

LWB/mr
enc.

DAILY EXPRESS

Advertisers in the Daily Express are not asked to subsidise commercial television. The Daily Express is not financially interested in this medium of advertising by as much as one penny piece.

OPINION

THE MEN OF LITTLE FAITH

TODAY the Treasury announces that one quarter of the goods entering world markets is "British Made" or "Empire Produce." That is splendid, heartening news.

Yet in the House of Lords, the Earl of Perth, Minister of State for the Colonies, says this about Empire prospects: "I cannot say that I expect that there will come from the Montreal conference anything very spectacular. I do not think anything very spectacular is needed."

What a shameful thing for a Minister of the Crown to say.

The facts proclaim the growth in Empire trade. Men of vision and experience — like Lord Balfour of Inchrye and Lord Barnby — declare their belief in the Empire cause. But Lord Perth turns away from the promise and the prize.

He has little hope. For he has little faith.

Here = Here !!

A SLY ATTACK

THE Times delivers a sly attack on Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, the Attorney-General.

The newspaper argues that the Attorney-General should have no automatic claim to the appointment of Lord Chief Justice on the retirement of Lord Goddard.

On the contrary, there is a good reason why the reversion of the Lord Chief Justiceship should be an automatic reward of the law officers.

His is the choice

THIS high judicial office is one of the attractions which draws professional men of the first quality — men of honour, ability, and character—to take up the heavy burden borne by the law officers.

When Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller was appointed Attorney-General by Winston Churchill there was no doubt in his mind that he was scheduled for the Chief Justice's job.

For the rule had prevailed for 350 years.

It would be wrong to deny Sir Reginald an opportunity which he had every reason to think was his to take or to reject.

As the Bagdad Pact arguments go back and forth, I make this warning about the fight we are losing

The Invisible Battlefield

one of his best !!

by TOM STACEY

THE POLITICIANS OF THE WEST GATHERED THIS WEEK IN THE SHADOW OF AN UGLY DEFEAT BY NASSER AND MOSCOW—THE IRAQ REBELLION.

And last night those same men of the Bagdad Pact, buoyant optimists, were packing their bags with a new resolution to fight back in the Middle East.

But I warn them now: they will continue to lose, every hour, every minute, until they appreciate the significance of the fact that the enemy has so far won every victory by means of a single, entirely novel weapon in the history of physical aggression: THE RADIO.

This is the key struggle that the West is disastrously losing, despite its generous aid, despite its honest advice.

For whoever has the ears of the illiterate man has his mind.

Let me give a few examples of the effect upon simple Arabs, most of whom have never seen a bicycle or a tin-opener, of years of saturation with falsehoods against the established order, baseless abuse against the West, incitements to revolt, promises that "the day of 'liberation' will come."

All day...

TO such people the radio is almost supernatural. They call it not by a technical name, but a phrase which means "information crier."

In Lahej, the thoroughly subverted sultanate in Aden along the Yemen border, they nickname the radio the "Ahmed Said" — after Nasser's most virulent commentator.

In the erratic style of Mid-Eastern life, there are very few Arabs who are out of earshot of the radio.

Every village has its radio, a dry battery job usually, blaring out all day above the house of an elder. And every market place. And every oasis.

The taxis in the towns have them, and the shops. They are never turned off. Once I sailed down the Persian Gulf from Kuwait to Muscat in an Arab dhow. The radio was on all day for a fortnight.

I have seen the men sitting all day long in Jordan and Iraqi villages, sucking at the hubble-bubble, sipping thick coffee, listening to the radio. There is little else to do.

I have watched them in the soda-bars of Kuwait, nodding over their fizzy drinks (one is named al-Sabah after the royal family: how long will the label stay?), nodding to the rhythm of Nasser's propaganda.

'It's a plot'

WHAT do Nasser and the Communist stations tell them? Let us take last week. In that brief period Nasser's radio drummed into his countless listeners that:—

- America was planning atom-bomb tests in Turkey;
- A British plot was afoot to restore Farouk in Egypt;
- The Sultan of Muscat, "hireling of the British," was afraid to leave his palace lest his people destroy him;
- The "imperialist authorities" are extending their "terrorist campaign" in Aden Protectorate;
- Hordes of British troops have been fighting "the people" in Oman.

Everything that pours into the Arab ear today concerns imperialist plots against the people, American lackeys torturing the people's leaders, monopolists working on "terrible conspiracies." All the Communist jargon.

I quote Nasser's radio on:—

NATO—"the means of imposing domination of people";

ISRAEL — "which America and Britain built to help them invade Arab lands."

Listen in to famous Ahmed Said on the American intervention in the Lebanon: "The whole world, led by the free Arabs, will resist you, O America, will fight your imperialism, will put an end to your aggression. The truth behind you, O America, has been exposed to the whole world—the leader of the enemies of peoples, of freedom, and of humanity.

"Wait, America! Wait for defeat such as we Egyptians inflicted on Britain and France!"

Is this all believed? At first, not all. But after a time, driven into the illiterate head, day after day, it is believed. To prove it I can quote the story told by colleague Donald Seaman, just back from Jordan.

When the British troops new into Amman a fortnight ago some of them told Arab Legionaries who welcomed them that they had fought at Port Said. "But that is impossible," the Arabs exclaimed, refusing to believe them. "We know that all the British troops were wiped out by the Egyptian Army."

Nasser puts out 370 hours a week of carefully planned, utterly unscrupulous propaganda in Arabic, including special programmes for the Sudan, Aden, Somaliland, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Libya, and "Maghrib," etc. Besides that he has programmes in Kurdish for the Kurds, and Swahili for British Africans in Kenya.

One hundred and thirty hours of Arabic vitriol pours in each week from Russia and her satellites.

Our job

AGAINST this the West, fighting its rearguard action which trusts the facts and spurns Arab-style exhortation and lament and incitements, puts across a total 183 (including Japan and the Vatican).

They are somewhat erratically supported by a number of "neutral" Arabic stations, like those of Libya and Saudi Arabia, which transmit locally 324 hours a week.

In all, for the simple Arab squatting under his black tent in the midst of this invisible battlefield, there is Arabic noise on the air *each day* to keep five radios going flat out the full 24 hours, plus a sixth for 12 hours.

There are two ways open to the West to stem this disaster:

1. TO JAM the lying radios of the enemy;

2. TO CHANNEL the finest propaganda brains into working out a completely new line of radio assault.

Side by side their hours and ours

NASSER

Arabic broadcasts	Hours a week
Egypt radio	168
Damascus	91
Bagdad	97
Sana (Yemen)	14
	370

KRUSHCHEV

Arabic broadcasts	Hours a week
Moscow Radio	65
East Germany	30
Bratislava (Czech)	10
Bulgaria	1
Albania	14
China	7
Yugoslavia (Tito's)	3
	130

Grand Total 500

THE WEST

Arabic broadcasts	Hours a week
Cyprus (British)	67
Voice of America	79
France	28
Vatican (religious)	2
Japan	7

Total 183

July 31, 1958

Mr. Leonard W. Brockington, C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D.
The Odeon Theatres (Canada) Limited
20 Carlton Street
Toronto 1, Ontario
Canada.

Dear Mr. Brockington:

I do indeed remember with great pleasure our all too infrequent meetings during the war. It would give me the greatest possible pleasure to see you again and, if you will let me know when next you are to be in New York, I shall try to meet you here.

I shall probably be going to the summit meeting, when and if it is called, but, in the meantime, I shall be at my farm, which is only about 75 miles north of New York. The telephone number there is Pawling - Ulysses 3-6202.

I am delighted that you have come across my friend, Ben Custer. Our Navy, I fear, does not produce many men of his calibre.

Sincerely yours,

KMM:sbh

The ODEON THEATRES (CANADA) LIMITED
20 CARLTON ST., TORONTO 1, CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON, C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D.

July 29th, 1958.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Vice President,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22.
N.Y. U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I hope I am not presuming upon an acquaintance (more limited than I would wish) in interrupting your holiday. In 1939 when I was the first Chairman of the C.B.C. I had the pleasure of dining with you one night at the home of Ogilvie. We met casually a few times during the early days of the war and during the years between I have followed your career with interest and admiration and, like many others, have been grateful to you for your many contributions to the essential eloquence of freedom. I have also from time to time talked with our common friend, Admiral Ben Custer, who has been kind enough to be the bearer of friendly greetings.

I am very anxious to see you on a question of some importance and interest and would be very grateful if you will tell me where I could see you and when. I am frequently in New York and if you are likely to be not too far away from Toronto in any other place during the next few weeks, I would be very glad to come to meet you wherever you may be.

I should mention that I am not asking any personal favour, but I have a proposal which I think may be of benefit to the Columbia Broadcasting System and some English clients of mine (not, however, the J.Arthur Rank Organisation).

I would be glad if you will give my kind regards to your lady whom I had the pleasure of meeting with the Custers a year or two ago.

With kind personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Leonard W. Brockington

L. W. Brockington.

The ODEON THEATRES (CANADA) LIMITED

20 CARLTON ST., TORONTO 1, CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON, C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D.

July 29th, 1958.

Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Vice President,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22.
N.Y. U. S. A.

My dear Lady,

You may remember that a few days ago I called you in New York telling you that I am anxious to see Mr. Murrow whenever possible.

I am enclosing a personal letter to him and would be very glad if you will forward it to him and would let me know if, where and when I can meet him.

Yours sincerely,

Leonard W. Brockington

L. W. Brockington.

Encl.

Brockington, Leonard

LEONARD BROCKINGTON ODEON THEATRES (CANADA) 20 CARLTON STREET TORONTO 1

MY COLLEAGUES ARE STILL DEBATING THE OPERA PROJECT DOUBT THAT THEY WILL HAVE DECIDED BY TUESDAY BUT SUGGEST YOU TELEPHONE ME AT YOUR CONVENIENCE ON MONDAY. REGARDS.

MURROW

514-70

The ODEON THEATRES (CANADA) LIMITED
20 CARLTON ST., TORONTO 1, CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON, C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D.

9th September,
1 9 5 8.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York-22, N.Y.

My dear Ed Murrow:

My present intention is to be in New York on Monday next. I could, if necessary, stay until Tuesday. I hate to be a nuisance to you, but if it were possible for me to talk to you and your two colleagues, who were absent in Bermuda when I last saw you, I would be very grateful for the opportunity. Perhaps your secretary would be good enough to write or wire me whether such a meeting is possible.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Leonard W. Brockington

L. W. Brockington

LWB/mr

Brogan, D.W.

File

Peterhouse,

Cambridge

February 21 1955

Dear Ed,

I phoned our office last week byt was told you had left but would be back. This I learned meant back after the British elections. I lunched with Nehru next day;you dont seem to have got him down.

What I really phoned was to tell you that Cecilia R will marry Darsie Gillie on March 5 in Paris. I'm going over for the event. Darsie was here this week-end and my wife said" Congratulations Darsie.I cant say you have rushed it".

Give my regards to Janet.

yours ever

Denis Brogan

DW Brogan

Brogan, D.W.

Peterhouse,

Cambridge

Christmas Eve 1958

Dear Ed,

I have just got back from Paris to find your letter. Many thanks. Senator Eastland has sent me masses of materials showing how well the Niggras are treated in Misspis sippi and how grateful they are. Many thanks for the check, most timely.

Ill be in USA from mid March to the end of July, moving around a lot but Ill be in New York quite often and will report. Give my regards to Jane -and Casey.

I saw the Gillies in Paris; they have just moved into a new and better apartment and Cecilia is enjoying the pains and pleasures of se ttling in with her own furniture at last.

Happy New Year,

yours ever

Denis

D.W. Brogan

Bronfman, Allan

November 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Bronfman:

Now that the Election is over, I have time to write letters which should have been written long ago.

I am so sorry that my program schedule made it impossible for us to meet during your brief visit to New York. I would much have enjoyed talking with you. I am also very sorry that it was not possible for me to participate in your program in Toronto on behalf of Israel.

It is, unfortunately, true that my present schedule makes it almost impossible for me to leave New York.

Kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Allan Bronfman
1430 Peel Street
Montreal, Canada

mec

Mr. Murrow

OM Sheila Hogg

October 22, 1958

Mr. Abe Schecter called. He said he wanted to talk to you about Mr. Bronfman's mission to you (see attached). I told Mr. Schecter that you would not be able to see Mr. Bronfman and he said that was all the more reason why he himself would like to talk to you.

He asked that you call him tomorrow morning. Do you wish to do so?

(Mr. Schecter recently sent you some whiskey, I believe)

Yes.

ALLAN BRONFMAN
1430 PEEL STREET
MONTREAL, CANADA

October 17, 1958.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

About a year and a half ago just before your departure for Israel and the Middle East which resulted in your famous one and a half hour national television documentary, I had the pleasure and privilege of seeing you in your office along with our mutual friend Sam Youngheart who has since passed away. Following our interesting talk and with your concurrence I sent you a rather lengthy letter with suggestions about Places To Go and People to See in Israel.

We planned a small man's dinner at my apartment in the Ambassador Hotel at some time convenient to yourself after your return from Florida where you went for some well-earned rest(?) after your arduous trip to Israel and we were going to include Sam Youngheart and our mutual friend Lionel Shapiro who also has since unfortunately passed away. Somehow or other this little get together did not materialize.

I have a matter of importance that I would like to place before you and I can do it in five minutes. I shall be in New York on Wednesday and Thursday and will telephone you. Meantime, I have asked my secretary, Mrs. G. Morrow (Seagrams, 375 Park Avenue) to have this letter delivered to you Monday morning and if you can fix a time I shall be glad to come over at your convenience. I said five minutes and I mean it. This is not something for me but, as you may assume, for a cause and it will not be difficult for you to make up your mind.

If it is convenient for you to fix a time before my arrival in New York, perhaps you can phone Mrs. Morrow at Plaza 1-7000 some time on Monday or Tuesday.

Many thanks and with kind regards, I am

Very sincerely,

Allan Bronfman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,

Allan Bronfman

ALLAN BRONFMAN
1430 PEEL STREET
MONTREAL, CANADA

July 23, 1959.

Miss Sheila Hogg,
Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C.B.S.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y..

Dear Miss Hogg,

This morning I received a reply dated July 20th from Mr. Murrow to my letter of June 26th which I have no doubt was forwarded to him through your good offices.

I have sent a copy of his letter to the University authorities in Jerusalem who will be on the lookout for Mr. Murrow. In the meantime however, as you get further information regarding his timetable, I should appreciate it if you would let me know when he plans to get to Israel and how long he will be remaining there so that I may alert the University authorities.

Yours sincerely,

Allan Bronfman

AB:dw

July 20, 1959

Mr. Allan Bronfman
1430 Peel Street
Montreal, Canada

Dear Mr. Bronfman:

I apologize for this belated reply to your gracious letter of June 26. I have been out of the city for most of the past month.

We are looking forward to visiting Israel and shall certainly go to the University at that time. However, our plans at present are very indefinite and I have no idea when we shall arrive there.

I was most honoured to receive a degree from Brandeis and among such distinguished company. It is my hope that, upon our return from our travels, I shall have a chance to see you. Thank you again for your letter.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

ALLAN BRONFMAN
1430 PEEL STREET
MONTREAL, CANADA

June 26, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C.B.S.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y..

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You meet so many people "person to person" that I appreciate how difficult it is for you to keep track of them all so I identify myself as one who had the pleasure of meeting you in your office along with our mutual friend the late Sam Youngheart. It was just at the time you were going over to Israel and the Middle East and I sent you a letter of suggestions of places and people you might see while in Israel although I realized that introductions were hardly necessary.

Your visit was followed by that memorable one and a half hour documentary and although we discussed the possibility of having dinner at my apartment at the Ambassador Hotel in New York along with Sam Youngheart and our late mutual friend Lionel Shapiro after your return from a well deserved rest in Florida, the plans never materialized because of the pressure of things generally and because our two mutual friends unfortunately passed away.

Now you are taking a year's sabbatical leave and I note that Israel is included in your plans.

By way of further identification, I am Deputy Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and have visited Israel a number of times.

When the Hebrew University became a university "in exile" by virtue of the failure of Jordan to implement one of the Truce provisions assuring free access to cultural and educational institutions (meaning the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus) the University, after conducting its activities in fifty-two of the most unseemly places scattered all over Jerusalem, decided at the behest of the Government of Israel which gave 500 dunams of land on a rocky plateau at Givath Ram for the purpose, to build a new University in order to meet the urgent needs of the fast growing population due to the ingathering of the exiles. In the space of five years the new Campus is now nearing completion and stands resplendent with thirty new buildings built out of rock hewn from the very ground on which it stands and with interiors beautifully embellished by many colored Galilee marble and whereas on Mount Scopus the student body numbered 900 and the faculty 150, the student body now numbers 5,000 and the faculty in excess of 800.

I was there in the latter part of March and the early part of

April with a group of Canadian leaders dedicating the new Law Building which was built by contributions from Canadian Jewry amounting to $750,000..

The latest building now under construction is the Hebrew University National Library which will be the "show case" right in the center of the wonderful new Campus and designed for one and a half million books from the very beginning.

No visit to Israel would be complete without a visit to this new Hebrew University which has become in so short a time one of the finest campuses anywhere in the world and the very purpose of this letter, aside from wishing you a year of rest, new interests, and fruitfulness in ideas, is to express the hope that you will set aside sufficient time to get a real insight into the unprecedented historical record and accomplishment of this great institution of higher learning which is recognized as the right arm of the Government in the fascinating progress and development of this young State.

I know that the University would welcome the opportunity of receiving you in the fashion which you merit and, if my suggestion should find favour in your eyes, I would very much like to know when and for how long you plan to be in Israel so that I may be in touch with the University authorities in order to make suitable plans which will be submitted for your approval.

Within the next few days Dr. George S. Wise, Chairman of the Board of Governors, is flying up from Mexico for an appointment which I have made for the two of us to have a meeting with Dr. F. Cyril James, President and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, with whom we are making arrangements to visit Israel probably in November in order to gain the benefit of his vast university world knowledge in a study which is being made of every phase of the Hebrew University's activities during the recent period of unusual and unprecedented growth and I propose to discuss this possibility both with the Chairman of the Board and with Dr. James. As a member of the Study Committee, I may fly to Israel in order to be there at the same time as Dr. James and if your timetable should coincide it would afford a most propitious opportunity to carry out some of the ideas I have in mind.

This has been a rather lengthy letter but I felt I should place my thoughts before you more or less fully and I look forward to the pleasure of hearing from you at your early convenience.

May I say that my wife and I had the pleasure of being present at Brandeis University a couple of weeks ago on the occasion when a distinguished world group, including yourself, received Honorary Degrees. We attended on the special invitation of Dr. Sachar, especially to witness the conferment of an Honorary Degree on Yigael Yadin and it proved to be one of the most interesting and delightful days we have ever experienced. Of all the brilliant remarks made by the various honorees after the brunch under marquee canvass, yours was amongst the most scintilating and gave us a great deal of pleasure.

With kind personal regards and best wishes for a happy year, I am

Very sincerely,

Allan Bronfman

AB:dw

P.S. By the way, I forgot to mention that the Entrance Hall of the new Hebrew University National Library is to bear the illustrious name of Canada's Governor General and is to be known as "The Vincent Massey Hall".

Brown Harrison

March 19, 1958

Dear Harrison:

I have read your Gidwon Seymour Lecture and found it very stimulating.

We are trying to do a piece on March 30 on radioactive fallout and hope you will not be either surprised or offended if you find a number of your ideas incorporated in my conclusion.

I hear that you are competent in geological sciences. You also write damned well.

As ever yours,

Dr. Harrison Brown
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

fc

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

March 4, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I have become concerned about Teller's recent statements and am using the platform of the Gideon Seymour Lecture to express some contrary views this Sunday at 4:00 PM CST. I thought you might like a copy.

To save your time I refer specifically to pages 7-17 and 24-28.

All best wishes,

Sincerely,

Harrison Brown

HB:ds
Enc.

Problems of Survival

Harrison Brown

The Gideon Seymour Memorial Lecture
University of Minnesota
March 9, 1958

It is an honor and a pleasure for me to be with you this afternoon for the purpose of delivering the Gideon Seymour Memorial Lecture. It is a particularly pleasurable experience for me, for I had the good fortune of knowing Mr. Seymour and of appreciating first-hand what a great man he was.

I last saw Gideon Seymour several years ago at the Minneapolis Airport. We had been attending a small dinner, where incidentally, the principle topic of discussion was essentially that which I have chosen for this afternoon--Problems of Survival. Following the dinner, Mr. Seymour offered to drive me to the airport. We were late and he was determined that I should not miss my plane. There resulted a ride which truly was one of the memorable experiences of my life! As we flew along the road, thoughts of the dangers of atomic war completely evaporated from my mind and were replaced by thoughts of the immediate dangers of Minneapolis streets and Minnesota highways.

We did, I should say, somehow arrive intact and on time. But I must confess that, in spite of my great liking for Gideon Seymour, I was happy to leave the ground in the comparatively safe shelter of an airplane.

1.

Today we are confronted with the most critical, the most desperate, the most dangerous situation in mankind's long history.

The way in which human beings conduct themselves, and in particular the way in which we in the United States conduct ourselves during the next brief decade may well determine whether man continues to inhabit the earth. In all likelihood, our conduct during this short period will determine whether or not it will be possible for civilization of any sort to thrive. Almost certainly our conduct will determine whether or not it will be possible for man to continue to move forward and attain the new level of life and understanding--the new level of richness--which is within our reach.

Never before have we been in a position in which the decisions of individual men have been so critical in determining the ultimate destiny of all mankind. We are at a junction which has been thousands of millions of years in the making and unfortunately we are only beginning to perceive the real nature of this turning point.

A billion or so years were required for our earth and sun to be formed from primordial matter. Another billion or so years elapsed before the first primitive life forms emerged in the early oceans. Additional billions of years passed before life evolved to the point where it could survive on land. Hundreds of millions of years were required before life on land evolved to the point where a creature could emerge which was endowed with the power of conceptual thought, which could use tools and which could control his environment. It took this creature, man, hundreds of thousands of years to reach the point where he could create a civilization. Additional thousands of years passed before he attained the power not only of controlling his destiny but of understanding the universe in which he lives. Today, in but an instant in time, he is called upon either to exert

that power or forever lose it.

It is both ironic and tragic that man, the only animal capable of both understanding his environment and controlling it, is the primary threat to his own survival. He is able to look up at the stars and wonder. He is able to build machines with which he can study both the infinitely great and the infinitely small. He probes the depths of the oceans and the earth beneath his feet, the world within the atom and the universe of galaxies. His mind enables him to transport himself far into the past and into the future. He has the power of flying to the stars. He has come close to achieving the almost god-like power of creating life in the laboratory. And he has the power of destroying the natural life around him on an unprecidented scale.

As he pursues his endless quest, his probing into the far reaches of the unknown, there emerges the bare glimmering of an understanding of the "how?" of his universe and of his place within it. As yet his degree of understanding is small. But the important thing is that he understands enough to realize that he <u>can</u> understand, if he persists in his quest and if he preserves the tools which he now has together with the wherewithall to create new ones. And he is even sufficiently bold to believe that he need not stop once he understands the "how?" of his universe--that there remains the problem of the "why?". And that too, he believes he may one day answer.

But man is capable of more than cold mechanistic understanding--he is capable of emotional <u>feeling</u> as well. He can feel and appreciate the beauty of his universe and of the wondrous laws which regulate

its motions. He can isolate himself on a mountaintop or in a forest and without attempting to understand he can feel the beauty which engulfs him. He can close his eyes in a concert hall and permit the sounds to transport him into a world where emotional experience is the only reality and understanding is both impossible and unnecessary. He can feel the beauty of life, both of the flesh and of the spirit. And where nature is deficient, he can create beauty where it had not previously existed--beauty in words, in sound, in sight, in touch and in a variety of unclassifiable emotional experiences.

Yet this same creature, who is endowed to such a high degree with the powers of understanding, of feeling and of creating, now finds himself threatened by the very qualities of nature which were responsible initially for his emergence. He permits instincts which were formed in a totally different environment from that in which he now lives, to dominate his actions. He destroys that which he does not understand and which might possibly be a threat. He thinks of today and ignores tomorrow. He is concerned far more with himself than with the community of mankind to which he belongs. He tolerates ugliness and selfishness in the interest of expediency. And he tolerates expediency without thinking of the long-range effects of his actions and his inactions.

I do not wish to imply that if we survive the next decade our problems will be solved. Indeed, for as long as our civilization lasts we are going to be faced with critical problems involving its perpetuation. But I do wish to make clear the fact that we are called upon today to make decisions which will have vastly greater effect

upon mankind's destiny than any decisions which have thus far been made in the course of human existence. No decisions which Alexander or Caeser or even Hitler could possibly have made could have determined whether mankind as a whole would live or die. They could make decisions which could determine the destinies of their own civilizations and cultures. Their decisions could result in a speeding up or a slowing down of progress. But no decision within their power could have excluded the later emergence of new civilizations. No decisions on their part could have resulted in the destruction of the greater part of humanity.

By contrast, the decisions we make today, if they are wrong, can result in exactly that. Can we as a nation and as a people devise the means of forestalling the unprecidented dangers which confront us? This is the overwhelming question of our age.

2.

If we were to compile a comprehensive list of those characteristics of man which operate to his disadvantage, very high in relative importance would be his reluctance to look ahead. He thinks primarily of today. He takes actions aimed at satisfying immediate needs and ignores their long-range consequences. And his failure to look ahead frequently precludes actions aimed at preventing the emergence of serious new problems.

In a society which is relatively stable, in which there is little or no change either in the society or in its external environment from one year to the next, it is not necessary to look ahead. And even were one inclined to do so, one would see but an interminable

sameness. These were the conditions which prevailed in the millenia during which the ancient empires of the East reigned supreme, or later during the centuries of Roman supremacy, or still later in the Middle Ages. To be sure there were changes in those societies, but they were slow when compared with the life span of a human being. So slowly did changes take place, they were usually not noticeable from one generation to the next. Totally new problems appeared only at infrequent intervals.

For as long as a society could cope with the new problems as they arose, it survived. But when new problems emerged with which the society was unable to cope, death was the inevitable result.

By contrast with the rates of change which prevailed in the ancient civilisations, those in modern industrial societies are fantastically high. And we must recognize that so rapid is the rate of change, the solution of the immediate problems which confront us today will by no means stem the tide, that there will be even more problems tomorrow of even greater complexity.

It is clear that both the recognition and the anticipation of problems are necessary for our survival. It is obvious, however, that recognition and anticipation are not sufficient, that problems demand solution. And unfortunately it often happens that although most problems can be solved on the intellectual level, they all-too-frequently resist solution on the emotional level. All of us know of problems where the solutions might make a great deal of sense intellectually, mathematically, economically, biologically and morally, but where the solutions would not be valid for the reason that they would not be acceptable to most of the people.

The fact that problems must be recognized and anticipated if we are to survive indeed makes life seem difficult. Even were we called upon only to arrive at intellectual solutions to these problems life would seem unreasonably complex. But called upon as we are not only to anticipate, to recognize and to arrive at conclusions intellectually, but to arrive at conclusions which will satisfy most people emotionally as well, I fear is a challenge so great that it makes pessimists of most of us. Certainly such thoughts have made a pessimist of me--although I would like to stress that I am a pessimist with hope. Somehow I have the feeling that once people understand the major problems which confront us, they will find solutions. And I feel that even those who don't really understand the problems might eventually turn out to be at least somewhat tolerant of the solutions which emerge.

This afternoon I will speak primarily of problems, but at the risk of irritating you I will speak but little of solutions. With the conviction that problems must be spelled out before they can be solved, I hope to outline the major problems which confront us today, as I see them, together with those which will in all likelihood confront us tomorrow.

3.

The most obvious threat to our survival today is nuclear war with the Soviet Union. This is also the most immediate threat, but I would like to stress that in the long run it is not necessarily the most serious one.

For more than twelve years we have been locked in an arms race with the Russians. Both parties in this race fully realize

that war between them is a very real possibility. Both sides have expended prodigeous efforts aimed at putting themselves in the position of winning the war should it break out. Both sides have been developing varieties of nuclear armaments for tactical, strategic and defensive purposes. The race has led to the concentration of tremendous technological resources upon military problems and has resulted in the emergence of dramatically new techniques of waging war.

Efforts to secure some measure of arms limitation have failed repeatedly and there is little prospect that disarmament negotiations will be reopened in the near future. The United States now relies in large measure for its defense upon her ability to retaliate with devastating power against an agressor. Today we can strike with planes carrying nuclear bombs and which stand ready for practically instantaneous take off from a world-wide network of bases. Tomorrow we will be able to strike with missiles carrying nuclear war-heads launched from both stationary ground and mobile sea bases scattered throughout the world. The Russians also presumably have the means of striking with devastating power using planes, possibly with submarine-based missiles and soon with land-based long-range missiles.

We in turn are engaging in an intensive program aimed at developing a variety of nuclear anti-plane and anti-missile devices. We recognize that in the event of war far more nuclear explosives may be detonated in the process of defending ourselves than in striking at the enemy. We recognize further that the radioactive products of these explosions can result in far more deaths than those resulting from the bombs which are aimed at cities. In part

for this reason we have been working intensively on the development of a so-called "clean" H-bomb.

Deadlocked as we are with the Soviet Union and hoping that the threat of retaliation will prevent the outbreak of a major nuclear war, we have reached the conclusion that "small" or "limited" wars are perhaps inevitable. We have, as a result, embarked upon a program of devising nuclear armaments which are particularly suited to this type of war. The proponents of preparedness for limited nuclear war apparently believe that the leaders of nations will be guided predominantly by rational considerations and that they will handle their war-making in a sufficiently wise manner that the boat will not be rocked unduly—that fear of the consequences will prevent the outbreak of an all-out nuclear war involving the strategic use of megaton bombs.

There are many sincere proponents of the view that massive preparations for massive retaliation and for limited war represent the only realistic path towards security at the present time. Outstanding among these proponents is a group of men, symbolized in the public mind by Dr. Edward Teller, and who exert enormous influence upon our policies in this area. Indeed, the combination of Dr. Teller's position, his prestige, his knowledge and the iron wall of secrecy which enables him to make statements which cannot easily be checked or refuted by critics outside and often inside the government, gives this group a degree of influence in the area of policy formation which rivals that of any group of persons in our country in modern times.

In a recent article in Foreign Affairs and still more recently in an article in Life magazine Dr. Teller explains his

views concerning disarmament. He states that "Since a political solution of the global problem is no where in sight, it has been proposed to make the world more peaceful by eliminating the means rather than the causes of war." He then goes on to say that "There are at present two major reasons why such schemes are doomed to failure. One is the existence of the Iron Curtain. The other is the nature of modern scientific discoveries." He states that it is obvious that the Second World War was brought about by a race in disarmament, and although he notes in passing that historical analogies are not reliable, it is amply clear that he is convinced that any agreement on our part aimed at achieving some degree of arms limitation would be suicidal.

Concerning the Iron Curtain, it seems clear to me that Dr. Teller is motivated by a deep-rooted hatred of the Soviet Union which borders upon the fanatic. From this hatred there stems the belief that no agreement with the Soviet Union can be trusted and that in our modern technological age no inspection system can be relied upon. In the contest between the bootlegger and the police", he says, "the bootlegger has a great advantage."

The combination of his fear of the Soviet Union and associated with it his fear that the United States might engage in disarmament agreements have led Dr. Teller to make some statements which are designed to convince but not necessarily to clarify. Concerning control of H-bomb tests he says "Actually a nuclear test is easily noticed only if it is performed in the most obvious manner. There can be no doubt that if a nation wants to carry out tests in secrecy, observation will become difficult and uncertain." He then minimizes the dangers of radioactive fallout from testing with

statements which are somewhat reminiscent of the old saying that gonorrhea is no worse than a bad cold. And finally, Dr. Teller argues that the very rapidity of technological progress renders disarmament an impossibility. "Scientific and technological developments", he says, "have produced and will produce unexpected types of weapons. How shall one check whether such weapons exist when the person who does the checking does not even know what he is looking for"?

Thus, the American people have had placed before them the rationale for what is, in effect, our policy today--a policy which stems primarily from fear and hatred of the Soviet Union and which has produced a blindness concerning other serious short-range and long-range problems. I, for one, believe that this almost fanatic fixation, this blind fear, this hatred which causes us to look upon the Soviet Union as the only threat, and which leads us to justify practically everything we do or don't do on the basis of what the Soviet Union does or does not do can, in the long run, lead to disaster.

4.

At this point I should like to make my position with respect to the Soviet Union clear. I dislike her form of government as intensely as I dislike any totalitarian regime. I believe that she would, if given the opportunity, dominate the world. Her recent behavior in Hungary was despicable. I do not believe that she would keep agreements unless it were to her advantage to do so. I also believe that science and technology have placed in the hands of the Soviet leaders weapons of both persuasion and coercion of

such power that the prospects for a dramatic change in the nature of Soviet leadership are remote.

But I do not believe that the Soviet leaders are stupid, nor that they are necessarily blinded by preconceived goals to the extent that they would attempt to achieve those goals by means which would seriously jeoprodize their own security. And here, I believe that we should keep in mind that security in the eyes of the Soviet leaders has two aspects--the first is the security of the nation; the second is the security of the regime.

These aspects of the problem should obviously be recognized and taken into account in our attempts to extricate ourselves from the morass in which we find ourselves. But there is a difference between 1) taking facts into account cooly and logically and 2) permitting ourselves to become so hysterical over the facts that we establish a blind, one-track policy, which in the long-run may be suicidal.

We have seen that the policy as prescribed by Dr. Teller is to continue the arms race into the indefinite future. He offers us no short-term prospects or even remote long-range hopes for an end. There must be no disarmament. We must wage an endless sequence of little wars. We must continue developing new and more effective weapons for offense and defense. The spectre of nuclear holocaust will be ever-present. We must resign ourselves to this and shape our way of life accordingly.

Where might such a policy take us in the long run? What will happen not only to our own culture but to the rest of the world if we pursue such a policy for the next quarter century and if, by some miracle, catastrophe does not intervene in the meantime?

Recently I have had the opportunity of participating in a series of discussions concerning these problems which have been held under the sponsorship of the National Planning Association. A group, composed about 50 percent of scientists, a number of whom possess considerable knowledge of weapons systems, has been surveying the general technical and political problems of disarmament. In our first working paper we have attempted to take a long look into the future and to assess what military technology might be like in another twenty to twenty-five years in the absence of any weapons control agreements. The picture which unfolds, I regret to say, is not a pretty one.

We must realize that today we are in the middle of an enormous revolution characterized by the rapid spread of industrialization throughout the world. Hand in hand with the growth of industrialization goes the power of waging modern war. Within the last half century we have seen the growth of industrialization and of war-making potential in Japan. We all know what happened as a result. More recently we have seen the growth of industrialization in the Soviet Union and we see today what is happening as a result. But I would like to stress that the Soviet Union is by no means last on the list, that we are closer to the beginning of this revolution than we are to the end. China is industrializing and already she is causing trouble. Other areas of the world will follow--India, Africa, the Middle East, South America. We must recognize that the potential for waging modern war is likely one day to become world-wide.

As nuclear weapons are increasingly taken for granted in fighting small wars, the techniques of making them and of using

them will become world wide--and here I mean all nuclear weapons ranging from the artillery shell to the super bomb. I suspect that about fifteen nations will be in the business of manufacturing nuclear explosives within the next twenty-five years. In another twenty-five years the number may well be double that.

This brings up one point concerning which Dr. Teller and I are in complete agreement. If weapons are to be used they must be tested. Presumably each nation will run its own testing program and the level of radioactive fallout, which Dr. Teller calls insignificant, may well increase another ten fold. Today this "insignificant" effect results in the deaths of perhaps a few thousand persons each year who might not otherwise have died (Dr. Teller would probably express this differently: the average length of life is shortened by only a few hours). Tomorrow the annual additional deaths might well be numbered in the tens of thousands.

In the next quarter of a century we will make great advances in the struggle for space supremacy. There will be manned satellites, television observation satellites, radar satellites, bomb-carrying satellites. And as we are driven relentlessly into space, we will also be driven relentlessly into the oceans. There will be missile-carrying submarines which will be capable of descending to vastly greater depths than do those of today and which will be even less subject to detection. There will be underwater vehicles driven by remote control which will carry thermonuclear explosives capable of destroying coastal cities.

* * * *

And in 1975, I can see in a flight of fancy, an article in Life Magazine, written by Dr. Edward Teller, grand old man of science and father of the H-bomb, who by then has succeeded in establishing a crash program at the Livermore Laboratories aimed at beating the Russians to the Moon. He is worried that the then-current Soviet-American negotiations aimed at placing the Moon under United Nations jurisdiction might succeed, and in eloquent words he describes how such an agreement might work to our disadvantage. He states that "since a political solution of the space problem is nowhere in sight, it has been proposed to make space more peaceful by eliminating the means for waging war in space." He then goes on to say that "there are at present two major reasons why such schemes are doomed to failure. One is the existence of the Iron Curtain. The other is the nature of modern scientific discoveries." He concludes ominously "Actually the establishment of a lunar base is easily noticed only if it is established in the most obvious manner. There can be no doubt that if a nation wants to establish such bases in secrecy, observation will become difficult and uncertain."

* * * *

But to return to the problem of military technology, we are faced during the course of the next twenty-five years with the prospect of seeing one nation after another achieve the means of manufacturing nuclear explosives and of delivering them with planes, missiles and submarines. With the addition of each new nation to the list, the problem of achieving control of any sort will increase enormously. As missiles become more dependable agents for delivery increased emphasis will be placed upon the

use of nuclear explosives for defensive purposes. Eventually most nations will be heavily armed with these weapons. Stockpiles for offensive purposes will be numbered in the hundreds of thousands, and those for defensive purposes will be numbered in the millions.

Within this anarchic framework there will be "little" wars in which tactical nuclear weapons will be used. We are asked to believe that human beings will handle themselves intelligently and cooly in these wars and that everyone's ability to retaliate with massive destruction will result in stabilization. No nation, it is argued, will employ H-bombs strategically for fear of being destroyed herself.

The degree of wishful thinking which is involved in this view is, I believe, fantastic. In a rapidly changing world, such a situation would be about as stable as a billiard ball balanced on a pinhead. To persons who doubt this, I can only say that a Tunisian village was bombed the other day as the result of an order which was given by an officer who acted rashly and without the knowledge of the government of France. This was not the first time a French officer has taken a rash action on his own and it may not be the last.

Imagine if you will a world in which nuclear weapons of all sizes have become commonplace and widespread. Couple this with the everypresent possibility of rash military action such as we have just witnessed in Tunisia. Add to this the prospect that rash actions can be precipitated in virtually every region of the globe. Mix with this the consideration that individual

human beings are more likely to act in a crisis on the basis of heated emotions and deep-seated fears than on the basis of considered judgement. Add to this the extent to which ignorance permeates human society. Add, for what it is worth, our knowledge from past history concerning the frequency of occurence of wars. Now examine all of these factors and ask yourselves for how long a time you honestly believe violence on a large scale can be avoided. Our opinions will, of course, vary. But I believe that most of us who are able to divorce ourselves from our tendency to indulge in wishful thinking would agree that the time which stands between us and large-scale disaster someplace in the world is agonizingly short.

There will also be another problem. Against whom does one retaliate? If Minneapolis were suddenly destroyed today, we would know that either a large meteorite or the Russians were to blame, and being that the fall of a large meteorite is perhaps considerably less probable than a Russian attack, we would retaliate with full force against the Soviet Union. But what about tomorrow? If San Francisco is destroyed by a nuclear bomb launched from a submarine in 1980 against whom should we unleash our power? We might guess that the Russians were to blame. But what about the Chinese, the Egyptians, the Japanese, the Peruvians, the Indians?

I do not believe that much imagination is required to appreciate that such a situation would be intolerable and probably in the long run fatal. Yet, it is the kind of situation which will almost certainly emerge if we pursue our present policies.

Thus far we have discussed the most urgent of our survival problems. But we must realize that in the decades ahead we will be faced with other and in a sense even more difficult ones involving not only our biological survival, but the survival of individual freedom as well.

I am convinced that if the Soviet Union were, by some magic to disappear tomorrow our situation would not be greatly eased--we would soon be confronted by other difficulties of equally grave magnitude. I am convinced that as industrialization continues its relentless spread, within the framework of international anarchy, we are going to be faced by new Germanies, new Japans and new Soviet Unions.

As world-wide consumption of goods increases and as the earth's resources of high-grade raw materials diminish in abundance, we will be faced with the necessity of applying our science and technology on an unprecedented scale to the task of surviving on the leanest of natural materials.

As the population of the world continues its accelerating rise, mankind will be faced with problems of providing living-space and adequate food and shelter for billions of new additions to the human community.

As industrialization spreads we will be faced with the prospect of watching more and more nations shift to totalitarian forms of government in the interest of shortening their periods of transition and in the interest of their own military survival.

As our own population grows, as the pressures from outside become even more intense, as our industrial network becomes increasingly complex, as the problems of military defense become

even more involved, we will be confronted internally by extraordinarily difficult problems involving our learning how to live in an industrial society. We have only seen the beginnings of rules and regulations designed to regulate and bind men's actions. In Dr. Teller's world of the future, the world of the armed peace, the brush-fire war and the do-it-yourself air-raid shelter, the people of the United States will be driven steadily toward increased organization, increased conformity and increased control over the thoughts and actions of the individual. In the face of the powerful modern tools of persuasion and coercion I fear that what dignity and freedom we still possess may one day vanish.

Today we are arming ourselves against the Soviet Union because we are afraid she may destroy us. But equally important, we are arming ourselves because we don't like totalitarianism in any form. Would it not, then, be ironic if in the process of combating totalitarianism in this narrow manner it were to descend upon us through the back door? China has already embraced Communism. I believe that the pressures of eking out an existence will soon force Japan to return to the totalitarian fold. Several months spent in India have led me to the belief that we should not be surprised were that nation to attempt to emulate China. And even in our own country I would not be surprised if we were to drift into some form of totalitarianism, which we would, of course, continue to call "democracy".

I would now like to say that if I really thought that the dismal future which I have discussed thus far were inevitable I would not be with you now discussing the matter. If a friend of mine were suffering from an incurable disease, I would not be inclined to give him a vivid description of the nature of his disease, nor would I be inclined to give him a detailed outline of his future agonies. On the other hand if I believed my friend's disease curable, and if an understanding of his difficulties were a prerequisite for the cure, I would be inclined to describe his disease to him and to project its course into the future as best I could.

I am not at all certain that the political diseases which now infect mankind can be cured. But I believe that cures are possible. And for as long as the possibility of cures remains I believe we should do everything we can to find them and to apply them. I believe further that our present policies can be likened to the ancient practices of blood-letting or of applying leaches—practices which stemmed from ignorance rather than from knowledge and which killed more often than they cured.

I have already stated that it is not my intention this afternoon to discuss solutions to our problems. But I would like to discuss in the few remaining minutes some possible approaches to solutions.

First we must take both the long view in time and the broad view in personal outlook and ask ourselves: What kind of a world do we want? When we examine the future in time perspective we must recognize that change will be the major characteristic of

our society for many decades, and perhaps for centuries. We must recognize that one day other nations may be as powerful, or perhaps even more powerful than ours.

In our thinking in time perspective let us keep in mind the tremendous superiority enjoyed by the United Kingdom for so many years. There were many reasons for the decline in British power, but certainly one of the major ones was the failure of the leaders to take a long view of the future. They worked, often brilliantly, on the immediate problems of the day, but they failed to come to grips with the problems of the future until it was too late. Secondly they attempted to maintain a vaguely defined status quo, much as we in the United States are doing today, not realizing that change was as much a characteristic of their world as it is of ours.

It seems to me that our primary long-range objective should be to do what we can to help create a world in which the great majority of the people have the opportunity of leading free and abundant lives. But when I look at the world of the future it seems obvious to me, and I believe also to most persons who think about the problem, that world anarchy is incompatible with this objective. Enforceable world law is the only alternative and I believe that we should both understand this and state it clearly as one of our long-range goals, recognizing fully that enormous difficulties lie in the path.

Our second long-range goal should be to make the industrial transition in the presently unindustrialized parts of the world as painless as possible. We should recognize that a world in which a few own much and in which must persons suffer deprivation,

is inherently unstable. Even were we to look at the problem solely from the selfish point of view, the elimination of starvation in India would appear to be more to our advantage in the long-run then the development of the ultimate in inter-continental ballistics missiles.

In connection with the second goal we should realize that our modern science and technology can in principle, in the absence of catastrophe, enable mankind to provide an abundance of food and goods for an indefinitely long period of time. Given the will and the mobilization of effort, there is little doubt that large-scale deprivation could be eliminated from the world scene.

I realize that being in favor of eliminating starvation and deprivation is like being against sin--it is respectable, but only for as long as operational details are omitted. In the present situation the operational details are loaded with concepts which give rise to strong emotional reactions. One of these, which I have already cited, is world law or world government, which is our only alternative to world anarchy. Another, for example, is birth control which is our only means for adjusting to the consequences of death control, which we have practiced for so many decades. In assessing our long range goals it seems to me essential that we do everything we can to divorce emotion from such concepts, and others like them, and give them the hard-headed respectability which they deserve.

Our third long-range goal should be the education of people. We have got to realize that we are simply not sufficiently

well-educated to survive in our complex industrial world, that the savage in the jungle is far better equipped to survive in his world than we are in ours. We have reached the point where we have become completely dependent upon the smooth functioning of our science and technology for our survival--yet few persons know anything about what science is, how it operates, or what its potentialities and limitations are. A savage in the jungle who knows nothing about the operations of his own tools and weapons or of the habits of the plants and animals about him cannot survive for long. In addition, we have become dependent upon our ability to accumulate new knowledge which can enable us to control the forces of nature. Yet we are producing far fewer scientists and engineers than we need today, and our needs tomorrow will be even greater.

Our fourth long-range goal should be to decrease the vulnerability of industrial society to disruption. No matter how successful we are in the decades ahead in disarmament, in world development or in the achievement of enforceable world law, the spectre of nuclear war will be with us for a long time in the future. As our industrial network is now arranged, the destruction of a few well-chosen centers could result in complete stoppage of our production, and in effect could result in the death of our nation. It is possible, I believe to rearrange our network in such a way that our vulnerability would be greatly reduced.

I have only mentioned four aspects of what I believe our long-range goals should be--world law, world development, education and, related to it, the accumulation of new knowledge,

and the lessening of our vulnerability. There should undoubtedly be many more goals. But whatever they are, they should be stated forcefully and clearly in terms that all people of the world can understand. Given a clear statement of our long-range goals, it is then possible to formulate short-range goals which make sense.

7.

Of all of our short-range goals, the one of overwhelming urgency, it seems to me, is to secure agreements which would make it extremely difficult for the Soviet Union and the United States to engage in large-scale nuclear war and which would severely hinder, if not completely stop, the spread of nuclear military technology to the rest of the world. Dr. Teller believes that any such agreements would work to our disadvantage because we could not be certain that the Soviet Union might not "bootleg" tests. I challenge this view, and in doing so I do not stand alone in the scientific world.

I believe that Dr. Teller is willfully distorting the realities of the situation. I believe that it is possible for us to secure agreements with the Soviet Union to stop tests and I believe further that the agreements could be of such a nature that the Soviet Union would adhere to them because it would be very much to her advantage to do so. I also believe that it is well within the realm of feasibility to establish a detection system which would make the bootlegging of tests extremely difficult, if not impossible.

I would now like to speak more specifically and outline a possible sequence of steps which could be taken which I believe

would ease the present critical situation and which would create an atmosphere within which longer-range goals might be pursued.

First, we could agree to stop testing nuclear explosives of all sorts for a specified period of not less than one year and not more than three. This agreement should be divorced from all other aspects of military technology and all international-political considerations. The existing detection stations, located in various parts of the world, would render difficult gross violation of the agreement in the short time during which the agreement would be in effect. The staffs at the various nuclear armaments laboratories here and abroad could make plans for new weapons and they could assemble devices for future testing on as large a scale as they might desire.

During the first few months of the agreement, an international conference could be held, composed primarily of scientists and technologists in the military-nuclear field, for the purpose of discussing in detail the technical requirements for detecting nuclear tests in relation to their size, nature and method of detonation. I believe that such a group could, in a relatively short time agree upon a scheme which would be workable both technically and politically.

It seems likely to me that a world-wide network of land-based detection stations, spaced approximately at 1000-mile intervals, coupled with a similar network of observation ships over the oceans would be a reasonable recommendation. These stations would be equipped with the most modern seismographs, microbarographs and radiation-detection instruments and they

would be in daily radio communication with a central detection headquarters. The network of detection stations could be under United Nations jurisdiction and operation. The stations could be located and operated in such a way that other aspects of a nation's military program could remain unobserved. Once agreed upon, stations could be established first in those areas of the world where tests have been conducted thus far. Then over a period of five to ten years the network could be extended over the entire surface of the earth. In the meantime the original short-term agreement could be placed on a permanent basis.

But what about Dr. Teller's bootlegger? Would not the United States be at a disadvantage? We would not think of violating such an agreement, but the Russians might expend vast efforts in attempts to conduct tests in secret.

I believe that there is an answer to this difficulty. Remote though the possibility of conducting tests in secret might be, it is conceivable that some bright young scientist might think of a way of circumventing the agreement. In view of this possibility and in order to place the United States on an equal footing with the Soviet Union, I would be inclined to legalize secret nuclear tests--in short to make the bootlegging of tests an honorable profession.

The agreement which I visualize would not be one to stop <u>all</u> nuclear testing. It would be <u>an agreement to stop all tests which could be detected by the established network</u>. This would mean that no appreciable radioactivity could be poured into the atmosphere to contaminate the air, no appreciable air pressure

waves could be initiated, no large ground-shocks could be generated. It would mean further that our scientists and technologists at Los Alamos and Livermore could be kept happy and busy exploring all possible roads which might enable them to circumvent these formidable restrictions.

I believe that it is possible for us to approach the problems of controlling missiles and satellites which will soon be upon us, in a similar way--although the technical problems will be much more formidable. Yet here also I believe we can reach agreements which can be kept because it would be to the interest of all parties to keep them. As a start, it should be possible to place the region outside the earth's atmosphere under United Nations jurisdiction and to establish a system whereby a satellite could be launched only with UN approval following inspection to ascertain its function.

I realize that it is a long way from cessation of nuclear tests and the assignment of the control of space to the establishment of a truly peaceful world. But it seems to me that we have got to start someplace and we have got to start soon. We are rapidly approaching the time when it will be too late.

It is time that our policy-makers face the realities both of the present and of the future and conduct our affairs accordingly. It is time that we abandon our narrow view of world affairs and our negativistic approach to them, and establish positive policies which have meaning, which can be understood abroad and which can effectively get us started on the path toward peace. It is time that we realize that we in the United States, the most powerful, the richest and technologically the most advanced nation in the

world, are in the position to take leadership in the creation of a world such as has been dreamed of by man for thousands of years but never realized--a world in which freedom reigns, in which all persons are able to lead abundant lives, in which all persons are free from the fear that the skies may once again darken with the clouds of war. I realize that this is a big order. But the order is no greater than the stakes we forfeit if we lose our race with time.

* * * *

Brown, M.

December 30, 1958

Dear Miss Brown:

Many thanks for sending me the handsome scarf and cigarettes. It was indeed most thoughtful of you to remember me at Christmas time.

Mrs. Murrow also thanks you for the lovely embroidered handkerchiefs.

With all best wishes for a happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Miss Mary Brown
1771 61 Street
Brooklyn 4, New York

mcc

Dec 16-958

Dear Mr Morrow

Enjiyed your Program

I made some handkerchiefs

for your Wife

The White scarf iam

sending you is a symbol

of Peace

Good Wishes

for the coming year

Mr. Brown

Brown, Paul

January 22, 1959

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for your letter enclosing your idea for a program.

Your proposal may, perhaps have merit, however, I must tell you that I have no control over any programs other than my own at CBS.

Thank you again for taking the time and trouble to write me.

Sincerely,

Mr. Paul W. Brown
630 Union Street
Encenitos, California

mcc

630 Union St
Encinitas, Calif
Dec 10, 1958

Edward R. Morrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N.Y.

suggest a pgm idea

Dear Mr Morrow -

While viewers are not supposed to suggest programs I feel in this space age I must suggest one that I feel only you could narrate. Each person new a million or more who has stood and look at the 200 inch telescope atop Palomar Mountain has said to himself Gosh I wish I could look thru it.

Today with the advent of the closed circuit T.V. now used with the big 200" scope it is possible to put it on T.V. Also with the advent of vedio tape recording it is possible to preserve and edit a wonder show.

We are going to send missiles to the planets and the moon and from there ???. Why not let people see them. I feel sure that it could be arranged and certainly it is now technically possible.

If you couldn't Kraft Ericke of Convair Astronautics where I am also an engineer is pretty good at it on T.V. and this might add interest.

Your consideration of this suggestion would be appreciated.

Very truly yours
Paul W Brown

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg March 9, 1959

Mr. Quentin Brown (brother of Bob Brown) is anxious to see you today, before he leaves for Canada this evening. I explained that your day was very full. He is going to telephone about 4 p.m. to see if there is any chance of seeing you.

Do you wish to see him about 5 p.m. or would you prefer not?

no

Brown, Quentin

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: E. Murrow

from: J. Zousmer March 5, 1959

Ran into Bob Brown, formerly copyrighter for Campbell Soups, who is selling his brother, Quentin, resume attached.

Bob seems to think Quentin has a date to see you in connection with a Canadian film job.

√

jmi
encl.

QUENTIN BROWN

Age: 40
Married, 4 children

525 Kenwood Avenue,
Ottawa 3,
Ontario, Canada.
Tel: Parkway 8-7195

1948 to present: with Crawley Films Limited, Ottawa.

At present:
Senior producer-director-writer of informational films

Before that:

Director of Production for the entire company coordinating the work of all production departments, establishing schedules, supervising budgetting, etc.

Producer and manager of the company's television film department, developing programs, and producing commercials for grocery and drug products, armed forces recruiting, air travel, etc.

Script writer, director, producer.

1946 - 48: University of North Carolina, M.A. in Dramatic Art

1941 - 46: Royal Canadian Navy, deck officer

To 1941: McGill University, Montreal, 4 years to B.A. with continuation courses in English and Philosophy

Madison Connecticut, Post Road Players;
Knowlton, P.Q. Brae Manor Theatre;
stage manager, set-designer, actor (summer stock)

Longueuil, P.Q. Fairchild Aircraft, cost accountant

(Screen credits attached)

QUENTIN BROWN

SCREEN CREDITS:

As writer....

"Mr. Barnaby Sleeps in the Sky" for TCA,
"A Great Day For Flying" for TCA,
"A Mile Below the Wheat" for Imperial Oil,
"First Aid to the Injured" for St. John Ambulance,
(the largest single program of instructional sound filmstrips ever produced in Canada)
"Coats of Many Colours" for Canadian Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association,
"Briarcliff Food Centre" for CIL,
"Dutch Treat" for J. M. Schneider Limited,
"Pride of Possession" for CMHC,
"On To Fortune" for CMHC,
"Tomorrow's Gasoline" for BA Oil,
"Something To Crow About" for Quaker Oats,
"Hold Back the Night" for CNIB,
"Sinews of Industry" for Canada Wire and Cable,
"Liquid Beauty" for Sherwin-Williams,
"Polysar" for the Polymer Corporation,
"The Story of Cellophane" for CIL,
"The Order of Good Cheer" for the Canadian Restaurant Association.

As writer-director-producer....

"Power of Pennies" for Dairy Farmers of Canada,
"Trading in the North" for Hudson's Bay Company,
"Mural" for Imperial Oil,
"Ore in Sight" for Caland Ore Company,
"Big Country - Big Fish" for Province of Manitoba,
"Adventure at Your Doorstep" for same,
"Waterways and Flyways of the North" for same,
"Ambassador Extraordinary" for Hiram Walker,
"A New Beginning" for Can. Brotherhood of Railway Transport and General Workers.

QUENTIN BROWN

As writer-producer....

"Artery for Oil" for Interprovincial Pipe Line,
"Challenge of the Labrador" for Grenfell Missions,
"Your Forest Heritage" for the Department of Resources and Development,
"Building Birdhouses")
"Attracting Birds in Winter")
"Birds that Eat Flesh") all for
"Birds that Eat Fish") International
"Birds that Eat Seeds") Film Bureau,
"Birds that Eat Insects")
"Rogerstone" for Northern Aluminium Limited,
"Underground East" for Imperial Oil,
"The Power Within" for Church of England in Canada,
"The Mine in the Valley" for Pickands Mather,
"Manitoba Trails" for the Province of Manitoba.

As producer-director....

"Packaged Power" for Aluminium Limited, (one of Canada's most widely acclaimed industrial screen stories)
"Tyrone Guthrie on Twelfth Night")
"Michael Langham on Hamlet") both for the Canadian Association for Adult Education,
(first two films sponsored by CAAE especially for use on television),
"Scotia Plan Loans" for the Bank of Nova Scotia,

As producer....

"Look to the Centre" for Province of Manitoba,
"Atomic Energy in Canada" for Atomic Energy of Canada Limited,
"Craftsmen of Canada" for BA Oil.

Brown, Vanessa

Vanessa Brown

5/3/59

Dear Ed,

This is the material, I wrote you about earlier this week.

Vanessa

ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

9 East 97th Street
New York 29, N.Y.

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INTRODUCTION

Modern concepts and practices of psychiatry have permeated community living on almost every level--child education, social work, parental training, and even advertising. However, it seems to have had little real use in crime prevention and in rehabilitation of the criminal. True, we have token representation of psychiatric thought in the courts and prisons; but the efforts here have been, up to now, largely confined to diagnosis rather than treatment.

Despite the enlightenment of the general public and officialdom, which has taken place in the past half century, there still exists resistance to changing our methods of handling the criminal or offender. This resistance is based largely upon the misconception that psychiatry advocates the complete replacement of our present modes of correction and confinement by psychotherapy. While certain extremists have, indeed, apparently espoused such a radical step, the majority of those psychotherapists who have had actual experience in handling offenders believe that psychotherapy has its greatest usefulness as an adjunct to, rather than as a replacement for, our usual ways of handling the law breaker.

The overwhelming majority of offenders are not insane--that is, they do know right from wrong. Punishment, therefore, is morally and socially justified; and fear of the consequences of an unlawful act is, undoubtedly, a powerful deterrent to would-be offenders. If, then, the typical offender is not insane, why is psychotherapy indicated?

Any person, if he is subjected to enough pressure, will transgress the law. The fact that, in normal times, so few break those laws which have moral as well as legal sanction indicates that the personality of the offender must differ in some important respects from that of the vast majority of law-abiding citizens. This difference may not be quantitatively large enough to justify the use of the term insanity or even "mental illness"; but the offender, by the very fact that he offends, proves that he is a deviant from the norms of our culture.

It is because psychiatry is a social, as well as a medical science, that psychotherapy has an important role to play in handling the offender. Modern dynamic psychotherapy is, in actuality, an educative, or re-educative, process which aims to enable the treated individual to live in harmony with his culture and to channelize his energies into activities

which are socially acceptable and, if possible, useful. Therefore, psychotherapy must inevitably take its place among the other disciplines which society uses to protect itself from the dangers of uncontrolled behavior.

AIMS OF APTO

The Association for Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders [APTO], a non-profit organization, was founded in 1950 to stimulate interest in psychiatric treatment of offenders, to conduct research into the most effective methods of psychotherapy and to pioneer in the development of a community plan which would provide specially trained psychotherapists for the use of the courts and other social agencies concerned with handling the offender. The chief aims of APTO are, therefore, education, research and service.

I. EDUCATION

A. The General Public

To inform the civic-minded of what modern psychotherapy has to offer towards the solution of the crime problem.

B. The Professions Concerned with the Offender

To establish a close-working relationship between judges and lawyers, social workers, probation and parole officers, law-enforcement officers, officials of correctional institutions, clergy, and psychotherapists to the end that each discipline may understand the problems and potentialities of the others and that members of each discipline may profit by sharing their experience.

C. Therapists

To train therapists in the specialized techniques needed for successful treatment of the offender while he remains in the community.

II. RESEARCH

A. Into the psychologic causes underlying criminal behavior.

B. Into the most effective methods in the psychotherapy of offenders.

C. Into the types of offenders which can profit most from psychotherapy.

D. Into the true magnitude of the psychotherapeutic task of treating and preventing criminal behavior in our society and how the resources available might best be utilized in a community plan.

E. Into the elements of our country's culture which may influence the incidences and types of offenses and offenders.

III. SERVICE

A. Providing diagnostic and prognostic services to local courts, the parole service and social agencies.

B. Organizing and supervising a referral service of qualified therapists for the use of local courts and social agencies.

C. Making the opportunity of psychotherapy available to offenders who are unable to afford such treatment, by partially or completely subsidizing the cost of psychotherapy.

D. Affording a consultation service for probation and parole officers to aid them in handling the psychiatric problems encountered in their work.

E. Serving as a center for the collection and dissemination of information pertaining to the problems of criminal behavior.

HISTORY OF APTO

To understand the background of APTO and the general concept of utilizing psychotherapy for treating criminals outside of institutions, which underlies the philosophy of APTO, one must refer to the Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency, ISTD, in London. The ISTD was organized in 1933 by a group of public-spirited psychiatrists as a pioneer effort to treat delinquency using the knowledge and advanced techniques of modern psychiatry. This was the first organized effort to provide such treatment outside of institutions. Funds were obtained by private contributions. One of the founders of APTO, Dr. Melitta Schmideberg, worked as psychiatrist to the ISTD from its inception and continued there until 1945, when she came to this country. She brought with her the idea of creating a similar organization in America. This aim was realized in 1949 when a small group of psychiatrists and social workers met with Dr. Schmideberg and developed the plans for APTO.

Since APTO officially started in 1950, Dr. Schmideberg has been its mainstay and has carried on the work for which her background has uniquely qualified her. Dr. Schmideberg received her psychoanalytic training at the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute and is a world-recognized authority on the problems of delinquency and criminal behavior and a pioneer in the analytic treatment of children. From 1949 to 1951, she served as Professor of Psychiatry at Adelphi College. At present she is in private practice in New York but continues to be active in the International Psychoanalytic Association and numerous other professional societies and contributes her specialized knowledge to many psychiatric journals and books.

In the period from 1950 to 1957, APTO was largely in a developmental stage. All of the aims of the Association were carried out on a pilot scale by a small group of devoted, voluntary workers. In this seven-year period, the expenses, which were minimal, were met from the nominal membership fees, private donations chiefly from members, and two grants of $2,000 each from the Sachs Foundation. In this developmental period, however, APTO succeeded in (1) evolving an organizational structure which was suited to the unusual needs of the organization; (2) developing, through actual experience, a working knowledge of the psychologic make-up of the American offender; (3) training a group of therapists in the specialized techniques for treating criminals without incarceration; and (4) establishing a good and effective working relation with the courts and the parole services.

A journal with national and international circulation was published irregularly. Numerous meetings, conferences and seminars were held. Cases referred from the courts, parole, training schools and various voluntary social agencies were treated whenever the services of therapists qualified for this type of treatment could be obtained by soliciting these busy practitioners to donate their time. Gradually the fear which many therapists had about seeing such patients in their private offices and mixing them with their other patients was overcome.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATION

I. MEMBERSHIP

The Association now consists of about 150 active members in the U.S.A., who pay dues of $5.00 yearly. Membership dues for professionals abroad have been reduced to 10 Shillings (British), to encourage international participation. Membership is open to psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, jurists, probation and parole officers, workers in correctional institutions, law-enforcement officers, clergymen, and all others who have a genuine interest in one of the most important problems of our modern society, the problem of rehabilitating the offender. Each of the above disciplines is represented in our membership; however, at present, psychiatrists constitute the majority. Most of our members have been from New York City, but successful efforts to obtain new members in other parts of the country are being made.

II. OFFICERS

All officers serve without pay and are elected by the membership. The present officers are:

A. Board of Directors

Direction of the Association is vested in a Board of Directors, elected by the members. The present Directors are:

LUDWIG ANGER, Prison Visitor;
BENJAMIN COLEMAN, Child Welfare Consultant, New York City Department of Health;
EDNA EPSTEIN, Consultant for Public Relations
JULIAN HYMAN, Attorney;
RICHARD H. ORR, Physician and Consulting Medical Editor;
ERNST PAPANEK, Director of institutions for Juvenile Delinquents;
MELITTA SCHMIDEBERG, Psychiatrist.

B. Executive Officers

JULIAN HYMAN - President
BENJAMIN COLEMAN - Treasurer
RICHARD H. ORR, M.D. - Secretary
IRVING BARNETT, PH.D. - Executive Secretary
(appointed by the Board of Directors)

III. MAJOR COMMITTEES

A. Executive Committee

This body carries on the business of the Association at the direction of the Board of Directors. Present members are BEN COLEMAN; RICHARD ORR, M.D.; and MELITTA SCHMIDEBERG, M.D. [Chairman].

B. Program Committee

This committee plans and announces the various types of meetings which the Association holds. The present chairman is Irving Barnett, Ph.D.

C. Editorial Committee

This group is composed of the Editors of the APTO Journal - MELITTA SCHMIDEBERG, M.D. and RICHARD H. ORR, M.D. - and the Editorial Board - EDWARD GLOVER, M.D.; V. C. RAMANA, M.B.; and JACK SOKOL.

D. Committee for Public Education

This committee provides speakers from APTO for meetings of civic-minded groups who wish to know what modern psychotherapy can offer in handling the offender. It also arranges for press releases. The present chairman is EDNA EPSTEIN.

E. See "Future Program" for important new committees in the process of formation.

IV. SPONSORS

The sponsors are national and international authorities who back the aims of APTO and who are called upon for counsel.

FRANZ ALEXANDER, M.D. - Director of Psychiatric and Psychosomatic Research Institute, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Los Angeles, California.

MARJORIE BELL - Former Assistant Director, National Probation and Parole Association; Editor, Focus.

DR. F. LOVELL BIXBY - Director, Division of Correction and Parole, Department of Institutions and Agencies, State of New Jersey, Trenton, New Jersey.

HERVEY M. CLECKLEY, M.D. - Professor of Psychiatry, University Hospital and Medical College, Augusta, Georgia.

DR. ROBERT H. GAULT - Editor in Chief of the Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science; Emeritus Professor of Psychology at Northwestern University.

EDWARD GLOVER, M.D., LL.D. - Director and Co-founder of The Institute for Scientific Treatment of Delinquents, London; Editor, British Journal of Delinquency; and formerly Secretary of the International Psychoanalytic Association.

PROFESSOR HUBERT WINSTON SMITH, M.D., LL.B. - Lecturer in legal medicine - University of Texas; Editor - Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology.

ALBERT C. WAGNER - Superintendent, New Jersey Reformatory at Bordentown, New Jersey.

FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON - Formerly Dean of School of Social Work, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

V. EMPLOYEES

At present, the only individuals being paid by APTO are two part-time secretaries who work when the voluntary staff is overwhelmed. From 1950 to November, 1957, APTO had the services of a part-time Executive Director. This position is not filled at present. [See "Future Program" for plans to employ an Intake Staff, an Executive Director, and other personnel.]

PRESENT PROGRAM

The program of APTO during 1957-58 reflects the organization's concern in the areas of education, research, and clinical service.

The activities described below represent the results of the planning of the responsible committees, the integration and leadership of the Executive Committee, and the guidance of the officers and members of the Board of Directors.

I. EDUCATION

The educational activities of APTO are at present concentrated largely on training therapists in the specialized techniques necessary for treating offenders, and thereby increasing the number of qualified therapists to fill staff positions in other community agencies and clinics. The present shortage of trained personnel is one of the most serious limitations in planning a large-scale treatment program for offenders.

The present educational program includes a journal, theoretical and clinical seminars and conferences for the professions concerned with the treatment of offenders, and case discussions for therapists engaged in treatment of offenders referred to APTO.

Three issues of the APTO Journal were published in the last year and approximately 2500 copies of each issue were distributed. The Journal is regularly sent to members of APTO; but, in addition, has been distributed to other interested individuals, agencies and institutions. Among the groups who received the Winter Issue of 1957 were psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, probation and parole workers, criminologists, deans of law schools, criminal law professors, social service work faculties, jurists, legal aid and information agencies, and interested civic-minded citizens. A significant number of new members were obtained through these mailings. The response indicates the impact of the APTO Journal and the need for expansion of its coverage.

A leaflet describing APTO was distributed this year to 10,000 subscribers of English journals, and applications for membership have been received from several countries in Europe.

Two conferences on "Psychiatry and Crime" were held in January and February. The initial meeting discussed "Juvenile Murderers" and was addressed by Dr. Lauretta Bender, Principal Research Scientist on Child Psychiatry, New York State Department of Mental Hygiene; Dr. Ralph Brancale, Superintendent and Director of the State Diagnostic Center, Menlo Park, New Jersey; and Dr. Melitta Schmideberg, Chairman of the Executive Committee of APTO. Dr. Philip Polatin, Associate Clinical Psychiatrist at New York State Psychiatric Institute was Chairman of the Conference. Mr. Elmer W. Reeves, Deputy Chief Probation Officer of the Court of General Sessions, County of New York, was the opening discussant. The February conference was entitled "When Is Punishment Effective?" The speakers included: Mr. A. Alfred Cohen, Superintendent of the New York State Training School for Boys, Warwick, N. Y.; Dr. Ludwig Eidelberg, Associate Professor of Psychiatry at the State University of New York; Professor Lloyd E. Ohlin, Professor of Sociology, New York School for Social Work; and the Honorable Sylvia Jaffin Singer, Justice of the Court of Domestic Relations of the City of New York. The proceedings of these meetings will be reported in future issues of the APTO Journal.

Seminars in psychotherapy were presented regularly to an invited group. Five such seminars were held in the fall and winter of 1957-58. The speakers have included Dr. Erich Heydt of Switzerland, who gave two seminars; Dr. William Rubin, Dr. Edith Klemperer, and Dr. Ralph Brancale.

II. RESEARCH

In order to ascertain the interest of psychiatrists in treating offenders and to determine the resources of the community in terms of psychiatrists with experience in treating offenders, a questionnaire was sent to all members of the American Psychiatric Association in New York State [approximately 1700]. They were asked to indicate whether they have had experience in treating offenders and whether they are interested in treating such patients as are screened by APTO's Intake Staff. The response has been very encouraging. A similar questionnaire will be sent to psychologists in the near future. The results of these surveys will be published in the Journal, and the data will be used in selecting therapists to work in the projected expansion of APTO's referral service.

A start has been made on collecting reliable statistics on juvenile murderers. The recent conference on this subject pointed up the fact that no one has enough

facts on this most disturbing and serious type of offender to make valid generalizations about motivations, etiology, proper treatment, and prognosis. It is planned to follow up all the cases which pass through New York institutions.

III. SERVICE

As has been explained, the past efforts of APTO to provide psychotherapy for patients referred from courts and social agencies have been seriously restricted by the lack of trained therapists who could take on cases without charge or at the nominal fees which these cases can afford. However, APTO therapists always have in progress a few cases, selected largely because they represent a challenging therapeutic problem.

At the present the following cases are under treatment: A 17 year old boy on probation for stealing a car; a 23 year old male with a long record of dishonesty and homosexuality, who is on probation; a 31 year old man with a history of exhibitionism; a 40 year old, divorced male on probation for sexual assault upon two small girls; and a 33 year old man with many convictions for larceny, forgery, and unlawful entry, who has spent 15 years in correction institutions and is now on probation for the last time.

BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR DECEMBER, 1956-NOVEMBER, 1957

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 603.70	
Office equipment and supplies	1,043.33	
Furnishings and maintenance	233.02	
Utilities	204.77	
Office rental	1,104.00	
Printing	727.90	
Directories, listings	27.42	
Meetings, rental	87.00	
Withholding tax	91.97	
Bank charges	6.31	
Total		$4,129.43

RECEIPTS

Foundation contribution	$2,000.00	
Membership dues	658.30	
Loans	1,604.00	
Total		$4,262.30

Receipts	$4,262.30	
Expenditures	4,129.43	
Bank Balance		$ 132.87

ASSETS

Bank balance	$ 132.87	
Office furnishings	75.00	
Mimeographing machine	299.84	
Office supplies	50.00	$ 557.71

LIABILITIES

Loans	$1,604.00

FUTURE PROGRAM

In 1958 APTO will enter a new phase. We believe that the groundwork has been laid and that we now have the experience and the trained personnel necessary to expand activities in all fields, so that APTO may begin to realize its aims on other than a pilot scale. All the activities listed under "Present Program" will be continued, but the size of the operations will be enlarged and several new projects started.

I. EDUCATION

A. General Public

A new Advisory Council will be formed of public-spirited citizens who are interested in supporting APTO's aims and who will act as a bridge to span the gulf between the professionals in the Association and the citizens of the community. Through their efforts, the ultimate benefactors of APTO's work, the community, will be called upon for moral and financial support.

B. The Professions Concerned with the Offender

The professional membership of APTO will be reorganized into three sections: psychotherapists, social and probation workers, and jurists. Each of these sections will have its own sub-organization and meetings, devoted to its specialized problems, as well as working and meeting with the other professional sections for cross-disciplinary exchange.

1. Psychotherapists. This section, with Dr. Schmideberg as Coordinator, will continue to hold frequent seminars at which either cases under current treatment by APTO therapists are discussed [closed meetings], or theoretical problems and past experience with cases are taken up [meetings open to members of the other sections].

2. Social and Probation Workers. With Ben Coleman as Coordinator, this section will hold Workshop meetings to discuss the members' common problems, and seminars to which therapists and jurists may be invited.

3. Jurists. At present, we are not well represented by members of this profession. However, it is anticipated that participation by lawyers and judges will increase and that this section will be organized and activated in the near future.

C. Therapists

A survey of the community's resources of psychiatrists interested in or having experience with treatment of offenders has just been completed. A similar survey of psychologists will be conducted next. Those therapists who are interested will be offered orientation courses to acquaint them with the special problems and situations encountered in treating offenders and will then be given the opportunity of treating selecting cases under the expanded referral service to be described later. At all times, they will be able to call on the more experienced therapists in the APTO group for advice and supervision.

II. RESEARCH

A new Research Committee will be formed to set up and plan specific research projects, to supervise their accomplishment, to collect the data resulting from research activities, and to report the conclusions reached. Research will be formalized, relative to that previously accomplished by APTO, in that permanent secretarial help will be available to keep the necessary records. Conclusions from APTO experience and conferences will be reported in the Journal and in other appropriate professional journals here and abroad. Research grants will be wought to finance extensive work on selected projects in the framework of our general research aims.

APTO has always been aware of the fact that juvenile delinquency is often the first step in criminal development. Hence, research into its socio-psychology is of paramount importance for the understanding and treatment of adult criminals as well. Special methods are needed for research on and therapy of juvenile delinquents. APTO has secured the services of Ernst Papanek as Special Consultant on Juvenile Delinquency. Ernst Papanek had unique experience both in Europe and in the U.S.A. In this country he was Executive Director of the Brooklyn Training School for Girls from 1947 - 1949 and of the Wiltwyck School for Boys from 1949 - 1958.

A library will be started to collect reprints of articles, books, journals and other sources of information on questions of interest to the Association. This library will serve, not only research needs, but also as the Information Center mentioned in the "Aims", which is to gather and collate national and international information.

III. SERVICE

In an expansion of the diagnostic service and of the psychotherapy referral service, a minimum of 100 cases will be handled during the coming year. (See the "Proposed Budget for 1958-1959.") Each case referred by the courts or social agencies will be seen first by a team composed of a psychiatrist, a psychologist and a social worker who are members of the Intake Staff. These highly qualified, experienced professionals will receive compensation for their services on a fee-per-case basis. After the Intake Staff has worked up the case and reviewed the court record or the report of the referring agency, a group decision as to diagnosis and prognosis, and a recommendation as to whether psychotherapy is indicated and what type may be most suitable, will be made to the referring agency. Much of this work will be done in the APTO offices.

If suitable for treatment, the case will be referred to a therapist, after the social worker on the Intake Staff has evaluated the offender's ability to pay for treatment. If the offender is unable to pay the full standard fee set for therapists who take referrals from APTO, the Association will make up the difference. In addition to these functions, the members of the Intake Staff will keep contact with the cases they have worked up. Thus they will be in a position to aid a less experienced therapist, should he ask for their assistance. All written reports to the referring agency will be made by a member of the Intake Staff in consultation with the therapist.

To enable this system to work, and to accommodate the greatly increased administrative details and the expansion of the other activities of APTO, a permanent, full-time, salaried staff, consisting of an Executive Director and a full-time secretary, will be necessary.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1958-59

EXPENSES

Office		
Rent	$ 2,400.00	
Furnishings	2,000.00	
Equipment	1,000.00	
Telephone and answering service	600.00	
Postage	800.00	
Bookkeeping	500.00	
Cleaning	600.00	
Miscellaneous	1,000.00	$ 8,900.00
Printing - Journal, circulars, and notices		$ 1,200.00
Meeting Hall Rentals		$ 200.00
Salaries		
Executive Director [full-time]	$ 6,000.00	
Secretary [full-time]	3,700.00	$ 9,700.00
[The following estimates of cost are based on a case load of 100 patients for the year, 50 of which will continue in therapy.]		
Fees to Intake Staff Consultants		
Psychiatrists [$25 per case processed and followed]	$ 2,500.00	
Psychologists [$20 per case processed and followed]	2,000.00	
Social Workers [$15 per case processed and followed]	1,500.00	$ 6,000.00
Subsidies for Psychotherapy of Offenders		$18,750.00
Total		$44,750.00

INCOME

Membership Dues [200 members at $5]	$ 1,000.00	
Funds to be raised	43,750.00	
Total		$44,750.00

RESULTS OF THERAPY OF OFFENDERS

The following are three case histories from the files of APTO which illustrate the problems of treating offenders and the rewards which can sometimes be obtained.

Curley, age 27, had been a gangster and holdupman who had been convicted for 32 or more holdups. He had a long record of 20 previous convictions for a variety of offenses, spent two years in a reformatory, 6-1/2 years in prison, and was paroled for another 13 years. The patient was sent for treatment by a lawyer and was one of the few who came without outside pressure, though the fact of his long parole had a strong influence on him. Sometimes serious offenders with long prison experiences are more amenable to therapy because they have been through the mill.

The patient was of superior intelligence and intellectually interested in psychoanalysis, and the fact that I treated him on a level of intellectual equality made easy conversation, and that he could have friendly contact with a professional law-abiding person was an important factor with him as he had no friends. The fact that contact was established easily and treatment was conducted in a conversational manner induced him to continue. His intellectual interest was largely a rationalization for the fact that he needed help against his severe depression, depersonalization and tendency to drink. The therapist also had some contact with the patient's wife, and saw the patient a few times in an emergency, but on the whole, treatment proceeded relatively smoothly.

While I gave some interpretations I was careful to phrase them so that they did not evoke any anxiety, and I always kept in mind that the main aim of therapy was to socialize the patient, stop any upheaval that may lead to uncontrollable anti-social acts, which in his case would have meant a very long prison sentence, and not to gain interesting material.

The treatment lasted about 60 sessions, over 9 months, and irregular contact later on over several years. Follow-up: 9 years. The patient is married has several children, has worked steadily and lives a law-abiding life.

Lefty, age 13-1/2, was arrested several times for larceny and burglary and had a long record of delinquency. He had been treated unsuccessfully for two years by a social agency. The agency referred him to APTO as a last resource instead of immediate institutionalization which had been recommended. The patient came unwillingly, accompanied by his mother. He was sullen and suspicious and remained silent throughout the whole interview. The therapist's first task was to establish rapport. He did this by getting the boy's interest by discussing delinquent activities and by giving him the feeling that he might protect him against being sent away. He succeeded so far that the boy came the second time on his own but remained uncommunicative. Slowly a relation was established by taking him out of the office for walks, to restaurants and movies and helping him with his innumerable difficulties.

He had an unusually unfortunate homelife. His mother was widowed, a thoroughly unhappy, embittered and hopeless person, together with a mentally defective brother living many years on relief. The therapist visited the patient on occasion at home and established some relation with the mother. Only after a long time did it transpire, what both of them tried to hide, that Lefty habitually beat his mother and she incited him to it. He was on the verge of being ousted from school, and the therapist succeeded in getting the cooperation and patience of the principal while curbing the boy's behavior. Gradually he succeeded in getting a genuine and deep attachment, and in stopping his law-breaking activities. He helped him to get some part-time jobs but found no solution for the home situation. Eventually, he helped him to get a job on a farm out of New York.

He had about a year of regular treatment, and after that, several years occasional friendly contact. He is now almost twenty, has a girl, leads a normal life, and has worked for several years very satisfactorily.

Mary, age 23, narrowly escaped being sent to prison for persistent shoplifting. She was put on probation for three years with the condition of making $3,000 restitution, and sent to APTO by her probation officer who thought her in need of psychiatric care. She was a good looking girl with some education and personality. Her mother had died when she was a child, and she was brought up by a stepmother with whom she got on badly. She married young, to get away from home, to a man who turned out to be a homosexual, and

gradually deteriorated to a homosexual prostitute. Mary started to drift, to take up with very undesirable men and to shoplift after her husband deserted her. She boarded her child with foster parents. When she was arrested, her father volunteered to take her back, and this influenced the court in its leniency. When she came for treatment, she was living with her child who had become very difficult as a result of the neglect with the father, stepmother and a younger brother in very cramped quarters under a great deal of strain, but there was no alternative.

The therapist tried to improve the immediate family situation, also talked to the father, and gave some help concerning the child. There was close cooperation between the probation officer and therapist.

Mary, in a modified analytic therapy, slowly worked out her problems and gradually got over the various shocks and began to settle down to normal life. She began to go out with a young man who came from a very bad home background, also had a criminal record, and was uncultured, but had certain good qualities. Mary's psychiatrist also saw him for a few therapeutic interviews, which helped him to leave his family, and gave him some confidence and initiative.

Treatment with Mary lasted about six months, once a week. She stopped when she was engaged to get married and saw the therapist a few times later to keep in touch.

She settled down; both she and her husband are working, and the child became more normal as soon as the family situation straightened out. Follow-up: 3 years.

Of course, the outcome is not always as favorable as in these cases; but as more is learned of the basic psychology of the offender and as therapists become more experienced and skillful, a higher percentage of salvage for useful life can be expected. These cases also illustrate the way APTO therapists work with the courts and probation personnel and the three goals of therapy.

The first goal is cessation of law-breaking activities. This goal is put first for the very practical reason that, unless these activities are curbed, the patient, of course, cannot be permitted to continue therapy as a free individual and must be removed from the community to protect society. Naturally, the therapist cannot and should not act as a policeman; however, he should coordinate his efforts closely with those of the probation officer, either directly or through APTO's set-up, especially in the first phases of treatment. This demand on the therapist is unique to APTO's system and requires that the therapist forego some of his traditional detachment. Neither the psychotherapist in ordinary private practice nor the therapist treating offenders in an institution must face this problem, for the former rarely treats a convicted offender whose activities may constitute a real threat to the community and the latter has to worry little about the crimes his patient may commit while in the controlled environment of an institution.

For another reason also, close cooperation between therapist and probation officer is essential in the first phases of treatment. The offender is rarely a willing patient. Often it is necessary for the probation worker to bring the patient to his first appointments, or the therapist may have to inform the probation worker that the patient is not showing up for appointments and enlist his aid in getting the patient to return. Of course, as therapy proceeds, the patient should develop a willingness to see the therapist of his own volition. In fact, the development of motivation for treatment is one of the first indications that therapy is progressing satisfactorily.

The second goal is socialization, that is, the offender must become adjusted, or readjusted as the case may be, to the restraints and demands of living in a community. This process involves, as a minimum, the establishment of at least some social contacts, however tenuous they may be, and the getting and holding of a job. The reluctance to get jobs and to work steadily is one of the central difficulties with most offenders. This symptom can be effectively treated only when the offender is in the community and is

faced squarely with the necessity to apply for jobs and to earn a living.

When these first two goals are achieved, the patient is no longer an offender and becomes much like the patients seen by psychotherapists engaged in the usual office or clinic practice. Therefore, the third goal of therapy is the same as for non-offenders undergoing psychotherapy--the readjustment of the individual's personality to allow him to live in harmony with his culture and to enable him to be a useful and productive citizen.

In discussing the goals of therapy, the advantages of treatment in the community rather than in an institution have been touched upon; however, this matter is important enough to warrant further emphasis. Psychotherapy of an offender in an institution is, at best, highly artificial. The pressures and demands on him as an inmate of an institution are entirely different from those of a community. Even if he becomes well adjusted while in an institution, he is totally unprepared for the stress and strains of life outside. This one factor may well explain why efforts at psychotherapy in institutions have often been so disappointing, for whatever adjustment is achieved may break down soon after the offender is released. Furthermore, APTO believes that its system of treatment, taking place in the therapist's regular office, rather than in a special setting or clinic for offenders, is an important factor in achieving the goal of rehabilitation.

Whether only the first goal, the first two goals, or complete rehabilitation can be achieved, depends, of course, not only on the therapist's skill, but also on the raw material with which the therapist must work and the support he can get from the patient's family and social milieu. Complete rehabilitation is not always possible, but it is always to be aimed for.

WHAT APTO CAN AND CANNOT DO

Today's problem of crime and juvenile delinquency is enormous. In 1951, J. Edgar Hoover estimated the economic cost of crime to be at least 15 billion annually. Today, it would be closer to 20. This dollar cost does not include the cost in human misery and in terms of lost human beings who would otherwise be productive citizens. The latter costs are especially appalling with juvenile offenders. In 1956, almost 1-1/2 million children under 18 were "known" annually to the police and the courts. In New York City in 1957 over 157,000 persons were arrested - almost 30,000 for felonies. Juvenile delinquents under 16 numbered almost 10,000 - half of them for felonies. In the 16 to 20 years age group over 15,000 with 6,000 felonies were arrested. In addition there are the not arrested offenders who by far outnumber the apprehended ones. The total crime complaints in New York City for 1957 were 323,000 with over 92,000 felonies. It is a safe assumption that probably twenty-five per cent of offenders would benefit from psychotherapy and that the need for constructive help is particularly urgent with juvenile delinquents.

APTO cannot solve this problem by itself. However, it can mobilize the total therapeutic resources of the Community and the New York Chapter of APTO can serve as a prototype for similar organizations in other large cities.

In addition to making available to the community the skills of those therapists who have some experience with offenders, but who are now in private practice and rarely, if ever, treat offenders, APTO can stimulate interest in other therapists in seeing such patients and can train them in the necessary special techniques.

The research aspect is most important because so many offenders who are obviously in need of psychiatric treatment do not respond to or benefit from the usual psychiatric approach. APTO has for years made research into the methods of making unwilling patients amenable to treatment. We have already demonstrated, on a small scale pilot study that this can be done; but it is essential to experiment further with yet other types of patients and develop further approaches. Also, it is essential to demonstrate on a more comprehensive scale to the profession and to the public that many offenders previously regarded as not amenable to therapy can be successfully treated.

At present, only a small number of therapists are employed full or part time by the New York City courts

What are the costs of such a program? Let us put it in terms of the cost of our present methods of handling offenders. For the $2500 yearly expense of maintaining one inmate in one of the standard penal institutions [special institutions such as Alcatraz and the Narcotics "Farm" at Lexington, Kentucky, cost much more], at least six offenders can be treated under APTO's system while they are contributing their productive efforts to the economy. The relative costs may be compared in another way. The greatest hope which psychotherapy offers is that it will reduce recidivism, the tendency for a criminal to repeat his offenses, in which respect our present methods of correction have so largely failed. A serious offender, before his career is finished by death, costs the community hundreds of thousands of dollars to apprehend, bring to trial, and maintain in prison for his repeated crimes. If, through APTO's efforts, just one major criminal should be salvaged for a productive life, the economic saving to society would be many times greater than the entire yearly budget of APTO.

Surely, even when considered only in terms of dollars and cents, ignoring the more human values on which one cannot put a price tag, all logic dictates that we must try a more modern solution for a problem with which our current efforts have largely failed. Moreover, now is the time to begin this experiment which promises so much at so little cost.

Brown, W. K -

75

December 3, 1959

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for your letter of November 2nd and for your very kind comments regarding Mr. Murrow's article "What's Wrong with TV."

Since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad, I will send your letter on to him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. W. Karl Brown
'Bonnie Doon'
Booralie Road
Terrey Hills. N.S.W.
Australia

From W.Karl Brown,
'Bonnie Doon'
Booralie Road,
Terrey Hills. N.S.W.
Australia.
2nd November 1959

Edward R.Murrow Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr Murrow,

I have just read your article 'What's Wrong with T.V.' published in the Readers Digest for this month. and it has reminded me that I have long felt that I must thank you for your excellent, delightful sometimes, and rewarding T.V. shows "Small World".

Your thoughtful and tactful handling of contentious people is something from which we can all learn.

You are doing immeasurable good for world peace in bringing to the attention of us all, the notable persons who can do so much to mould public opinion. I myself have been able to rid myself of many prejudices through meeting on your session many famous people whom I otherwise could never have seen.

You have added much to my education in world affair You give us vital information where newspapers fail to inform.

I hope you will accept this homage of an Australian working man. You are a credit to your Country and you are doing it a deal of good inother Countries,

Yours sincerely,

W.K.Brown

Brown, Walter

CBS

CHANNEL 7 AM **WSPA** FM 950 KC — 98.9 M

TV

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

WALTER J. BROWN
PRESIDENT

February 18, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of February 12th. I was quite amused at the interview on the Doug Edwards show and especially the hypothetical questions. I do hope that you will use a portion of your Sabbatical leave to take refuge in the South. As never before we need the help of Southerners like yourself to bring about a better understanding of the problems which confront us.

I do hope the visit to Justice Byrnes can be worked out. I am sure he would be the first to agree with me that neither yourself or your program needs any increased stature, but I do believe a visit to his home will be most illuminating to your television viewers.

Take care of yourself and I hope to see you soon. In the meantime,

Every good wish,

Wally

Walter J. Brown

WJB/eds

Brown, Walter

February 10, 1958

Dear Walter:

You may be right. However, I am sure you would be the first to agree that it is a reporter's function to ask questions and record the answers faithfully rather than to engage in debate.

As you say, Justice Burns is not a former president and I doubt very much that I could spring a full hour for an interview with him, but if he would like to sit and answer questions for a while, I am sure we could present his views adequately.

What's your advice, my friend? Should I write to Justice Burns - I know him moderately well - or would you care to raise the matter with him informally?

As ever yours,

Mr. Walter J. Brown
WSPA
Spartanburg, South Carolina

fc

CHANNEL 7

CBS
AM WSPA FM
TV
SPARTANBURG, S. C.

950 KC — 98.9 MC

WALTER J. BROWN
PRESIDENT

February 4, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Your Truman broadcast Sunday left an incorrect and unfair impression with reference to Justice Byrnes. I state this on the basis of my own knowledge because, as you know, I was with Mr. Byrnes at the White House and in the State Department.

Justice Byrnes is now writing another book, and in due time the historians will have all versions as to what transpired concerning the Vice Presidential nomination and the parting of the ways between Byrnes and Truman.

In the meantime, in fairness to Justice Byrnes you should give him the opportunity to state his side. I realize he is not a former President, but no man in American public life has ever served in both houses of Congress, on the Supreme Court, as Secretary of State, not to mention Assistant President.

This letter is written without the knowledge of Justice Byrnes. He now lives in Columbia. Whether he would be interested in appearing on "See It Now" or any other program to which you or CBS might invite him, I do not know. I felt, however, that I should write and express my own opinion.

I agree thoroughly with Jack Gould that you have made television history with this broadcast. My only suggestion is that you make more and with Justice Byrnes. You would get some facts that need to be told.

Every good wish,

Walty

Walter J. Brown

WJB/eds

CBS For Spartanburg-Greenville Market
Owned and Operated by the Spartan Radiocasting Co.

Brown, Walter J.

February 12, 1959

Mr. Walter J. Brown
[redacted]
Spartanburg, S.C.

Dear Walter:

So help me, I will take refuge in the South and rely upon my friends to protect me from the intolerance and bigotry of the Yankees.

It happens that we have a man in Columbia today, making a technical survey in connection with the proposed visit to Justice Byrnes. I hope it can be worked out. His appearance could only give stature to the program and, incidentally, to me - something which I seem to need at the moment.

I will let you know how things work out.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

CBS

CHANNEL 7 AM **WSPA** FM 950 KC — 98.9 MC

TV

S P A R T A N B U R G, S. C.

February 5, 1959

WALTER J. BROWN
PRESIDENT

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

If my memory serves me correct, you received your first great prominence by your reporting from London during the air raids. At least, I remember attending a testimonial dinner at the Waldorf given to you and at that time this was mentioned as one of your outstanding achievements. Now, you have become an authority on sex. I enjoyed with much interest the comment on this unusual broadcast, and I believe it was something that needed to be brought out on the table. Certainly, you have been widely acclaimed for doing just that. If they send you to jail, let me know, and I will use what influence I may have in Washington to get you a Presidential pardon. Better still, move back South and we will refuse to grant extradition.

I attended our South Carolina Broadcasters Association Meeting in Columbia last week and had an opportunity to enjoy bullbat time with Justice Byrnes. While there, he told me that he had received a call from someone, I believe connected with Harper's, that indicated you may again be considering doing a Person to Person broadcast. I just wanted you to know that if this is in the works, anything I can do or our station can do to facilitate the program, we will be glad to cooperate. I might also point out that Justice Byrnes lives across the street from Dick Shafto, manager of the NBC television station in Columbia, WIS-TV. Although another network, I am sure Dick would be glad to cooperate.

Every good wish,

Walty

Walter J. Brown

WJB/eds

CBS For Spartanburg-Greenville Market
Owned and Operated by the Spartan Radiocasting Co.

Brown, Walter
10/17/58

Mr. Walter J. Brown
Spartansburg
South Carolina

Dear Walter:

I am about half-way through Mr. Byrnes' book and it is first-rate, written with great tolerance and restraint and an invaluable document for anyone who wants to get a balanced view of our time.

We have been discussing for months, indeed for years, the possibility of visiting him on PERSON TO PERSON, but the hard fact is that an origination from there would cost us about $25,000 in technical fees alone.

Maybe we could work out a device to use him on SMALL WORLD, which I think might be more to his taste. I will let you know. Meantime, all best wishes.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

WALTER BROWN
SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

October 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News Department
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

We did a panel discussion on Channel 7 with Mr. Byrnes last night on his new book; and while he was here, I had him autograph a copy for you. When you get around to it, I am sure you will find it interesting reading. You will recall our previous correspondence with reference to some of the statements by Mr. Truman in your interview with him. After reading this book if you would like to have Mr. Byrnes on one of your shows, I would be glad to cooperate with you in arranging it.

I think your new Sunday show is a knockout. Keep up the good work but don't kill yourself in the process.

Every good wish,

Walt

Walter J. Brown

WJB/eds

Bruce

HEADQUARTERS
JAMES BRUCE FOR UNITED STATES SENATE
101 KEYSER BUILDING
CALVERT AND REDWOOD STREETS
BALTIMORE 2, MARYLAND
PLAZA 2-7650

February 26, 1958

Miss Kay Campbell
c/o Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Miss Campbell:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 20th and for sending me a copy of the "Precinct to President" script. I am busy with my campaign for the Democratic nomination to the Senate from Maryland, and I am sure it will be of great help to me. I appreciate your prompt courtesy very much.

(Please give Mr. Murrow my kindest regards and good wishes on his return.)

Sincerely,

James Bruce

James Bruce

jb:ad

Bruce, James

HEADQUARTERS
JAMES BRUCE FOR UNITED STATES SENATE
101 KEYSER BUILDING
CALVERT AND REDWOOD STREETS
BALTIMORE 2, MARYLAND
PLAZA 2-7650

Script sent.
K.O.

February 6, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Ed:

I have heard nothing but glowing reports on your remarkable interview with President Truman last Sunday.

As you may have heard, I am campaigning vigorously for the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate here in Maryland. It has occurred to me that some of the information from your "Precinct to President" program might be pertinent to my campaign. If it is available, I would appreciate very much your sending me a transcript of the interview.

Our Primary Election date is May 20th. This promises to be a very hard campaign in which I will certainly need all of the good counsel there is, and I would like to sit down and discuss this with you on my next visit to New York.

With kindest regards and good wishes, I am,

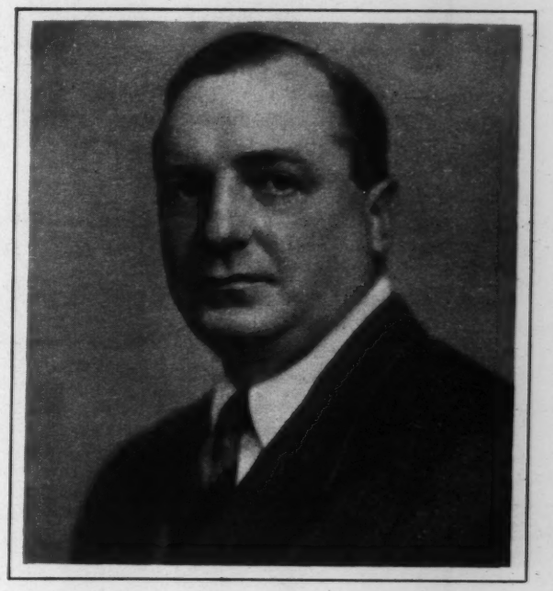
Sincerely,

Jim

James Bruce

jb:ad

JAMES BRUCE



EMINENTLY QUALIFIED
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SENATE

DIPLOMAT

DEMOCRAT

BUSINESSMAN

JAMES BRUCE

DIPLOMAT

James Bruce's varied career in the service of his Government started early when in 1916 and 1917 he was private secretary to the United States Ambassador to Italy. In 1919 he was personally appointed by President Woodrow Wilson as a special aide and then Representative of the Versailles Peace Conference to Montenegro and Albania. He was also Assistant Military Attache to Italy.

His experience and skill in the field of diplomacy was employed to the full when President Harry S. Truman urged him to accept appointment as Ambassador to Argentina. Serving in that capacity from 1947 to 1949 James Bruce was entrusted with a tremendously important post in this country's efforts to maintain proper hemisphere relations. Communist influence was high in Argentina at that time and it was his responsibility to neutralize it and yet maintain good relations with the incumbent Argentina powers. He became one of the principal targets of the Communists, was bitterly and consistently attacked by them and today treasures many printed evidences of their campaign against him. In addition to his periods of diplomatic service he has traveled widely and is unusually well versed with the economic and social problems of a majority of the countries which constitute the bulwark of the Free Western World.

DEMOCRAT

James Bruce, as his record testifies, is a strong Democrat both on the local and the national levels. A native of Maryland he has served several times as a Delegate to Democratic National Conventions. He has an awareness of issues and decided opinions on what to do about them. He is a liberal and a realist. He has party loyalty consistent with a strong desire to serve his country. For over twenty years he has been high in the echelon of Maryland Democratic affairs and, on the national level as well as locally, is well known for his success in fund raising. He is a member of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and a Mason 32°.

BUSINESSMAN

The combination of businessman and diplomat has stood James Bruce in good stead particularly on various occasions he has been called on to serve as organizer and administrator of complex Government agencies. The first of these assignments was at the instigation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was in 1933 as Financial Adviser to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. From 1942 to 1944 he was Commerce and Industry Chairman of the American Red Cross. In 1949 President Harry S. Truman asked him to organize and direct the newly created Mutual Defense Assistance Program, the forerunner of present-day NATO. James Bruce's career is marked by a high degree of unselfishness. Business and industry recognized his great capabilities just as three Democratic Administrations had. He has been a consultant to several corporations which represent a cross section of our basic economy. With it all and despite the demands for traveling made necessary by Government tasks and his personal business he has maintained a stock farm in Carroll County. James Bruce has never before sought elective office and it has been only at the urging of friends and a deeprooted confidence in his own capabilities has he decided to seek the United States Senatorship. He feels strongly this is a time when the candidate should properly qualify for the office—that the office should seek the man and not the man the office.

QUOTABLE QUOTES

by JAMES BRUCE

"I am going to run — and run straight — and run clean — and run all the way."

"What we need in government today are better architects of a better future."

"This country was founded by the bold and can only be maintained by the bold in concept and the bold in execution."

"I have been an active Democrat since I was old enough to know right from wrong — Democratic right and Republican wrong!"

"Unity and harmony — which is what the Democratic Party in Maryland needs most — is most easily and best gained through winning. I am your winner!"

CEDARHURST, MARYLAND '57

February 20, 1958

Dear Mr. Bruce:

Your letter of February 6th arrived in Mr. Murrow's absence from the city. I will place the letter before him on his return. In the meantime, am sending you a copy of the FROM PRECINCT TO PRESIDENT script you requested.

Sincerely yours,

KAY CAMPBELL
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. James Bruce
101 Keyser Building
Calvert & Redwood Streets
Baltimore 2, Maryland

mcc
enc.

Bruner, Dick

August 4, 1958

Dear Mr. Bruner:

Your letter of July 23rd arrived in Mr. Murrow's office while he is away on vacation.

He will be back in September at which time we will place it before him.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini
Secretary

Mr. Dick Bruner
1839 North Cherry Street
Wheaton, Illinois

mcc

1839 North Cherry Street
Wheaton, Illinois

July 23, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may recall that I wrote you many months ago relative to job possibilities with C.B.S. News.

Currently I am a writer in the N.B.C. network news department in Chicago, doing features and interpretive pieces. In addition, I do a substantial amount of free-lance work. My latest article will appear in the August issue of Harper's magazine.

However, my employer feels that the appearance of my by-line in a magazine has created a conflict of interest, and I have been given an ultimatum: stop free-lancing or seek other employment. I have decided that I will look for another job.

Accordingly, I am taking part of my vacation in New York. I expect to be there from August 4 through 6. I would like an opportunity to talk with you while I am there. Could I arrange to see you Tuesday afternoon, August 5, at your convenience?

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Very truly yours,

Dick Bruner

Dick Bruner

Brunner, Robert D.

85 Bronx RiverRoad,
Yonkers, New York
February 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
Executive Offices
483 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

It is definitely presumptious of me to write this letter to you and unlike anything I have ever done before. However, as an admirer of yours, I am turning to you, with the hope that you may give me some advice.

My problem is this:- After much soul searching, I decided that the field in which I am interested is Television directing and producing. With this in mind, I attended the School of Radio and Television Techniques and completed the course.

Naturally I do not expectto start as a director, but had been advised that if resumes were sent to Stations around the country, it would be comparatively easy to find a place in a production department. Of course, I expected to start in any capacity to receive experience.

To date, I have mailed nearly 200 letters and resumes. The response has been courteous and considerate but no one has an opening.

I fully realize that you are extremely busy and that my letter is an imposition. However, I am hopefully taking a chance that you may be able to offer some advice as to how one goes about getting in to this end of Television. At present, I have no idea what to do next.

If you could find the time to offer some advice, I will indeed be forever grateful.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Brunner

ROBERT D. BRUNNER

Bruno, Harry

CABLE
HABRUNOITE
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
CIRCLE 6-8040

H. A. BRUNO AND ASSOCIATES

INCORPORATED
ESTABLISHED 1923
Thirty Rockefeller Plaza - New York 20, N.Y.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSEL

H. A. BRUNO
President

May 11, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Colombia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I will call you Monday as suggested.

I thought you would like to see the enclosed Lotos Leaf.

Sincerely,

Harry Bruno

HB:vm

Bryant, Alice

April 16, 1959

Dear Miss Bryant:

I have your letter of April 14th.

Thank you very much for your enclosure, RADIATION AND THE RACE. It was indeed thoughtful of you to send it to me.

Sincerely,

Miss Alice Franklin Bryant
2813 North Broadway
Seattle 2, Washington

ALICE FRANKLIN BRYANT
2813 NORTH BROADWAY
SEATTLE 2, WASHINGTON

April 14, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your Sunday TV programs are excellent, and I have been listening in with interest.

Might the interest be a two-way proposition -- might you be interested in reading my folder on "Radiation and the Race"? I am no authority, but believe that I have done a good job of compiling and have gotten a great deal of information into compact and readable form in it.

My way of introducing myself I will inclose also literature left over from my campaign for U. S. Senatorial nomination last summer. It has a brief biographical sketch on the back. Incumbent Senator Henry M. Jackson beat me, but the Seattle Times reported that I gave him the roughest time he had had in more than two decades of political life. He is one of our very worst fearmongerers and war mongerers and the best Senator Boeings ever had. This had a great deal to do with my raising a banner to which the peace-loving could repair.

Sincerely yours,

Alice Franklin Bryant

ALBERT EINSTEIN: **Our world faces a crisis as yet unperceived by those possessing the power to make great decisions for good or evil. The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything *save our modes of thinking*, and thus we drift toward unparalleled catastrophe.**

☆

RADIATION AND THE RACE

by

ALICE FRANKLIN BRYANT

☆

April 10, 1959

☆

Reprinted as an educational service by the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

Additional copies six for 25 cents; 25 for a dollar.

Radiation and the Race

By ALICE FRANKLIN BRYANT

Ages ago there was much radiation on the earth and no life. As time went on radiation declined and first low forms of life and then higher ones developed—and these latter are more easily damaged by it than the former.

An atomic war would speedily reverse the lowering of radiation levels which has made our life possible on this planet—read about this in *"On the Beach"* by Nevil Shute. Even our weapons-testing has made a small beginning on such a reversal.

Can We Trust the AEC?

We have received repeated assurances that all is well, and that there is really no danger from nuclear tests; but disbelief in regard to these assurances has been increasing for several reasons. One is that they come from people whose obvious interest in the arms race conflicts with their presumed interest in the human race.

Another reason for doubting the reassuring statements is that they are characterized by double-talk. For example, consider an Associated Press release dated August 29, 1957: "It takes 1,000 times as much radiation as there is in fallout to shorten the life of a mouse, a team of investigators for the Atomic Energy Commission reported today."

"As much radiation as there is in fallout" is as silly an expression as *as heavy as snowfall* or *as powerful as electric current.* There are varying amounts possible in all of these. (Some of us remember that one dose of fallout was enough to kill a Japanese fisherman and to hospitalize 22 others for about a year.)

The report goes on to say: "There are many possible errors in this calculation," which is a veiled way of saying, "What we have just stated is probably not true at all."

One misleading phrase overworked by the AEC is *"at the present rate of testing."* There has never been a standard rate—it has continually fluctuated and increased. Dr. Jay Orear of Cornell University, an expert on the detection of tests, wrote in a recent letter to me: "Over the last few years the rate of testing has about doubled each year. If this trend should continue, in 5 more years our rate of testing will be 32 times the present rate." Unless testing is stopped now, additional countries

will have bombs, cessation will be more difficult, and we have no control over how much testing is done by other nations. Up to the present we are the worst offender, having exploded more than twice as many nuclear weapons as the USSR.

In addition to double-talk there have been unquestionably dishonest statements. The AEC reported that its tiny bomb exploded in 1957 under a mountain could be detected for a distance of only 250 miles. It used this alleged fact to argue against stopping the bomb tests, on the grounds that an agreement on this would be difficult to monitor. Actually the explosion was detected throughout most of the United States and even 2300 miles away in Alaska. And seismologists can distinguish between earthquakes and man-made explosions.

The Administration's misleading statements made last January on the detection of underground tests are exposed in Dr. Orear's "How Feasible is a Test Ban?" in the March, 1959, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists,* and another article of his in the March, 1958, *Bulletin* is relevant. For other false and misleading statements by AEC spokesmen, read chapter six of *No More War* by Dr. Linus Pauling.

Experts Confess Ignorance

A third reason for discounting the reassuring statements is that they are made from ignorance. The maximum permissible weekly dose set for radiation workers by the National Committee on Radiation Protection has gone down as follows: 1935, .5 Roentgens; 1946, .3 Roentgens; 1957, .096 Roentgens. There is no reason to believe that our scientists have yet attained an approximation of knowledge concerning radiation dangers.

Congressman Chet Holifield who conducted hearings on radiation in May and June of 1957 writes: "As a layman I was somewhat shocked to find out how much the experts admitted they did not know about the long-term effects of radiation. In fact, when I though over how little is known for sure, I wondered how some officials of the government could be so positive that bomb-tests were so safe . . .

"The Atomic Energy Commission has continually given out assurances that we have nothing to worry about and yet we find, using testimony from their own experts, that there is reason to worry."

In the hearings Mr. Holifield called attention to such obvious propaganda as using the term "sunshine units" for strontium-90, a substance which actually has not existed on this planet

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hin the lifetime of the human race but which been created and blasted into the atmosphere our bomb explosions, and which causes bone-cer and leukemia.

Aside from the propaganda and ignorance just ed, the charge is made by such exceptionally l informed persons as Dr. Edward U. Condon t the true facts are being obscured; and Senator nton P. Anderson, chairman of the Joint Con-ssional Committee on Atomic Energy, com-ins that his committee has been gagged. (*N. Y. nes*, March 22, 1959).

Nuclear Weapon Testing Is Injurious

Cancer specialists predict that many thousands persons will suffer agonizing deaths from kemia and other forms of cancer as a result A and H-bomb tests already made.

The genetic threat is even worse, and involves just risk, but certain damage. Congressman ifield reports that the scientists who testified ore his committee—although they differed on ther there was a threshold for non-genetic dam-—agreed that there was no threshold for this etic threat to the human race. They agreed natural radiation causes some defective chil-n to be born, and that *any* increase of radia-increases the number of them.

Not only will more obviously deformed and le-minded individuals be born, but others—arently normal—will have greater tendencies we to colds, headaches, allergies, arthritis, cer, and also lowered mental capacity.

Dr. Herman J. Muller, Nobel Prize winning eticist, believes that this impairment of the ap-ently normal will be a much greater total bur-on the human race than the increased number bvious defectives. He warns: "Our genetic tage is the most precious thing we have. If it riorates, we deteriorate. The human race must me genetic conscious . . . [Aside from this etic damage] the tests are doing more harm good because they raise war feelings between ons."

Dr. Edward Teller insists that we receive less ation from fallout than from X-rays, wrist hes, and natural radiation — just as if one ger cancels out another. Fallout is an *added* and one not used in our diagnosis or treat-t or on the prescription of a doctor. It is ad-stered to all, however unwilling, including ens of countries carrying on no atomic activi-so that they have "radiation without repre-ation" and are consequently indignant.

Furthermore, there are different kinds of radiation. When the X-ray machine is turned off no radioactive substance pollutes the room or the patient. On the other hand, strontium-90 stays in one's bones year after year bombarding them and the blood cells, and cesium-137 in one's muscles bombard similarly.

Despite the Atomic Energy Commission's well-publicized reassurances, its document on "The Biological Hazard to Man of Carbon-14 from Nuclear Weapons" issued in September, 1958, contains this grim estimate of the damage to humanity of carbon-14 created by weapons tests already held: 100,000 cases of gross physical or mental defects and 1,280,000 cases of embryonic, infant and childhood deaths. Carbon-14 is produced by "clean" as well as dirty bombs, and it has a half-life of 8,000 years. It is just one of several bomb-test products that cause damage to the present and future generations.

Some Facts Are Available

Some other unsuppressed figures can be found. An article, "Strontium—90 in Man," in the Feb. 7, 1958, issue of *Science*, gives data on this radioactive substance—which, created and blased into the atmosphere by the bomb-tests, drifts down to earth in the course of years, is taken up by plants and animals, and thus finds its way into our food and milk.

Basing its findings on autopsy samples of human bone, this article shows that the amount of cancer-and-leukemia producing strontium-90 per gram of calcium is rapidly increasing in the bones of young children. They had—at the time of the research in 1957—ten times as much as the bones of adults, which were built in pre-atomic times and now require only a little replenishing. The concentration of strontium-90 in their bones will continue to increase for years even if no further pollution of the planet occurs.

A more recent article about strontium-90 is "The Milk We Drink" in *Consumer Reports*, March, 1959. According to the research of University of Minnesota scientists some wheat in their area has one and a half times the maximum permissible concentration of strontium-90.

Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, author of several books on the effects of radiation, says there is grave concern in Washington, D. C., over the current effects of radioactivity. "This is not concern over the threat of some future disaster. It's the possible danger existing right now . . . You can't eat any

calcium-containing food in this country today without consuming a dose of strontium-90" (undated UPI release from Chicago in *Aberdeen*, Washington, *World*, March 11, 1959).

The *Denver Post* gives radiation data in its weather report. While I was in Colorado during the autumn of 1957, these indicated that at times the radiation was as high as 20 times normal for that area, where it is normally high.

I was told that the radiologist at the University of Colorado took a Geiger counter out into his yard every day before deciding whether to permit his children to play outdoors. I wrote him a note saying that I had heard this and would be interested to know whether or not it was true, and that I was enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope in case he cared to reply. Considering how easy I made it for him and also considering the pressure toward conformity with government policies to which our professors too frequently succumb, it seems probable that he would have denied the story if he could have done so truthfully, but I did not hear from him.

The *London Times* has reported radiation 30 times normal in its city. Apparently the authorities did not intend for this to be revealed, but it leaked. The radioactivity that alarmed Los Angeles Oct. 30, 1958, was 87 times normal for that vicinity. Scientists at the University of Minnesota have reported radioactivity levels in the area of Minneapolis 100 times the national average. And I have it on authority of some one in government employ who cannot be quoted that the levels in some localities have been 500-600 times normal after bomb-tests as winds carried the radioactive debris from Nevada eastward across the United States.

A heavy March rain 200 times as radioactive as is considered safe for drinking water fell on the San Francisco region in 1958. Outraged residents in protest shipped vegetables contaminated by it to the White House.

The Peaceful Atom Has Its Dangers

At the dawn of the atomic age we were given glowing prophecies in regard to the possibilities of atomic industrial power, and most of us remain undeceived on this. The result is that many excellent and generally well-informed people have been passing resolutions for speeding the development of this power who are unaware that it is a major stumbling block to disarmament, a very uneconomic process, and a serious menace to mental and physical health.

James J. Wadsworth, head of our delegation to the present conference in Geneva, has said, "Put simply, the difficulty is that at the same time power is produced, fissionable material used in weapons is produced. An atomic power plant is thus a weapons producing plant." It is easy to make bombs if fissionable material is available. Lack of it has retarded bomb development in France.

The Shippingport reactor, located on a great coal deposit in Pennsylvania, can supply 66,000 kilowatts of electricity, enough for a city of 120,000. It produces it at 65 mills per kilowatt hour, although it could be generated by using coal for only 5 mills. A power company pays the government 8 mills, so that we taxpayers take a loss of 57 mills, or—at a normal capacity—$24 million per year. (Britain gets a more economic sounding figure by charging most of the expense up to weapons production.)

However, this large yearly deficit and the original cost of the plant are not all that is to come out of our pockets. Congress has passed a bill authorizing the government to indemnify a plant *up to half a billion dollars for a single reactor accident.* This fact helps to underline some of the dangers. Among the risks are those of serious accidents such as occurred at Windscale, England, in October, 1957, when milk from a 200 square mile area had to be dumped at sea.

Even enthusiastic officials of companies that are profiting from atomic contracts admit that the problem of the disposal of radioactive waste—produced in immense quantities in industrial power reactors—is an unsolved problem. They admit that the radioactivity will outlive the tanks in which it is buried and dumped at sea. Since this is the case, is it not acting irresponsibly toward the future to push industrial power production? Graham Du Shane, editor of *Science*, in his May 17, 1957, editorial writes that "the hazard from nuclear reactors for power production is a greater potential threat than that from atomic weapons [testing]."

Dr. Arthur Squires, who was one of the team who produced the atomic bomb during World War II, and who later was engaged in inspecting nuclear installations throughout our country, wrote me recently, "This whole area is one which appals me. I mean, the area of radioactive waste disposal from power operations. Anything you can do to arouse the public to this danger will be a real service."

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I am not arguing against careful and properly ntrolled use of isotopes, and they can be safely oduced in small installations. But I am arguing inst the *fission* (atom-splitting) power re-ors—which would not have been constructed if cials had not wanted a great abundance of apons material at hand. In the future atomic *ion* may supply economical power without un-nageable waste.

r Choice: Human Race or Arms Race?

f our race deserves its scientific name—*homo iens,* wise man—the two great countries which perated to defeat Hitler surely can cooperate mutual advantage in controlling and restrict- nuclear activities. In this the people at large w more wisdom than their officials. In May of 7 the Gallup Poll asked "If all other countries, luding Russia, agree to stop making any more s with nuclear weapons and H-bombs, should United States agree to stop?" The responses e: *yes,* 63%; *no,* 27%; *no opinion,* 10%. wever, a year later our Administration flatly ected such a proposal from Krushchev as a opaganda gimmick."

Yet an informal agreement of the three Atomic vers could have been quickly followed by a tilateral treaty adopted in the United Nations lawing nuclear testing and providing for rea-able inspection. The inspection required for would be adequate to monitor missile tests, so stopping them might well be the second step he way toward mutual disarmament.

The facts confirm Albert Schweitzer's belief that cannot hope for governments to solve these life death problems unless we *push* them into do-so. Surely the time has come when we must lly and insistently demand an IMMEDIATE, MPLETE and PERMANENT ban on nuclear pons testing—without any of the "bombs for ce" hypocrisy of our proposed "Operation wshare"—as a first step toward disarmament.

n the earth's crust are the remains of many nals that formerly flourished on the earth and n became extinct because they could not ad-to changed environment. This could happen s. In all probability it will happen to us unless arms race is ended. The arms race will not be ed while the United Nations is starved and dis-rded and policy makers continue to play their rile, outmoded game of great power struggle hich is usually presented to the people as a crusade.

et us not permit the human race to be sacri-l to the arms race!

ALICE FRANKLIN BRYANT

Democratic Candidate

for United States Senate

PRISONER OF THE JAPANESE DURING 2nd WORLD WAR, FORMER RESIDENT OF ORIENT, TRAVELER IN 47 COUNTRIES AND COLONIES, TEACHER, WRITER AND LECTURER.

Human Race or Arms Race?

Mushroom clouds over the Pacific are sifting dangerous radioactive material on all countries, and if it is not soon stopped more nations will be engaged in this testing. Twenty-four hours a day our H-bombs are aloft in planes poised for instant attack. Our missile bases, some of them within 60 miles of the U.S.S.R., are being built in various countries.

Neither we nor the Russians want war — we all know it would be race suicide. However, this unwanted global war can be touched off accidentally at any moment by a mistake: the wrong button pushed, ghosts on a radar screen, a false intelligence report, befuddled judgment, a mentally unbalanced person.

If the present state of tension, suspicion and instant readiness for attack continues, such a mistake is certain to occur, for there are no mistake-proof people or machines in this world.

If war between the two great powers break out, most of us — both Russians and Americans — will be killed, and the survivors will regret their survival.

Mutual self-interest demands cooperation to avoid this fate. Mrs. Bryant warns us, as did Adlai Stevenson, not to be "the prisoners of our passions, prejudices and propaganda," but to insist on an end of the arms race, which is making us more and more insecure.

If we do not do this, the human race may become as extinct as the dodo, which was unable to adapt to changed conditions.

The Atomic Age has changed conditions in such a way that we should no longer associate the idea of security with weapons. We need to put more emphasis on doing what is morally right, upholding the United Nations, and depending on world opinion to support us.

We can all have a saner, fuller, freer life if we will end the arms race and intelligently convert to a peacetime economy.

Our choice is between the arms race and the human race.

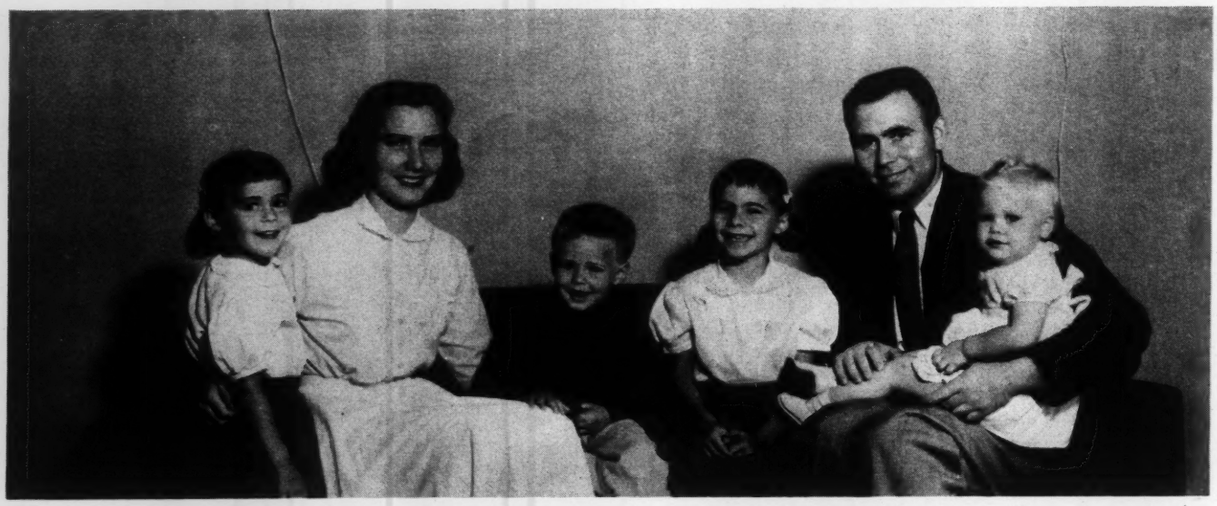
A VOTE FOR MRS. BRYANT IS A VOTE FOR THE HUMAN RACE!

We need your help in Mrs. Bryant's campaign. Please write or telephone the

BRYANT CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

704 Stewart Street, Seattle 1, Washington • Telephone: MAin 2-5200

Mrs. Bryant's Daughter, Son-in-law and Grandchildren



Our candidate has a big stake in the present and future of our state. No one would work for us in the Senate more tirelessly and intelligently than she.

Not for Peanuts

Peace is something we all want, but too often we take the attitude that it ought to be handed out to us on a silver platter. We work and sacrifice for war, but think that peace should be cheap and easy!

Let's not kid ourselves about this — **unless we are willing to work and sacrifice for peace we won't have it.** We are sacrificing now for war — on an average we pay in taxes more than $5.00 A WEEK for each man, woman and child towards our military expenses, *although we are getting NO security in return.*

Peace can't be had for peanuts. We need lots of money to take the issues to the people via radio and TV. Every contribution helps and is appreciated. If you make yours as generous as possible, Mrs. Bryant will win, which will be a victory for peace.

Remember: YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU, AND THE BEST INHERITANCE FOR YOUR CHILDREN IS A PEACEFUL, UNDEVASTATED WORLD.

Send Contributions TODAY to:

THE BRYANT CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
704 Stewart Street, Seattle 1, Wash.
Telephone MAin 2-5200

NOTE: If Mrs. Bryant wins in the primaries, she wins, period! All campaign advertising, including radio and TV must be paid for in advance when time or space is reserved, so funds are especially needed now.

A Vote for . . .

ALICE FRANKLIN

BRYANT

Democratic Candidate for

United States Senate

Is a Vote for . . .

- Immediate ending of nuclear tests.
- Mutual disarmament under inspection.
- Friendly foreign policy.
- Full use and support of the United Nations.
- Intelligent conversion to a peace economy.
- Good housing, schools, scholarships.
- Investment in welfare rather than warfare.

ALICE FRANKLIN

BRYANT

Democratic Candidate for

United States Senate

Graduated from University of Washington; taught in Government Higher Normal School, Canton, China; married William Cheney Bryant, former provincial governor in the Philippines.

For 2½ years they were prisoners of the Japanese in Santo Tomas Internment Camp, Manila; and upon their liberation in 1945 they settled in Seattle. He died in 1956. Mrs. Bryant has a daughter and four grandchildren from one to six years old.

She has succeeded as teacher, homemaker, author and lecturer; and her campaign for Congressman-at-large in 1952 received an excellent response.

Mrs. Bryant's wide background of experience, which includes travel in 47 countries and colonies, has given her information and insights that are needed in Congress and that would increase our chances for peace.

RADIATION AND THE RACE

8-Page folder, single copies free on request, 6 for 25c, 25 for $1.

SKY-WRITING TO IKE

By ALICE FRANKLIN BRYANT

Albert Einstein said, "Our world faces a crisis as yet unperceived by those possessing the power to make great decisions for good or evil. The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything **save our modes of thinking,** and thus we drift toward unparalleled catastrophe."

Did President Eisenhower exemplify this when he rejected Khrushchev's proposal to stop bomb-testing as a "propaganda gimmick"?

He was not representing the majority of us in doing this, for a Gallup Poll taken last May showed that 63% of us would agree to this proposal.

Is our President in thrall to the Pentagon and the Atomic Energy Commission and shielded by those about him from public opinion and the facts of radiation danger?

Perhaps we could reestablish contact and teach him some of these facts of life and death by hiring a sky-writer to emblazon them upon the empyrean while he is playing golf.

Byrnes, Gov + M

DOMESTIC

May 1, 1959

to:

GOVERNOR JAMES BYRNES
12 HEATHWOOD CIRCLE
COLUMBIA
SOUTH CAROLINA

SIR TOMORROW I SHALL STRIKE A DOUBLE BLOW FOR LIBERTY STOP WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU AND MRS. BYRNES.

ED MURROW

514-70

Buc, Frances

MR. EDWARD R MURROW,
TV STATION WDAE.

GENTLEMEN:

IF YOU WILL BE GOOD ENUF TO TRASMIT THIS REQUEST TO MR. MURROW I SHALL APPRECIATE IT. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHERE I CAN GET THE COPY OF THE BOOKLET OR PAPER THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS PRINTED XXX DETAILING THE REASONS FOR OUR BEHAVIOR TO THEIR AGGRESSIONS SINCE THE CLOSE OF WORLD WAR 11: THAT IS, FIRST, WHEN WE DISARMED, WHILE THEY KEPT THEIR WAR-TIME ARMY, ETC., ETC.

I BELIEVE THIS LEAFLET SHOULD BE PRINTED IN EVERY NEWSPAPER AND EVERY TV AND RADIO STATION SHOULD CARRY THIS INFORMATION, SO AS TO COUNTERACT THE BOMBARDING OF THEIR PROPAGANDA BARRAGE. IT SHOULD ALSO BE BEAMED TO THE WHOLE WORLD.

SINCERELY

FRANCES H BUC
C/O SUNNY SHORES VILLAS
125 - 56TH AVE SO.,
ST PETERSBURG FLA

JAN 8 1959

Buchanan, Ruth

March 23, 1959

Dear Miss Buchanan:

You are quite right. I can't answer the questions. Indeed, much of the time in recent years I have felt that I couldn't even propound the right questions much less answer them.

I'm afraid I still do not believe the world is ready for world government. There doesn't seem to be very much erosion of nationalism even under the pressure of ominous events.

I wish that I could answer your questions, but I can't.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Miss Ruth M. Buchanan
7534 South 23rd Street
Tacoma 66, Washington

kt

7534 South 23rd Street
Tacoma 66, Washington
January 28, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You will not remember me, though we graduated in the same class from W.S.C. in 1930. Neither will you remember my father, who wrote the enclosed pamphlet five and a half years ago, though at one time you wrote him, "People are not ready for world government yet."

My father was a strong believer in world government, as you will see if you have time to reread his pamphlet. The world has changed since 1953, but not much for the better. Daddy never heard of a space ship nor a hydrogen bomb. He believed, however, in the power of justice and Christianity.

Because I respect your opinion (your voice is in our home five or six days a week), I am writing to ask: Do you think the world is ready for world government now, or is there some other peaceful solution to its problems? If there should be a world government, how are people to be awakened to the need for it?

Perhaps you can't answer these questions, but I should like you to try.

Sincerely,

Ruth M. Buchanan

Ruth M. Buchanan

(over)

P.S. My father passed away in February of '57, at the age of 86. Until the time of his death, he was still trying to promote the idea of a world government. He hoped to live to see it become a reality.

It may be that his writings have little merit, but at least, he <u>thought</u>.

R.M.B.

THE UNITED STATES CAN END WAR AND INITIATE PEACE NOW

Presented by

W. D. BUCHANAN

Formerly Extension Specialist with the State College of Washington

Now retired

August, 1953

FITTING QUOTATIONS

"By their fruits, ye shall know them."—Jesus, Matt. 7:21.

"God grant, that not only the Love of Liberty, but a thorough knowledge of the Rights of Man may pervade all the Nations of the Earth, so that a Philosopher may set his foot anywhere on its Surface and say, 'This is my country.' "—Benj. Franklin.

"World Government shall come—this is practically the consensus, in this generation—whether within five years or fifty, whether without a conflagration or after it."—Common Cause.

"Most of those who are opposed to world government and most of those who support it have no clear idea of what they are opposing or supporting."—R. M. Hutchins, in Common Cause.

"If this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to naught, but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it, lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."—St. Paul, Acts 7:38-39.

"Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again;

The eternal years of God are hers;

But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,

And dies among his worshippers."

—Bryant

WHY I CANNOT PUT MY TRUST IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Let me make it clear in the beginning that I am not one of those who are described by Dr. Hutchins. I know what I want. I do not want a government that weakens or destroys nations.

I do not plead for disarmament. It would be foolish to disarm while a single cause of war remains. Suppose the Colonies had disarmed before the Revolution.

I want a world government that will make every nation secure in the kind of government that it now has, or may want to have at any time in the future.

I have tried to make that clear in my article, "War Will End."

My contacts with magazine publishers over the last three years (including the magazine of one Service Club, one Church, the World Federalist, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Conciliation) compels me to publish my material myself.

But my regard for those who honestly believe that the United Nations can solve the problems of war and peace impels me to state clearly why I cannot agree with them:

The United Nations is not a union of all nations, and was never intended to be. Clark M. Eichelberger, who published the Charter in full, together with a 31-page analysis of it, said, "Clearly the San Francisco Conference was determined that in the beginning the organization should be limited to those who represented the moral forces against aggression"—meaning those who had fought against the Axis powers. Under that determination, Sweden, Switzerland, Eire, Portugal, and Spain were left out. Russia, in spite of her war against Finland, was included as one of the moral forces against aggression.

Eichelberger continued, "Obviously, it will be a very long time before the major enemy powers (Germany and Japan) are ready for admission." As for the smaller Axis powers, to use the words of Winston Churchill on another occasion, "They will have to work their passage back before they are admitted."

Recently, Churchill has been quoted as being willing and anxious to have Communist China admitted to the United Nations. She has been fighting the United Nations in Korea for three years. Is that the way to work into the present organization? Russia is already in, and she has been fighting against the United Nations. Can we expect anything better from Red China?

I feel justified in using a prayer once made by Jesus (Matt. 11:25), "I thank Thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes."

On page 10 of his bulletin, Eichelberger said, "Advocates of world government will feel that the Assembly falls short of their desires because it cannot pass laws." But on page 5 he said, "No one can escape the universal law which the Charter establishes against war."

How could a selected group of nations establish a law that would be binding on the nations that were not permitted to enter? Later, Eichelberger said, "The law against the use of force or the threat of force, contrary to the spirit of the Charter, is binding on everybody."

Strange language, when we remember that the Charter provided for a Security Council, and made the five big nations permanent members of it because they would be better able to fight. The organization could not even make the law binding on one of its own members.

That is the greatest weakness of the United Nations. It has no power to enforce anything.

The "United Nations" has high ideals. (Read them on page 31 of Eichelberger's bulletin.) I accept them all without reservation. I would be willing to die to make them a reality. But the San Francisco Conference took the wrong road to reach its goals. It depended on the power of arms to bring peace to the world. It made no specific attempt to remove the causes of war.

We have had the United Nations organization for eight years. It has brought us into the war in Korea. We have a truce, but no peace. It has cost us the lives of thousands of our young men and increased the national debt to a point where President Eisenhower thinks the present legal debt limit of 275 billion dollars should be raised to 290 billion.

And we still believe that war can be ended by better—or bigger—war. Of the San Francisco Conference, Federal Judge Robert Wilkin said, "It resorted to the old hoax of a balance of power."

Three months after the Conference adjourned, President Truman said, "The surest guarantee that no nation will dare to strike is to remain strong in the only kind of strength an aggressor can understand—military power. After two terrible experiences in one generation, we have learned that this is the way—*the only way—to save human lives.*"

Do we need any stronger evidence that the United States is still putting its trust, not in the "United Nations" but in the power of its own arms?

If so, we have it. Since that day the United States has spent more billions for arms than before we had the "United Nations." And we are continuing to spend. On the Virginia side of the Potomac we have the $83,000,000 Pentagon, the largest building in the world devoted entirely to war. Not sure that that will endure, we are building another Pentagon. In the October, 1951 *Reader's Digest* we read, "As long as there are armed forces for a Pentagon to direct, a Pentagon will exist. It will survive an atomic bomb; for the Defense Department is busy building another one safely tunneled under a hill in Maryland."

My friends have told me that the "United Nations" is all we have, and we should therefore stick to it. That is a delusion. We are told that the Charter must be revised not later than 1955, and we are to believe that it will then bring peace.

We cannot tell what the United Nations will do. Russia is still a member of that organization, a permanent member of the Security Council, and she has the veto power. I was so shocked when that was being discussed at the San Francisco Conference that I wired one of our delegates, Governor Stassen: "Give Molotov the right to have any kind of government he wants for Russia; but refuse to give him the veto power." He got it, and may use it to block any kind of charter revision that he does not like.

Waiting for revision of the Charter may keep us fighting, spending money and sacrificing men needlessly. We can end war now if we follow the suggestion stated in my article, "War Will End."

Those who argue that we must hold to what we have before we create something new are forgetting the past. The world had the League of Nations, but when World War II came in spite of it, we discarded it for the "United Nations." We can discard the "United Nations" for a world government, with power to make international law.

I have been encouraged to continue my efforts. I could not do otherwise, unless like Jonah, I refused to heed that inner voice that speaks to the soul, not the ear. The writer of Genesis uttered a profound truth when he wrote the immortal words, "In the beginning God."

Politicians have been inclined to leave God out of their thoughts—except at the opening of conventions. Churchmen have almost left Him out of the universe when they preached against evolution. William H. Carruth expressed the truth when he wrote:

"A fire-mist and a planet—
A crystal and a cell—
A jellyfish and a saurian,
And caves where the cave-men dwell:
Then a sense of law and beauty,
And a face turned up from the clod—
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God."

We cannot leave God out of our plans and succeed. There could be no evolution without first an Infinite Intelligence. Evolution is our first scientific proof of the existence of a Supreme Intelligence whom we call God.

It was no accident that caused Lowell to write:

"Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne,
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unkonwn,
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own."

It was no accident that helped Isaiah to see the day when "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Nor was it an accident when Jesus, the greatest of all teachers, said, "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." The founders of the "United Nations" evidently thought he was wrong.

But I would not have any one think that the "United Nations" was a total loss. Through it we have learned that military might cannot end war, nor bring peace to the world.

It has left us some things of lasting value, among them the buildings and grounds of the "United Nations." We can give these to the world government, which will then be a union of all nations, so the name need not be changed. We can give the world government the atomic bomb and our storehouse of atomic bombs—and be glad to get rid of them.

New York City will be fortunate above all cities. It will contain the Statue of Liberty—which thrilled me as a twelve-year-old boy, when I saw it from the deck of the old steamship Nebraska, in 1883, when we were entering the harbor of New York. We were entering the land of liberty. It will now be the birthplace of liberty for all nations.

It will have the permanent home of the World Government, the present building of the "United Nations," and beside it, the building erected by the Carnegie Endowment, a lasting tribute to a great man.

It remains for President Eisenhower to invite all nations to a conference to end war. But, in sending the invitation, he must make it clear that the United States is asking no privilege that it is not willing to grant to all nations; that the number of delegates from each nation will be the same (in my article, "War Will End," I have suggested three), insuring that, in the words of the Charter, "the very small states shall have equal rights with the great."

The nations must not be fooled again. I remember how disappointed and disgusted I was with the San Francisco Conference. I was so angry that I wrote one delegate from each nation, asking the simple question, "Were you satisfied with the results of the San Francisco Conference?" I received very few answers—none, if I remember correctly, from the United States nor from any of the big nations. But the answers that I did get were short and to the point. In essence they said, "It was the best we could get."

Now the long night is over. President Eisenhower is a fortunate man, in that he can issue such an invitation. The United States is fortunate. It will become the best loved of all nations, the birthplace of liberty for all nations.

I see two pictures: When my article and this exposition reaches the governments of all nations, there will be some that will scoff and say, Congress will never let Eisenhower issue an invitation to form a world government; some of the small states will doubt; but all of them will rejoice and hope that it will come.

My second picture is better. A cry of joy will go up from so many nations that Congress will be glad to have the President issue the call. When the invitation is received, there will be such joy as was never known on earth. And when the delegates from each nation meet in New York for the explicit purpose of organizing a World Government, it will be the happiest gathering ever assembled. The brotherhood of man will have become a reality, and ever after it will be easy to keep the two Great Commandments: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind;" and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

WAR WILL END

Wrong thinking has caused every war in which the United States had found it necessary or expedient to fight. Right thinking can end war. Emerson was right when he said, "Thoughts rule the world."

In the American Revolution, and again in the war of 1812, the wrong thinking was done by England. In our Civil war the wrong thinking was done by some Americans who claimed the right to make slaves of negroes.

In World War I, Germany claimed that she was being "hemmed in" by Asiatic and European nations, especially by England. If she was right, then those nations were doing the wrong thinking. If, on the other hand, no nation was hurting Germany in any way, she was doing the wrong thinking. In any event that first world war was caused by wrong thinking.

World War II followed No. 1 in short order. Hitler started the shooting. He claimed that the victors in the first international war had treated Germany unjustly. Somebody was thinking wrongly. The United States fought to end war, or to "make the world safe for democracy." That, too, proved to be useless.

A new type of wrong thinking took possession of the world: the thought that war can be ended by bigger war, without removing the causes of war.

On December 7, 1941, Japan shocked the world by dropping bombs on American battleships in Pearl Harbor. But the seeds of Pearl Harbor were sown by Commodore Perry when in 1853 and '54, at the point of American guns, he compelled Japan to open her ports to the commerce of the world.

In recording Perry's treaty with Japan, Ellis and Horne in their "History of the Greatest Nations," said, "Now although Japan accepted all these proposals, it must be understood that she did not do so willingly, but only because she could not help herself."

It is only in this century that nations have begun to see that no nation has a right to force other nations to accept her dictums. In 1944, Mortimer J. Adler, Professor of History and Philosophy in the University of Chicago, published his book "How to Think About War and Peace." In the first half of that book, Adler proved beyond any doubt that "War is caused by the competitive anarchy of nations, and can be ended by world government and in no other way."

With utter disregard of the facts so clearly stated by a student of history, President Roosevelt decided to end war by organizing the United Nations. In the invitation he was careful to say: "We are not thinking of a super state."

The conference to organize the United Nations convened in San Francisco, April 25, 1945, just 15 days after Harry S. Truman became President of the United States.

At that time I held the title of Rural Life Specialist with the State College of Washington. Because I was then 74 years old, and long past retirement age, I was on half time basis, and had plenty of time to listen to what was said and done at the conference.

I was shocked when in the early days of the conference I heard Senator Tom Connelly, a delegate of the United States, say, "This is not a Peace Conference. The newspapers and commentators have fooled the people. The San Francisco merchants were fooled. They displayed placards in store windows reading San Francisco *Peace* Conference. We have asked them to change the signs. They now read, San Francisco Conference."

With equal clarity that sign might have described a conference on hatching eggs or raising baby chicks.

But Connelly was right. The people were fooled, but not by the newspapers and commentators. Fortunately we have a 48 page bulletin by Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the Educational Campaign of the American Association of the United Nations, Inc. The last 18 pages give the Charter word for word. The first 30 pages are a eulogy and defense of the Charter.

On the first page we read that the name, "United Nations," was chosen by President Roosevelt, "over two years before the San Francisco Conference. The name is a monument to his name." It was this name that fooled the people, and it fooled me.

There never was a United Nations organization. On page five of Eichelberger's bulletin we read: "Clearly the San Francisco Conference was determined that in the beginning the organization should be limited to those who represented the moral forces against aggression." Thus, instead of the United Nations we had the nations divided into two groups. Germany and her allies were left out, as were the neutral nations, Sweden, Switzerland, Eire, Portugal, and Spain, "as long as the Franco Government is in power."

These were rejected because they did not "represent the moral forces against aggression." Russia was one of those who did. So

the Nations were divided into two groups, those who had fought or were willing to fight Germany and those who had not been virtuous enough to do that.

The people were fooled and are still confused by a name selected by a President of the United States.

Eichelberger continued: "However, no nation can escape the universal law which the Charter established against war." Thus the United Nations maintained that it had the right to pass laws for members and non-members. "The laws against war are universal, though membership is not."

But the "United Nations" passed no laws and could not. Eichelberger, on page ten of his bulletin made that clear in the following paragraph:

> "Advocates of world government will feel that the Assembly falls short of their desires because it cannot pass laws. It cannot pass laws that will be binding upon citizens within individual countries. The American Congress can pass laws that control the conduct of individuals within the various states. The Assembly lacks such power. But at San Francisco the statesmen were not writing the constitution of a world government, they were drafting a Charter for the United Nations."

In spite of the fine sentiment written in the Charter: "This organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members," the five big nations were made permanent members of the Security Council and the forty-five small nations had only six members to be elected from year to year. And in spite of Connelly's true statement that it was not a peace organization, Eichelberger said: "The people are more concerned with security from war than anything else, so no wonder that the Security Council and the provisions for securing peace had more words written about them during the San Francisco Conference than the other provisions of the Charter."

The people continued to be fooled. The Kiwanis Club—of which I am proud to have been named an honorary member—was so fooled into thinking that the United Nations was organized to bring peace to the world that for years it refused to print anything that might infer criticism of the organization. But in the July, 1951, issue of its magazine, it printed an article by Federal Judge Robert E. Wilkin, under the title, "World Law or World Peace."

Among other things Judge Wilkin said: "The United Nations organization resorted to the old hoax of a balance of power." I quote a few sentences from his article: "Peace really is the prevalence of order. And you can't have order without law. . . . What we are so anxiously seeking today and what we are willing even to fight for, therefore, is the rule of law on a worldwide basis. . . . It is an actual fact that the only time we ever began to enjoy freedom was when we began to write laws and regulations that were designed to protect freedom. . . . After World War II, the victorious nations met at San Francisco and drafted the charter of the United Nations. But that document did not create an organization with power to enforce peace. . . . The need for world law and a peaceable method of settling disputes now is absolute. . . . Reason and experience both teach that we must choose between law and war—*there is no other way.*"

Judge Wilkin was right. President Roosevelt tried to substitute national agreements for world law when he said, in inviting the victorious nations to a conference in San Francisco, "We are not thinking of a super state."

The strength of the San Francisco Conference was in the small nations. Its weakness was in the big nations. And that is true of the United Nations today. That is why we have been fighting in Korea.

President Eisenhower, who has proved himself both a great General and a great statesman can change that condition over night. Let him invite all nations to come to San Francisco or Washington for the express purpose of organizing a World Government, and they will come 100 per cent strong, especially if he will make it clear that the United States will seek no advantage nor ask for any privilege that it will not grant with equal freedom to all other nations.

The delegates from each nation should be equal in number. Three might be enough. It is soul, and not population that gives a nation its worth.

It is my opinion that the only kind of law needed to bring peace is one that reads:

1. The world Congress will guarantee each nation the right to rule its people as they want to be ruled.

2. The government will see to it that no nation shall pass a law or perform an act that will infringe on the liberty or impair the economic well-being of any other nation.

That with an adequate financial structure, and power to enforce the law should be sufficient.

My friends have advised me that Russia will never agree to a law that will keep her from forcing Communism on the world. Fortunately Russia has no veto on the question of world government. The world can have it without her consent.

Kaltenborn, in praising President Eisenhower's plea for peace, said the other day: "We hope that Russia will accept. But it is a vain hope. Russia cannot give up her plans to conquer the world. The leopard cannot change its spots.' " He was probably right about the leopard. But in the case Russia is not the leopard. It was not the Russians who made the error of preaching that the only way the world could free itself from capitalism was by physical force. The author of that mistake was a German, Karl Marx. But he is dead, and the Russians should be glad to let his error die with him. The Germans banished him from Germany.

The soul of Russia was pictured by Tolstoy, not by Karl Marx. Her people will undoubtedly be glad to get rid of the terrible cost of a hopeless war. She was not alone in following the wrong thinking of Karl Marx, which was not so much his belief that Capitalism should be replaced by Communism; but in thinking that that way of life could be forced on the world by power of arms.

Other men and nations have made the mistake of trusting in physical force. Roosevelt did when he chose the United Nations organization instead of world law. Truman did when he said of armed might: "This is the way—the only way to save human lives."

As a result of wrong thinking, many believe that we are now on the brink of World War III. Of the outcome of that war Lippman sees no hope except to "replace cold hatred with icy dislike." That too is wrong thinking. We are coming to the era which Isaiah saw 500 years before Christ, "They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Buckley

THE BUCKLEY SCHOOL
120 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

June 11, 1959

Dear Ed:

Just writing to thank you for what you did for us as the speaker of the Closing Exercises last Thursday is a very inadequate expression of the appreciation we all so generally feel but we do not have the status of a degree-granting institution. I hope you had some feeling of the very delighted reception your words of Thursday were given by boys and adults alike. I got it most clearly while you were speaking and have had many echoes since.

Thank you not only for speaking on Thursday but for the many other manifestations of your warm and friendly support of the School. The only thing I dislike about Closing Exercises each year is that I hate to take part in endings; I hope we may have the pleasure of seeing all of you before you go abroad and frequently in the future.

With sincere thanks and with kindest regards to you, to Mrs. Murrow, and to Casey, I am

Very sincerely,

Jim

James M. Hubball
Headmaster

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Buckner, Robert W

November 7, 1958

Mr. Robert W. Buckner
2601 Jerome Avenue
New York 68, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Buckner:

The only suggestion I can possibly make is that you write directly to General O'Donnell, requesting a personal interview. I do not feel that my intervention would be of any real assistance to you in securing it.

With all best wishes.

Yours very truly,

ERM:skh

2601 Jerome Avenue
New York 68, N.Y.
November 4, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This enclosed letter was received by me on October 31st. While I feel it is a step in the right direction, I'm still not satisfied with the final outcome of things.

I feel, after reading General O'Donnell's letter, that he has some mistaken ideas regarding my intentions while in the Air Force, and that these difficulties can only be remedied by a personal interview with the General.

With this in mind, I would like to know if it would be at all possible for you to arrange such a meeting for me. At present, I am employed, but could easily take a day off to go to Washington. (The 10th or 11th of November would be most opportune. However, the date is unimportant to me, just that I get to speak to him as soon as possible.)

If you feel that this is not the proper method of handling things I wish you would advise me on just what to do. In any case I would like to get in touch again with you shortly.

Respectfully yours,

Robert W. Buckner

Robert W. Buckner

28 October 1958

Mr. Robert W. Buckner
2601 Jerome Avenue
New York 68, New York

Dear Mr. Buckner:

This is in reply to your letter of 26 September 1958, concerning your desire to be reinstated in the Air Force.

I have thoroughly reviewed the circumstances which brought about your separation from the Air Force. After considering all the factors and talking to your former superiors, I am convinced that the method you chose to effect your elimination from the flying training program was improper and the action taken against you for the most part was justified.

In the past, many officers have entered the flying training program and have later decided that they did not desire a flying career. Being aware of this, the Training Command more than a year ago adopted a policy of allowing these officers to continue their military careers in a non-rated status provided they presented their desires to their superiors in an open and forthright manner.

In your case, you requested and received special consideration to continue flight training after failing the academic course. Then only two weeks before completing primary training, in your second attempt you chose to initiate self-elimination. Your prior training at West Point should have prompted you to approach this matter openly and above board with the proper authorities and to do so sooner than at the point which you did decide to initiate your elimination. It might be pointed out that 9 of your fellow officers who entered flying training with you frankly stated to their superiors that they did not care to pursue a flying career and were in due course reassigned to non-flying duties. In evaluating your case against the course of action taken by these other officers who were faced with the

same predicament, I believe your action was ill conceived and ill advised. In view of this and in fairness to them, reinstatement of your commission is not possible.

I do feel that the Air Force should try to do everything possible to preclude jeopardizing the futures of young officers leaving the Service. With this in mind, I requested that the Air Force Discharge Review Board reconsider your character of discharge to determine if they might award you an Honorable Discharge. After deliberate reconsideration of your case, the Board decided that you would be authorized an Honorable Discharge Certificate.

If you still desire to become reinstated, you may apply to the Air Force Board for Correction of Military Records in accordance with the established procedures. A copy of the pertinent regulation is attached for your convenience.

Sincerely,

1 Incl
a/s

EMMETT O'DONNELL, JR.
Lieutenant General, USAF
Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel

2601 Jerome Avenue
New York 68, N.Y.
September 18th,1958.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you for the opportunity of talking with you yesterday. In going through my papers I came across the enclosed statement from my Flight Instructor, original of which was mailed to the Personnel Board in Washington, D.C. This may be of interest to you.

Again my thanks,

Sincerely yours,

Robert W. Buckley

COPY

STATEMENT

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

It is this instructor's studied opinion that Lt. Robert W. Buckner will be an asset to any military organization.

During the period from the latter part of November 1957, to April 1, 1958, it was my privilege to instruct (Air Force Primary) and, on occasion, to entertain Lt. Buckner in my home. We have a young son who is at present quite interested in a military career. This interest was considerably strengthened by the efforts and enthusiasm of Lt. Buckner for his past military training. Lt. Buckner spent quite some time emphasizing the advantages of West Point and also correcting many erroneous ideas created by the television series, "West Point".

May I say in Lt. Buckner's behalf that he could have, at any time, taken a dishonorable but much easier, and career-wise, safer method of getting out of Flight Training (a thing done quite frequently, we all know) by failing a checkride. Lt. Buckner elected to be as he is, and as he was trained to be, honest and forthright about severing himself from flying. As a flight instructor of some years experience, I would like to point out there are many people flying who are not psychologically suited to do so. They are the accident prone, and it is my firm belief that Lt. Buckner is to be commended rather than condemned for understanding and recognizing this in himself.

During the period that Lt.Buckner was under my instruction, his military bearing and attitude were beyond reproach. He made a positive effort to improve himself at all times while airborne, a task that must have been most difficult considering his complete lack of interest in flying (a factor that those of us who have had such a complete life through flying, too often lose sight of). A study of Lt. Buckner's grade slips during this period will bear out progress in his proficiency as a pilot.

EDWARD J. GREYSTOKE
Flight Instructor
Garner Aviation Service Corporation
Bartow, Florida

Bare Co—

Col. James Edney —

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

21 August 1958

Mr. Robert Buckner
2601 Jerome Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Buckner:

The attached copy of the Record of Proceedings of the Air Force Personnel Board, which convened at Washington D. C. on 1 July 1958, is forwarded for your information and file.

Sincerely,

Donald B. Wren

DONALD B. WREN
Major, USAF
Asst Chief, Retirements & Separations Branch
Promotions & Separations Division
Directorate of Military Personnel

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

AIR FORCE PERSONNEL BOARD

Pursuant to Air Force Regulation 36-2, the Air Force Personnel Board met at Washington, D. C. on 1 July 1958 to consider the case of Second Lieutenant Robert W. Buckner, 29958A. Letter Orders, Department of the Air Force, dated 25 June 1958, appointing the members of the Board are attached.

PRESIDENT

Major General Lewis R. Parker, 438A
Brigadier General John C. Horton, 457A
Brigadier General Ezekiel W. Napier, 468A
Colonel Leslie O. Peterson, 499A
Colonel Louis A. Guenther, 932A

RECORDER

Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. McCoy, Jr., 6303A

The Recorder presented to the Board all available records in connection with these proceedings.

RECOMMENDATION

That Second Lieutenant Robert W. Buckner, 29958A, be discharged under honorable conditions from his appointment in the United States Air Force pursuant to Section 8814, Title 10, United States Code and that all his appointments and commissions in the United States Air Force be terminated.

L. R. PARKER
Major General, USAF
President

CHARLES E. McCOY, JR.
Lt. Colonel, USAF
Recorder

Buckner.

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg

September 29, 1958

This is a copy of the letter Mr. Buckner has prepared to send the Deputy Chief of Personnel in Washington.

He will get in touch with you later to obtain your reaction. You might care to mention to him that, on checking WHO'S WHO, I notice that the General spells his name with a double 'l'.

2601 Jerome Avenue
New York 68, N.Y.
29 September 1958

Dear General O'Donnell

I am writing this letter in an effort to regain my commission as an officer in the United States Air Force.

A brief refresher on my case: I was graduated from the United States Military Academy with the Class of 1957 and was assigned to Pilot Training at Bartow Air Base, Bartow, Florida. After leading the flying program by self-initiated elimination, I was put up for elimination from the Air Force by my Commanding Officer under AFR 36-2. My commission was revoked and I was discharged on 20 August 1958.

It is my goal to return to the Air Force and prove beyond any doubt that I am qualified to hold a commission as an officer and to continue my career in a ground assignment.

To look into the future and attempt to predict any one individual's reaction to flying is impossible. As I see it, the only logical solution then is for each man to go into flight training with a positive attitude and, at some later date, determine for himself whether or not he is suited for flying. While the majority of the men in the program are either naturally gifted pilots, or have such a fierce desire to fly that they overcome any physical shortcomings, there are also a minority who, after a period of time, realize that this necessary desire is lacking and that they have made a serious mistake in starting in the flight program. I truly believe that I fit into this latter group.

I stayed with the flying program until two weeks before graduation from Primary Training. As time went by I lost all enthusiasm and desire to fly, until I reached the point where the whole flying program became extremely distasteful to me, but I still hung on through sheer pride alone. Finally, after many lengthy discussions with my civilian flight instructor (enclosed see his statement regarding my decision) we both agreed that the course of action which would best benefit both the Air Force and myself would be for me to immediately sever myself from the flying program. At that time I had no intention of leaving the Air Force. Although I realized that an SIE was subject to elimination from the Air Force, after reading ATC Policy 36-1 (copy enclosed), I felt reasonably assured that no such action would be initiated against me. I was prepared to put in for a ground assignment with the Office of Special Investigation, but never received the opportunity to do so.

After deciding definitely to leave the flying program, I had two options available to secure my release. The easiest way by far would have been to deliberately fail a check ride and wash out for flying deficiencies. In my short experience in the Air Force I have seen this method used a number of times by men who today are still commissioned officers without a black mark on their records. I am convinced that had I taken a similar path, I would not be in this position today. However there was a moral question involved in this

- continued -

situation, namely personal honor. After living by the West Point Honor Code for the past four years, I felt that this was no time to change my way of thinking. I chose what in my own mind was the only honorable method of dropping out of the flying program, that of self-initiated elimination.

In making this request to be reinstated in the Air Force I feel that I have a definite obligation to fulfill, not only to the Service, but to the United States Military Academy, my family, and most of all, to myself.

I wish to thank you for taking the time to read this letter and would appreciate any help or advice you may be able to give me regarding this matter.

Respectfully yours,

Robert W. Buckner

STATEMENT

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

It is this instructor's studied opinion that Lt. Robert W. Buckner will be an asset to any military organization.

During the period from the latter part of November 1957, to April 1, 1958, it was my privilege to instruct (Air Force Primary) and, on occasion, to entertain Lt. Buckner in my home. We have a young son who is at present quite interested in a military career. This interest was considerably strengthened by the efforts and enthusiasm of Lt. Buckner for his past military training. Lt. Buckner spent quite some time emphasizing the advantages of West Point and also correcting many erroneous ideas created by the television series, "West Point".

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EDWARD J. GREYSTOKE
Flight Instructor
Garner Aviation Service Corporation
Bartow, Florida

COMMAND POLICY: 36-1 17 October 1956

SUBJECT: Elimination from the Service Under Air Force Regulation 36-2

TO: Commander, Crew Training Air Force
Commander, Flying Training Air Force
Commander, Technical Training Air Force

1. The identification and early elimination of the ineffective marginal or substandard officer is a prime responsibility of commanders at each echelon and such a program is fully endorsed by this Headquarters. Each case processed under the provisions of Air Force Regulation 36-2 must clearly establish the deficiencies noted and be fully documented. Failure or elimination in a course of training, in itself, is not considered adequate justification for elimination from the service.

2. Conversely, in these days of continuing shortage of personnel, commanders also have a grave responsibility for retaining and developing junior officers to assume their proper position in the Air Force structure of tomorrow. While malfeasance or substandard performance is not to be tolerated, the circumstances upon which action under these provisions is based must be carefully evaluated to insure that a junior officer is not being cashiered solely because of inexperience, immaturity, limited training, or personality, which are failing common to all junior officers with rare exception. Considering the source, the return of these officers to their homes as failures, with a stigma on their honor, can do little for Air Force public relations, retention, or impressing the public in general.

3. I do not recognize any overriding requirement to eliminate these young men from the service solely because of a change in their desire for a flying career, or inaptitude for technical subjects. Their retention in a non-rated or other capacity when based on our needs and their other qualifications and training is considered in our best interests and will be the policy of this Command. It is emphasized that a high standard of performance is not only desired but required; however, our procedures must always offer the individual an honorable means to withdraw from a program or change his mind without resorting to subterfuge in order to maintain his commission in the Air Force, or, in the ultimate, his status in civil life.

CHARLES T. MYERS
Lieutenant General, USAF
Commander

Air Force---Scott AFB, 111/86 393A

Bullitt, S.

LAW OFFICES
RIDDELL, RIDDELL & WILLIAMS
1411 FOURTH AVENUE BUILDING
SEATTLE 1

CHARLES F. RIDDELL
RICHARD H. RIDDELL
J. VERNON WILLIAMS
DONALD S. VOORHEES
ROBERT S. IVIE
STIMSON BULLITT

C. WILLIAM GOLDING
GEORGE V. WILLOUGHBY, JR.
RICHARD A. BROMLEY

TELEPHONE
MAIN 4-8970

November 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Connaught Hotel
Carlos Place
London, W. 1., England

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many thanks for your kind words for "To Be a Politician." I am glad you enjoyed it and flattered that you quoted from it. The men at the Guildhall must have been given pleasure by tales of other-directed politicians in another country.

I look forward to a visit from you when you come through here next spring. I would like to meet you for many reasons and would particularly enjoy a chance to talk with you about the connections between broadcasting, news reporting, government, entertainment and the truth. During summer vacation in 1939, I worked under your brother Lacey's jurisdiction on a State Highway crew on Natches Pass.

Yours truly,

Stimson Bullitt

Stimson Bullitt

SB:bj

Bullock, Hugh

January 15, 1959

Dear Mrs. Bullock:

Please pardon the delay in answering your kind letter of December 16th. My radio and television schedule is such that it leaves all too little time for me to deal with my correspondence.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I cannot agree to lend my name as a sponsor to the Academy of American Poets, since I have had to make it a policy not to sponsor anything in which I am unable to take active participation.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Hugh Bullock
President
The Academy of American Poets
1030 Fifth Avenue
New York 28, New York

mcc

THE ACADEMY OF AMERICAN POETS

1030 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

December 16, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Will you honor the institution briefly described in the enclosed leaflet by lending your name as a Sponsor?

It is not a new organization as the also enclosed "history" will reveal, but has an enviable record of achievements for the almost twenty-five years of its existence.

You will note that its Board of twelve Chancellors has rewarded thirteen eminent American poets with $5,000 Fellowships, and recently selected Robinson Jeffers to receive its 1958 award. Its Trust Fund is constantly increasing to make possible further Fellowships for the poets of whom America is proud.

The more broadly The Academy of American Poets is known the more effective it can be. It needs as many friends as possible who will speak highly of its work, and this is particularly important for its Anniversary year.

It seems to us that our country has needed to be helped to take her rightful place in the world among the nations who consider the arts vital in national achievement. America has indeed been known for marvelous material successes, but it is felt in other lands that our poets and artists remain unrecognized and unrewarded.

There is no legal or financial obligation attached to our request. We should be most happy to send you more complete details if they are necessary for your favorable decision.

We ask you to back one of America's most constructive organizations and thereby help her poets to sing.

Very sincerely yours,

Lelarie Bullock

Mrs. Hugh Bullock
President

Enclosures

THE ACADEMY OF AMERICAN POETS

Some Sponsors

Conrad Aiken
Judith Anderson
Marian Anderson
Maxwell Anderson
Joseph Auslander
Dr. William C. Beebe
Laura Benét
John Mason Brown
Witter Bynner
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Mrs. Harry S. Truman
Gene Tunney
Mark Van Doren
The Honorable Grover A. Whalen
Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie
The Rev. Paul Wolfe
Audrey Wurdemann
Owen D. Young

THE Academy of American Poets was organized in 1934 to foster the production of American poetry. With the aid and encouragement of distinguished sponsors it has grown steadily over the years.

The major activity of the Academy is to recognize and reward poets of proven merit with Fellowship awards or prizes of $5,000. Paid out of the income of a permanent trust fund of which the Guaranty Trust Company of New York is Trustee, the number of such Fellowships naturally depends upon the size of the endowment.

An eminent Board of twelve Chancellors, representing as far as practicable the different schools of poetry and the various geographical sections of the country, selects the poets to be honored.

Thus far thirteen Fellowships, aggregating $65,000 have been awarded as follows:

Edwin Markham	1937
Edgar Lee Masters	1946
Ridgely Torrence	1947
Percy MacKaye	1948
E. E. Cummings	1950
Padraic Colum	1952
Robert Frost	1953
Louise Townsend Nicholl	1954
Oliver St. John Gogarty	1954
Rolfe Humphries	1955
William Carlos Williams	1956
Conrad Aiken	1957
Robinson Jeffers	1958

The Academy also engages in other activities to the extent that its funds and donations permit.

In 1939 it conducted a contest for the Official Poem of the New York World's Fair and awarded substantial prizes to the winners.

A generous bequest from the late Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont in 1953, for the "discovery and encouragement of new poetic genius", permitted the Academy to inaugurate an annual competition for the publication of a book of poetry designated as "The Lamont Poetry Selection".

Publishers are invited to submit one unpublished manuscript by a poet never previously published in book form. Five outstanding Judges select the winner and the Academy purchases 1,000 copies of the book for distribution. Five books have thus far been chosen in 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958.

In a further endeavor to discover new poets the Academy has established for a period of five years annual $100 poetry prizes at twenty-one important colleges and universities.

In conjunction with the Columbia Broadcasting System the Academy in 1956-57 sponsored and promoted a national radio verse play contest involving substantial prizes.

Donors to the Academy, who contribute $1,000 or more, become Members entitled to vote in the affairs of the Corporation. Those who donate between $100 and $1,000 are Patron-Founders, and all who contribute less than $100 are Founders. All Members, Patron-Founders and Founders, who contribute $5 or more, receive the annual Lamont Poetry Selection.

For further information and membership application, please address:

THE ACADEMY OF AMERICAN POETS
1030 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

HISTORY OF THE ACADEMY OF AMERICAN POETS

GENESIS

In 1934, after months of preliminary work, The Academy of American Poets was incorporated under the Membership Corporations Law of New York State.

When, after her marriage, Mrs. Hugh Bullock came to live in this country she was deeply concerned that Americans did not seem to appreciate their poets. Born in France and living mostly in Europe, she was imbued with the European's respect for the poet as the man of genius who frequently points the way to better social concepts and higher ideals for the future.

At Columbia University, in Joseph Auslander's graduate poetry class, her concern was deepened, as she learned how difficult it was for a poet to gain recognition in this country, and how, with few exceptions, poets faced chronic financial crises.

Determined to help poetry to come into its own in America, Mrs. Bullock, after conferring with numerous acquaintances in business and the professions, as well as with a number of poets, including Louis Ledoux and Edwin Arlington Robinson, conceived the project of The Academy of American Poets. Mr. & Mrs. Auslander (Audrey Wurdemann), Mrs. Bullock, Ridgely Torrence and Charles Hanson Towne were the five Founder-Members.

Article Second of the Academy's Charter defines the Academy's objective as follows:

> "To encourage, stimulate and foster the production of American poetry by providing fellowships for poets of proven merit, by granting scholarships, awards and prizes for poetic achievement, and by such other means as the Board of Directors with the approval of the Board of Chancellors may from time to time devise and determine".

FELLOWSHIPS

In the eyes of the Founders the first requirement was to build a trust fund from which the income would be adequate to provide a $5,000 annual Fellowship. The amount seemed larger in those days than in 1958 and caused a good deal of comment. A famous columnist said editorially: "Our forecast is that nothing will come of it."

In spite of this the Academy in 1937 made a special prefatory award of $5,000 to Edwin Markham, the author of "The Man With The Hoe". There followed an understandable hiatus while the world was convulsed in war.

In 1946, however, after the installation of the original Board of Chancellors, these awards succeeded each other in steadily increasing tempo as income from the trust became available. The awards were:

To:	Edgar Lee Masters	1946
	Ridgely Torrence	1947
	Percy MacKaye	1948
	E. E. Cummings	1950
	Padraic Colum	1952
	Robert Frost	1953

In 1954, to celebrate the Academy's twentieth anniversary, two awards were made, viz:

To: Louise Townsend Nicholl, and
Dr. Oliver St. John Gogarty
In 1955, to Rolfe Humphries
In 1956, to Dr. William Carlos Williams
In 1957, to Conrad Aiken

These twelve $5,000 awards have all been made "For Distinguished Poetic Achievement", and thus in a sense take the place in America of a laureateship.

CHANCELLORS

The original Board of Chancellors, elected in 1946, is a self-perpetuating body and consisted of:

J. Donald Adams	Dr. Frank P. Graham
William Rose Benet	Dr. Robert M. Hutchins
Witter Bynner	Robinson Jeffers
Dr. Henry S. Canby	Archibald MacLeish
Mary Colum	F. O. Matthiessen
Max Eastman	Dr. William Allan Neilson

Of these twelve, four are still serving on the Board, and four have died. The present Board consists of the following:

J. Donald Adams	Randall Jarrell
W. H. Auden	Marianne Moore
Witter Bynner	Robert Nathan
Dr. Henry S. Canby	John G. Neihardt
Max Eastman	Frederick A. Pottle
Robert Hillyer	John Hall Wheelock

The Chancellors make all literary decisions for the Academy. They alone nominate candidates for the Fellowship awards and by majority vote, in a confidential mail ballot, select the poet to be honored.

LAMONT POETRY SELECTION

In 1953, half of a generous bequest of $100,000 from Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont made possible the initiation of a new project, the Lamont Poetry Selection for the "encouragement of new poetic genius".

Each year the publishers of the United States are invited to submit their best poetry manuscripts by poets with no previously published book of poetry. The Academy insures publication of the winning manuscript by contracting to purchase 1,000 copies of the book chosen, which are then distributed to its membership. The choice is made annually by five outstanding judges.

The first contest, in 1954, was won by Constance Carrier with "The Middle Voice", published by Alan Swallow.

The second contest, in 1955, was won by Donald Hall with "Exiles and Marriages", published by the Viking Press.

The third contest, in 1956, was won by Philip Booth with "Letter From A Distant Land", also published by the Viking Press.

The fourth contest, in 1957, was won by Daniel Berrigan, S. J., with "Time Without Number", published by the Macmillan Company.

A fifth Competition is at present pending.

Among those who have served as Judges of this Contest are: Louise Bogan, John Holmes, Rolfe Humphries, Randall Jarrell and Mark Van Doren. The present Judges are: Mrs. Stephen Vincent Benét, Richard Eberhart, Louise Townsend Nicholl, Robert Penn Warren and Richard Wilbur.

COLLEGE POETRY PRIZES

To stimulate college students to a greater interest in poetry, the Academy used a $5,000 bequest from Mrs. Mary Cummings Eudy to establish in 1954 its $100 Poetry Prizes in ten selected colleges. These prizes were announced for a period of five years and the institutions originally chosen were: The University of Chicago, Harvard University, Princeton University, Rollins College, Smith College, Stanford University, Vassar College, University of Virginia, Williams College and Yale University.

Nine prizes were awarded in 1955 and 1956. In each year one college decided that the quality of work submitted did not warrant an award. College English Departments are in charge of all contest details.

Ten more such awards were made available in 1957 by an anonymous gift of $5,000. The additional colleges selected were: Bryn Mawr College, Columbia University including Barnard College, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, University of Delaware, State University of Iowa, Tufts University, Union College, University of Washington and Wellesley College. In all cases where possible, institutions with poets on the faculty were chosen.

In 1957 eighteen winners received prizes. This encouragement to young college poets is already having noticeable effect. They are beginning to win other poetry prizes, their poems are appearing more frequently in magazines and anthologies, and their book-length manuscripts are being submitted for the Lamont Poetry Selection. The universities report a definite increase in campus poetry. Additional funds should be obtained

in the near future to continue this valuable college poetry prize program.

EDUCATION

One of the Academy's major purposes has been to educate the public as regards the importance of poetry. The following activities over the years have been identified with this purpose:

In 1939 a competition was held by the Academy for the Official Poem of the New York World's Fair. 6,175 poems were received in a matter of six weeks. The winning poem was read by Orson Welles at a ceremony in the Federal Building at the Fair before a crowded audience.

Two important dinners were held by the Academy in 1947 and 1949, known respectively as the "Tribute to Poetry Dinner", and the "Fifteenth Anniversary Dinner". Speakers at these dinners included Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo (then President of the General Assembly of the United Nations), General Maxwell D. Taylor, Sir Alexander Cadogan, and Field Marshal Wavell.

The national Radio Verse Play Contest was held in 1957 in association with the Columbia Broadcasting System. Maxwell Anderson, Brooks Atkinson and Thornton Wilder served as judges. The winning script "Carlotta's Serape", by Rose Orente, was produced over a national network by the C.B.S. Radio Workshop.

Other poetry programs have been broadcast over various stations. But as yet there has been no regular poetry program endorsed by the Academy, as there should be—presenting intelligently to the vast public all the types of poetry which it deserves to hear.

The Academy's informal monthly bulletin, Poetry Pilot, is sent free to all interested friends of the Academy. Besides poetry news items it contains a monthly poetry contest and a number of poems, selected by a different distinguished poetry editor for each issue. Twice a year Poetry Pilot lists new books of poetry for the readers' convenience.

Receptions for annual Fellows, committee meetings and poetry readings take place at various times throughout the year.

Releases of the Academy's contest prize winners and activities are from time to time sent to newspapers and magazines throughout the country.

SPONSORS

Adding materially to the Academy's progress has been its endorsement over many years by outstanding Sponsors. In increasing numbers they have lent their names, and often their efforts, as well as making financial contributions. The list of the Academy's sponsors is a miniature Who's Who, including famous names in the professions and in business and public life. Their support has been a constant source of encouragement to the Academy's officers, directors and active committee members. The list of the Academy's Chancellors and the list of the Academy's Judges of the various competitions, including the Lamont Poetry Selection and College Prize contests, contain the best known names in American literature.

OFFICIALS

The President of the Academy, Mrs. Hugh Bullock; the Treasurer, Thomas J. Watson, Jr.; the Secretary, Hugh Bullock; and the Academy's counsel, Henry G. Seipp, are four of the Academy's five Directors. A present vacancy exists due to the recent sad death of William L. Kleitz, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

FINANCIAL

Income from the Endowment Fund held by the Guaranty Trust Company as Trustee is used entirely for the $5,000 Fellowship award. The usefulness of this Fund will naturally broaden as additional contributions are made to it. The Academy also maintains a Custodian account with the United States Trust Company of New York, which is available for prizes and contests. When specific gifts are made for particular objectives other than fellowships, they are placed in this account.

The financial life blood of the Academy depends of course on contributions, for which occasional solicitation is made, usually at the time of an anniversary. Renewals of donations following annual mail reminders bring in between $5,000 and $10,000 a year. As there is naturally a continual decline in the number of long-time regular gifts, it is the Academy's hope that this source of income will be maintained, and even increased, by contributions from new friends.

Theatre benefits are held from time to time, as appropriate events become available, and the net proceeds added to the Academy's funds.

The Academy has grown steadily since 1934, and its activities have correspondingly expanded. A landmark has now been reached, as the Academy has outgrown its tiny headquarters and must locate elsewhere. An "Expanse Fund" is needed to cover rent, secretarial assistance and mailing costs. It is hoped that this fund may become a reality in conjunction with the activities planned for the Academy's Twenty-fifth Anniversary year which is 1959. Time is of the essence.

Bullock, Rev. S. H.

December 10, 1959

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your gracious letter of November 20th in which you request a "good will bundle."

I regret very much that I am unable to send this to you, since Mr. and Mrs. Murrow are in Europe and will not be returning to this country for several months. The best of luck with your bazaar.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

The Rev. Samuel H. Bullock
Pleasant Hill Baptist Church
254 Seaver Street
Roxbury 21, Massachusetts

Pleasant Hill Baptist Church
254 Seaver Street
Roxbury 21, Mass.
Pastor. Samuel H. Bullock

Nov. 30, 1959

Dear Mr. Murray

Sometime ago, you responded to an appeal from our church. Today we are only requesting a "good will bundle" of clothing of men, women, and children for the bazaar, that our church is sponsoring for the benefit of our juvenile delinquent program.

With my sincere prayers, for God's richest blessings upon you, during this Thanksgiving and Christmas season, I remain

Reverently yours
Samuel H. Bullock

Bulloten, Burnett

January 30, 1959

Dear Mr. Bolloten:

I have your very nice letter. However, in it you requested me to bring your work before the public eye. This is impossible for me to do, since my nightly news program deals with day-to-day news and SMALL WORLD and PERSON TO PERSON consist of interviews and discussions.

I am so sorry that I am unable to help you in this matter. I think it would be best for you to keep contacting the various publishing houses.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Burnett Bolloten
329 Eucalyptus
South San Francisco, California

mmc

529 EUCALYPTUS
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

January 5, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York

Dear Mr. Morrow:

I am writing to ask you a very special favor in the interest of historical truth.

In 1936-37 I was a United Press correspondent in Spain during the Civil War and have devoted fifteen years to preparing a documented analysis of the most critical period of that conflict. This book should prove to be a sensational eye-opener to all those persons interested not only in modern political history but in present-day world events and should shatter the many myths that for twenty years still enjoy international acceptance with regard to the Civil War.

To prepare this work a vast collection of materials from all over the world -- 100,000 newspapers, 2,500 books and pamphlets, and hundreds of unpublished documents were used, to say nothing of thousands of feet of valuable materials on microfilm, all of which have now been deposited in the Hoover Institute and War Library, Stanford University, where they are regarded as the finest collection of its kind in the world.

For your information, I would like to quote the following lines from a letter by a man who is an authority on the subject and had occasion to read the manuscript:

> "The author has, it seems to me as a writer and student of history, met the proper requirements of first-rate historiography: his book is at once an authoritative account of what happened and a political object-lesson much needed by a subsequent generation. . . . .
>
> "As a student of Communist history and problems, I can assure you that there is no other book like it in English or in any other language. I cannot urge too strongly the view that this manuscript literally demands publication. And for two reasons: (a) The Spanish Civil War, for all that it was one of the decisive events of the 20th century and aroused the intense feelings of millions of people all over the world, remains a largely unwritten chapter in the political history of our times; (b) the manifold lessons that free men can derive from that chapter about the nature of the Communist movement and the aims and methods of Soviet power remain, sad to say, very much unlearned in quite a few

quarters. There are, then, sound and compelling reasons, historical and political, for bringing this book to public attention."

Unfortunately, however, because of its highly documented character, the book is not what is referred to as a "commercial property." In other words, it is considered likely to be a moneyloser, and both commercial and academic publishers are understandably loath to undertake it. That is why, if it is ever to see the light of day, it requires the backing of a non-profit, public spirited foundation and that is why I am turning to you in the hope that you might be able to suggest some institution that could give this important enterprise the support it needs.

It would be unfortunate and even shocking if a book which could be of such tremendous significance in the ideological struggle with the Soviet Union, involving many years of effort, should be denied publication for purely financial reasons.

If you think you could possibly further my efforts to bring this work before the public eye, I would be very happy to sen d you a copy of the typescript.

I hope I may have the pleasure of hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Burnett Bolloten

Burnett Bolloten

Bulow, Harry

October 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Bulow:

My thanks to you and to my old friend, Abe Schecter.

Sincerely yours,

EEM:shh

Mr. Harry H. Bulow
The House of Seagram Inc.
375 Park Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

With best regards of
Abe Schuster

HARRY N. BULOW

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM, INC.
375 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 1-7000

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Bump, Glen.

August 27, 1958

Mr. Glen H. Bump
The Lamplighter
P.O. Box 2353
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mr. Bump:

Thank you for your letter of August 15 and the copies of the Lamplighter, which have arrived here in Mr. Murrow's absence from New York.

Although Mr. Murrow would surely be sympathetic towards the work you are doing, he has unfortunately been forced by the pressure of his radio and television commitments to decide against undertaking anything additional.

Yours truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

THE- LAMPLIGHTER

P.O. Box 2353 Orlando, Florida

"LIGHT FOR YOUR
PATH FROM THE
LAMPS OF OTHERS."

August 15, 1958

no

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Could you send us a short article (about 1500 words) for our free inspirational magazine, The Lamplighter? The main purpose of this magazine is to inspire people to more abundant living. It needn't be newly written, but can be an excerpt from another article, book or speech of yours.

The magazine goes to Tupperware dealers and some of our customers as a good will piece. There is no advertising. We cannot pay you but can send copies of the issue carrying your article. This is not a solicitation or mail order "come-on". Somehow some people get that idea.

Among persons whose articles have appeared in the Lamplighter are former President Herbert Hoover (who sent a 1948 speech) Dr. Norman Vincent Peale; Henry J. Kaiser; and movie star Dale Evans.

I hope after you see the Lamplighter (we're sending a couple separately) that you'll send us an article. Thanks so much.

Sincerely yours,

TUPPERWARE HOME PARTIES INC.

Glen H. Bump

Glen H. Bump
Editor

GHB/mes

The LAMPLIGHTER Magazine published quarterly by Tupperware Home Parties Inc

PL. 4-3701

Bunch, Dale E.

Dale E. Bunch
10703 5TH AVENUE
INGLEWOOD 4, CALIFORNIA

per answer

February 23, 1959

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The purpose for my writing to you is that circumstances demand I sell my most highly prized possession, the smallest Indian arrowheads in existence; and there is the possibility that you might be interested in acquiring this rare collector's item, or perhaps, you might know of someone who would be interested.

This tiny group is the finest collection in the world of the smallest Indian arrowheads! There is every justification to say these exquisite little arrowheads are the very "pearls" of the Indian civilization. Experts, in the field of anthropology, are completely amazed at the sight of this intriguing and priceless collection. It consists of a chrome-metal box only 2¼ x 2⅛ inches overall with, not just a few, but 30 of the most select, choice, and colorful arrow points; arranged in 2 circles with the arrowheads pointing toward the center, where the choicest and smallest one in the world is found. It is just 1/6th. of an inch long and its weight is 1/32nd. of a karat. It was discovered while panning for gold along the Columbia River in the year 1900. It is thought, being so very small and perfect, the Indians made it as a special offering to one of their river gods.

The collection is available for viewing during banking hours, as it is kept in a safe deposit box here in Inglewood. I do have a colored picture of the collection, and if you would like to see it, I shall be most happy to mail it to you for your inspection. There is absolutely nothing else like this little exhibit anywhere in the world.

This most unusual collection is valued at $50,000.00, and if I did not have to raise money right away, I would never think of selling this treasure; but due to an emergency, I must make a sacrifice, and so I will accept $25,000.00 cash for an immediate sale. If, however, you are not interested personally in the collection, I would deem it a very special favor if you would be so kind as to mention it to some of your friends.

Most sincerely yours,

Dale E. Bunch

Dale E. Bunch

Bunzl, Richard

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EDWARD R MURROW

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Burdett, Winston

April 11, 1958

Winston Burdett
Colbrosys, Rome
Italy

OLD FRIEND MRS. BARBER WILL TELEPHONE YOU AROUND ABOUT APRIL 15 OR 16 STOP APPRECIATE ALL ASSISTANCE STOP REGARDS

Edward R. Murrow

514-43
News

Burdett, Winston

February 4, 1958

Dear Winston:

I am doing what Mr. Truman requested. Here is a copy for you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Winston Burdett
Piazza Grazioli 5
Rome, Italy

mcc
enc.

Burks, Joe

F

August 20, 1958

Mr. Joe Burks
Joe Burks Insurance Agency
425 Miller Building
P.O.B. 482
Yakima, Washington

Dear Joe:

Even if I don't get out to join you and Myron, I shall cherish my membership card in the Valley Sportsmen's Association. Just on the off-chance that I might be able to make it, what is the best period for duck and geese?

Once I go back on the air, I will be again pretty well tied to New York and Washington, but I would at least like to make one hell of an effort to get out, even if only for twenty-four hours.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

Membership Card

Yakima Valley Sportsmen's Association

Affiliated With Washington State Sports Council

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HOME OFFICE - TACOMA

August 11, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Enclosed you will find your official membership card to our local Valley Sportsmen's Association with my compliments.

I visited with Myron Foster last week, and we discussed at some length concerning the possibilies of getting you out here for a couple of days of real duck shooting. See what you can work out this fall or winter to come out. As Myron will tell you, I have the finest duck shooting deal in the entire Pacific Northwest, and you would really relax and enjoy yourself. You might be able to get some big geese at the same time.

Sincerely yours,

Joe Burks

Joe Burks

JB:man

Burnette, Wells
f (8)

July 10, 1959

Mr. Wells D. Burnette
Roosevelt University
430 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Mr. Burnette:

I write to thank you very much for sending Mr. Murrow the brochure on Roosevelt University. Mr. Murrow is on his way to Florida on assignment but will be glad to hear of the successful results of the Diamond Jubilee Dinner.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

ROOSEVELT
UNIVERSITY
430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE
WABASH 2-3580

July 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A number of people serving on our Eleanor Roosevelt Diamond Jubilee Committee have requested more information about Roosevelt University. With the thought that you too might be interested, I am sending you a copy of a descriptive brochure.

At the Jubilee Dinner, the University was rededicated in honor of both Franklin D. and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.

The dinner was very successful and a distinctive tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt. More than 1,200 people attended and contributed $209,000 to the Diamond Jubilee Fund which was presented to the University in Mrs. Roosevelt's honor. Since the dinner, the Fund has increased another $10,000. This Fund -- a part of a $1,825,000 development program -- will help provide much-needed facilities for our 7,000 students each year. Names of participants in the Jubilee Fund will be bound into a book and sent to Hyde Park.

On behalf of the University I wish to thank you for helping us honor this great lady. I can assure you she was deeply moved by the occasion (or perhaps you saw her own newspaper column about it). When you are next in Chicago, we would be happy to have you visit Roosevelt University.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Wells D. Burnette

Wells D. Burnette
Vice President

The Eleanor Roosevelt Diamond Jubilee Dinner HOTEL SHERMAN MAY 27, 1959

"A tribute to freedom in her 75th year by Roosevelt University"

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Dr. and Mrs. Henry Goss
Michael Greenebaum
Mr. and Mrs. A. Halperin
Mrs. R. E. Hattis
Morris Hirsh
Donald Hoffman
Mrs. Ruby Holloway
Miss Helen Jacobs
Mrs. Solomon Jesmer
John H. Johnson
Mrs. Jimmie Lee Jones
Theodore Jones
David Joseph
Dr. Percy L. Julian
Harold A. Katz
Dr. A. E. H. King
Adolph Klein
Marshall Korshak
Samuel Kotchever
Dr. John Lapp
H. B. Law
Elliott Lehman
Samuel Levin
Miss Mollie Levitas
Robert E. Lewis
William B. Lloyd
Mrs. Clarence Loeb
Frank McCallister
John J. Mack
Mrs. Muriel Mays
Mrs. Ruth Hobbs McCoy
Mrs. Robert H. Miller
Jerome Morgan
George Nichols
Max Nierman
Morris Norian
Oscar Nudelman
Klaus Ollendorff
Mrs. Jackie Ormes
James B. Parsons
Arthur Pos
D. J. B. Prins
Jules G. Prizant
Eugene Rappaport
Mrs. Pauline K. Reed
Irving Rosenbloom
Mrs. Seymour Ruck
Ralph D. Robinson
Mrs. Harry Salk
B. E. Schaar
Clarence Schaar
Mrs. Etta N. Schneider
Herbert Schoenbrod
Mrs. Elena Gould Schorr
Jerome Schulman
Julius J. Schwartz
Mrs. Anne Seid
Mrs. Fred Slater
George W. Smith
Walter Sobel
Dr. Ernest Solomon
Mrs. John Spachner
Herman Spertus
George Stamps
William E. Stapleton
Herbert Stern, Jr.
Seymour Waldman
Maurice Weigle
Morton Weinress
W. Sylvester White, Jr.
Dr. Homer V. Wilburn
Miss Margaret F. Williams
Harry Wilson
Samuel Wolberg

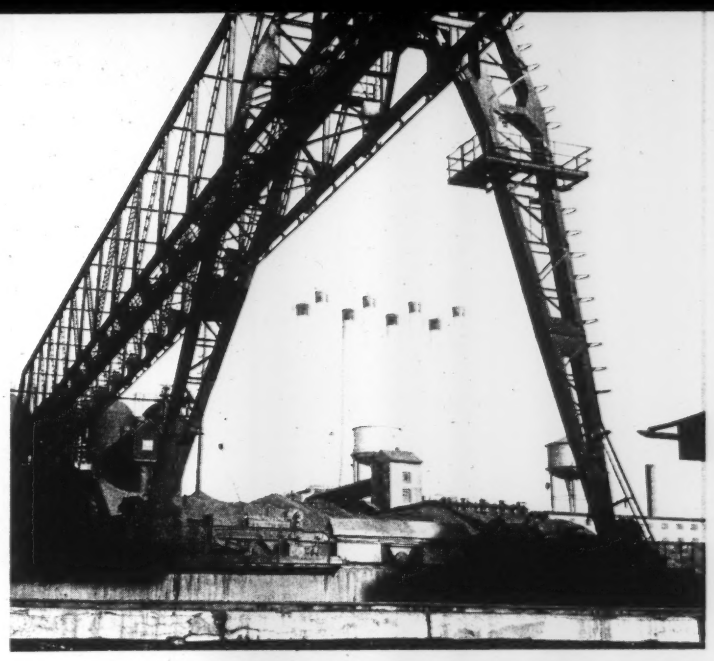
THE COLLEGE THAT GAVE THEM A CHANCE

President Eisenhower's Committee on Education Beyond the High School:

". . . Every individual, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, shall have the opportunity to develop his or her best self, to continue appropriate education up to his or her personal point of optimum development. . . . Our ideals and the increasing complexity of civilization require that each individual develop his or her talents to the fullest. . . ."

(first interim report, November 1956)

THE MEASURE O



OF A CITY'S GREATNESS

A prominent Chicago business executive said recently that business success is a fleeting and transitory thing; that what gives enduring quality to human effor dedication to selfless community service. . . . A man's business career may soon be forgotten after he is gone, but his public service is a permanent memorial.

In the same way, great cities, founded as market places and developing into centers of commerce and industry, achieve lasting fame in civilization for their educational and cultural achievements.

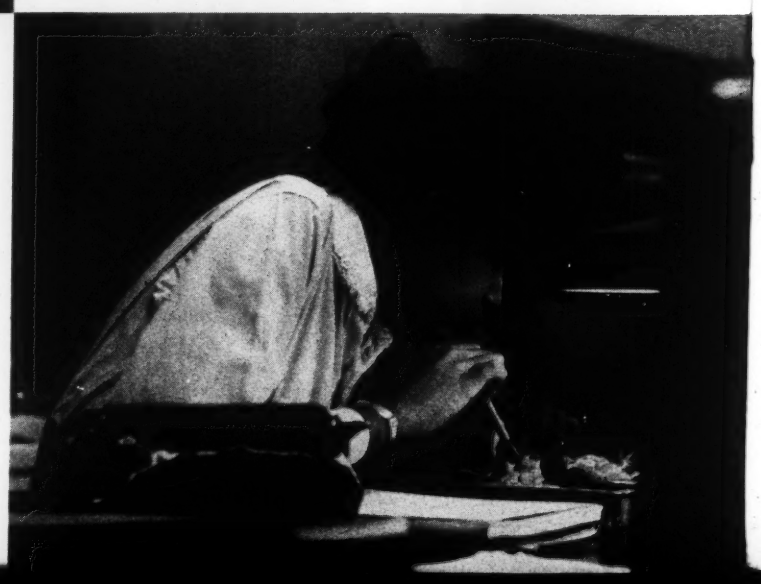
Athens had its Academy and its Acropolis . . . Alexand its Library . . . Rome its architectural and engineering masterpieces, its churches and monuments . . . Paris has its universities, its museums of art . . . London its theatres, its law courts, its houses of Parliament.

Chicago now leads the world in wealth creation throug its industrial strength and is destined for continued growth and leadership . . . Chicago also has its share of cultural monuments and achievements—its great mus libraries and universities. With the diverse cultural background of its heterogeneous population, Chicago h room and need for all types of institutions.

Among these institutions, one of the youngest, Roosevelt University, occupies a unique position. Established specifically to meet the needs of a cosmopolitan urban community, it is a non-sectarian, low-cost, easily accessible, degree-granting institution open to all, regardless of birth or wealth. *It is the only 4-year, non-denominational college in the Loop.*

WHERE WILL

Young people today are clamoring for more education. Roosevelt, whose costs are in the lowest bracket among the six private, liberal-arts colleges in Chicago, helps to meet the needs of the commuting student of limited means.



Teacher training becomes a priority educational obligation. Roosevelt University produces more elementary teachers than any other private institution in the State.

L THE STUDENTS GO?

It is in the urban universities that the swelling tide of student enrollments is making itself felt the strongest. Authorities estimate that by 1970 America's present college enrollment of 2,500,000 students will be more than *doubled*. The elementary and secondary schools are bursting now. With all colleges filled beyond capacity, where will these students go?

The bulk of the on-coming flood of enrollments will have to be directed to the state universities, the junior colleges and the city colleges. The more this responsibility can be shouldered by the private institutions, the lighter will be the burden to the taxpayer.

In Chicago, it is estimated that by 1965 the need will absorb the existing and anticipated facilities of all private and public colleges and universities.

Roosevelt is one university that does not regard ominously or fearfully the impending tidal wave of college students. Roosevelt rejoices in the thought that there are so many more boys and girls that will appreciate the value of a college education.

It is true that Roosevelt University is not prepared as of now to accommodate a deluge of enrollments. It has great difficulty even in taking care of its present student body. But Roosevelt is determined to do its part in providing for those students who may wish to enroll in the future, to the extent of its ability to expand. It has faith that it will be able to do so.

Our young people need all the education they can get. And our country needs all the good schools and colleges we can provide. This is not the responsibility of one university or of just a few. It is the common obligation of all—for each to decide what share of the job, and what kind of a job, it is prepared to do.

If each institution does its proper share, according to its own capacity for growth, then no American boy or girl need ever have his dreams or opportunities plowed under. May we never think of the youth of America as a surplus crop!

Today's needs—and tomorrow's—call for the highest level of judgment and maturity among *all* our people, not just among a few leaders. If "the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton," it can be said that the future of the free world is being shaped in the uncloistered halls and Spartan classrooms of our urban universities.

What Roosevelt Stands For

Equal opportunity is Roosevelt University's guiding purpose—to give deserving young men and women of Chicago the opportunity for a good education. It was founded to provide a place where every Chicago youth could say, with Isaiah, "Now will I rise up, now will I lift up myself."

In accordance with the principle that every American has a right to develop his fullest potentialities, it seeks to provide readily accessible educational facilities, at minimum cost, for all qualified students regardless of their origin or background. Neither application nor registration forms at Roosevelt ask for a student's race, color or creed.

Roosevelt University supports individual freedom under the law in the true tradition of this country—freedom of discussion—freedom of opportunity—freedom of enterprise for all. But freedom at Roosevelt is cherished, and not abused. No one has ever been indicted for subversive activities.

As an educational institution in the liberal arts tradition, it gives unprejudiced objective expression to all points of view. Like the community it serves, its faculty and board include conservatives as well as liberals. On the board are represented management and labor; Catholic, Protestant and Jew; colored and white; men and women; business and the professions; civic organizations and government. This University demonstrates through educational policy and practice the dignity and brotherhood of man.

Roosevelt has pioneered in many educational programs. For example, in labor education (above); in "retooling" college graduates to become professional teachers (center); in two-professor seminars for graduate students (below).

THE COLLEGE THAT

Established in 1945, an outgrowth of the Central YMCA College, Roosevelt has grown steadily until today it has a faculty and staff of more than 280, a library of 110,000 volumes, and an annual student enrollment of 6,500 (9,300 including those taking non-credit courses). It has conferred 6,592 degrees in liberal arts, commerce and music, and three honorary degrees—to Chief Justice Earl Warren, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Jonas Salk.

Since the beginning, Roosevelt University has had a hand-to-mouth existence. Never has there been money enough to do the things that needed to be done. The story of how this University has managed to keep its ship afloat is one of great courage, hardship, sacrifice, administrative skill, and dedication to purpose. It is one of the most dramatic and human stories of our times.

Almost everyone connected with the University, inside and outside, has had a part in this magnificent demonstration of free enterprise. The students have had to do without conveniences and facilities that in other institutions would be considered indispensable. The faculty has made extreme sacrifices. On one occasion, the faculty members got together and offered to mortgage their own homes in order to save the University. Fortunately this

At the 10th Anniversary Convocation (May 5, 1955) President Edward J. Sparling presents Honorary Degrees to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Chief Justice Earl Warren (extreme right). Others (left to right) are: the late Marshall Field; Professor Edward Chandler, University Marshal; Dean Arthur Hillman; and Leo A. Lerner, Chairman, Board of Trustees.

GREW UP OVERNIGHT

drastic step was not necessary. They have long continued on salaries lower than comparable urban universities. Teaching income is often supplemented by outside work.

Vitality and spirit—these are two striking characteristics of this young institution. It is a live organism, in the process of constant growth and development, manifesting a determined will to survive and to function purposefully.

Figuratively "lifting itself up by its bootstraps," and starting with virtually nothing, Roosevelt has steadily reduced its annual deficits and now has capital assets of more than $2,700,000. Drastic economies have been necessary. Had not the budget been administered so conservatively, the University might not have survived as well as it has the early years of stress and strain. The sound conduct of the University's financial and business affairs has been commended by business executives.

By its own efforts and the faith of its friends, this University has earned the right to go forward. Roosevelt has come of age and it is here to stay. It has proved itself a needed and valuable service to the people of Chicago. It has demonstrated its ability to do the special job it has been called upon to do. It is a living memorial to Franklin D. Roosevelt's firm belief in the "right to a good education."

At the Louis Sullivan memorial exhibition at the Art Institute last November, Leo A. Lerner and Eric L. Kohler, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board, view a giant photograph of Roosevelt's Auditorium Building.

Students, housewives and business men use the Remedial Reading Laboratory to speed up word recognition and comprehension.

Independent thinking, individual interpretation and responsible self-expression are strongly encouraged in all departments of the University.

What Roosevelt Teaches

Roosevelt has gained widespread respect in educational circles with the quality of its curriculum, its faculty and its alumni. Both the undergraduate and graduate programs have received high ratings from the North Central Association of Colleges, the official accrediting agency for this area. The academic program is sound and well-rounded, including such major units and special programs as the following:

College of Arts and Science, with a complete four-year liberal arts curriculum—from art to zoology—offering substantially the same program in the evening and in the day. Pre-medical, pre-engineering and pre-law programs are also available.

College of Commerce, integrating closely with the practical needs of business, devotes itself to the training of young leaders for the business community. It offers majors in accounting, business administration, marketing and advertising, finance and other special fields.

Chicago Musical College, continuing in a university environment a distinguished Chicago musical institution founded in 1867 by Florenz Ziegfeld. With an annual enrollment of 1,300, it provides instruction to students of all ages.

Graduate Division, recently established and accredited, offers advanced professional training leading to the Master's degree, especially for students who look to the MA or MS as the *terminal* degree. The program is helping to relieve serious shortages in trained technical manpower today.

Culture Studies at Roosevelt aim to overcome the divisive effects of differences in cultural heritage by acquainting Roosevelt students with the various cultural areas of the world. One of the first universities to offer this type of program, Roosevelt is still leading the way in many of its techniques. Eleven cultural areas are now offered for study. Roosevelt also offers a major in **American Culture** and provides a special **American Studies** program, financed by the Schwartzhaupt Foundation, to help immigrants understand and integrate with our American culture and way of life.

Teacher Education. This important program is enrolling 1,000 students a year, helping measurably to meet the critical teacher shortage. It is the second largest elementary teacher training program in the State of Illinois—the first among private institutions.

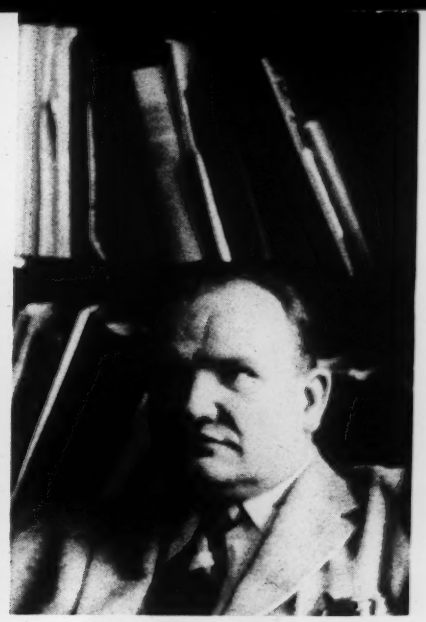
The **Labor Education Division,** one of the earliest pioneering efforts of Roosevelt, is an adult education program devoted to "training for better union service," often going directly into the union halls with special courses and film showings. It has reached more than 10,000 rank-and-file union members.

Other **Adult Education** offerings at Roosevelt provide opportunities for self-improvement and personal growth to some 12,000 men and women each semester through lectures, extension programs, concerts and film showings, correspondence courses, etc.

Professor Lorenzo Turner with part of his African art collection. Educational authorities give Roosevelt a high rating for its African Culture program.

"Brainstorming" session at the A.D.S. Advertising Agency, operated by members of the advertising fraternity in the College of Commerce. This is the first accredited commercial agency in any college.

Dean Wayne A. R. Leys



George H. Watson

Karel Jirak

George H. Ivins
(Chairman, Department of Educati

THOSE WHO TEACH

Roosevelt has a strong faculty of 188 full- and part-time teachers. According to the North Central Association, they are "alert . . . well prepared academically and dedicated to the purposes of the University . . . and interest in the students."

Primarily, they are men and women who enjoy teaching and who consequently develop a close personal relationship with the student. They make themselves easily available to individual students at all times, which an alumni poll says is the University's greatest asset.

Many members of the academic staff are active in civic, business, welfare and religious organizations, local and national, as well as in their own professional associations. Most of the Business School faculty serve as consultants to business and industrial firms or operate businesses of their own.

Roosevelt has many outstanding scholars carrying on important research in addition to their teaching duties. The University ranks in the upper one-third among colleges in the North Central Association in the number of faculty members holding doctors' degrees, and in the upper 25 per cent in publication of books and professional magazine articles.

Perry Dunlap Smith

Deans John F. Golay and Rolf A. Weil

Otto Wirth and Frank W. McCallister

St. Clair Drake and Frank Untermyer

Emery W. Balduf. Dean of Student Services and Professor of Philosophy. Formerly at Ohio State and Carleton. Directed Adult Education and Public Forums for Des Moines Board of Education. With U. S. War Production Board and other Government agencies. Former Board Member, Adult Education Council of Greater Chicago. Co-author of *Introduction to German Cultural and Political History* (University of Chicago Press).

St. Clair Drake. Sociologist; specialist in African affairs. Consultant to the Ford Foundation. Co-author of *Black Metropolis;* research assistant to Gunnar Myrdal for his *An American Dilemma;* contributor to forthcoming report on Africa by the Twentieth Century Fund. Now completing book on African mass communications, based on 2-year field study. An inspiring teacher and friend, who has helped many African students gain better understanding of this country and our people.

Ludwig Freund. Exponent of political conservatism which he believes widely misunderstood. A Leipzig Ph.D., his publications played an important role in interpreting American government in Germany during the post-war period; consultant for State Department in Germany. Has lectured on relation of political theory to theology before many religious and civic organizations.

Rudolph Ganz. President-emeritus, Chicago Musical College; at present, Professor of Piano. Eminent conductor (St. Louis Symphony and others), composer, pianist and teacher.

John F. Golay. Dean of Faculties. A former Rhodes scholar and Oxford Ph.D. who was Executive Secretary of the U.S. High Commission in Germany and Secretary-General of the Allied High Commission.

Bernard Greenberg. Biologist. Research associate at Chicago Museum of Natural History. Has made many foundation-supported studies in the behavior and characteristics of fish and reptiles.

Arthur Hillman. Dean, College of Arts and Sciences. Author of *Community Organization and Planning.* Active participant in the Welfare Council, Recreation Council, Hyde Park-Kenwood Council, and other community agencies.

Richard J. Hooker. Expert on Colonial American history. Authored 60 articles in *Encyclopaedia Britannica Junior* and several book-length monographs.

Karel Jirak. Composer-in-Residence. Graduated in law and philosophy from Charles University in Prague. A founder of International Society for Contemporary Music in London. His *Fifth Symphony* was prize-winner in Edinburgh Festival's international competition.

Oswald Jonas. Doctorate in Law and Musicology from University of Vienna. International authority on theories of Heinrich Schenker; editor of only English translation of Schenker's classic treatise on harmony (University of Chicago Press).

Rose Hum Lee. First woman of Chinese ancestry ever to become chairman of an academic department (Sociology). Author of *The City.* Has made many social investigations in cities in U.S., China and elsewhere. Former member of Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Abba P. Lerner. Named by *Fortune* as one of the top 12 economists. His books include *Economics of Control* and *Economics of Employment.* Formerly with U.N. Economic Commission and recently Economic Adviser to Israel. Frequently a visiting lecturer at other universities.

Wayne A. R. Leys. Dean of the Graduate Division. His *Ethics for Policy Decisions,* written on Rockefeller Foundation grant, led to course on Business and Professional Ethics. Teaches in University of Chicago's Extension Department Program for Federal Administrators. On Educational Committee of Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry. A former clergyman; at present, Contributing Editor of *Christian Century.*

Siegfried Marck. A leading member of the University of Breslau, he was one of the first 16 academicians expelled by Nazis. Brought to America by Rockefeller Foundation. Has made penetrating philosophical study of Thomas Mann, based in part on a close personal friendship.

Frank W. McCallister. Director, Labor Education Division. Lecturer at Oxford and other universities, training conferences and institutes in United States, Canada and Europe.

Charles A. Orr. Specialist in labor economics, formerly with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Brussels. Author of influential exposé, *Stalin's Slave Labor Camps.*

Charlemae Rollins. Lecturer in Education. Received 1955 National Grolier Award for stimulating good reading among children.

Lionel Ruby. His *Logic* was for years the most widely used logic text in U. S. Popular magazines have reprinted parts of his *The Art of Making Sense.* Holding a doctorate degree in law as well as in philosophy, he is now making an analysis of recent court thinking.

Charles H. Seevers. Biologist. Research associate at Museum of Natural History and grantee of National Science Foundation. Has taught and inspired many Roosevelt students to go on to graduate study and important research careers.

Jack Silber. Mathematician. Consultant to the U.S. Air Force. Authority on applications of probability theory. Author of many classified publications.

Perry Dunlap Smith. Professorial Lecturer in Education. Trustee, Francis Parker School; Overseer, Harvard University. Formerly: Headmaster, North Shore Country Day School; President, Headmasters Association of America; President, Country Day School Association.

Edward J. Sparling. President of the University. College president for 21 years. Member, Executive Committee, Associ-

ated Colleges of Illinois. Formerly, President, Federation of Illinois Colleges. Formerly Dean of Men and Professor of Psychology, Hiram College. Board Chairman, United Nations Association of Greater Chicago. Columbia Ph.D. in vocational guidance and personnel. Committee member, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Council Member, Winnetka Congregational Church.

Samuel W. Specthrie. A practicing C.P.A., author of *Basic Cost Accounting, Industrial Accounting* and other leading texts, he has trained a large number of students for successful accounting careers.

Adolf Sturmthal. Philip Murray Professor in International Labor Studies. Associated with the International Labor Organization and League of Nations, 1926-1938; editor-in-chief of *International Information.* His book, *The Tragedy of European Labor,* was one of the first to warn of the Communist influence on labor.

Kendall B. Taft. Co-author of one of the most successful text books on English composition, *The Techniques of Composition.* Visiting lecturer at Northwestern, New York University and others.

Hans Tischler. Music historian. Holds doctorate degrees from Vienna and Yale. Authority on 13th century motets, for which he received research grant from American Philosophical Society. Author of *The Perceptive Music Listener.*

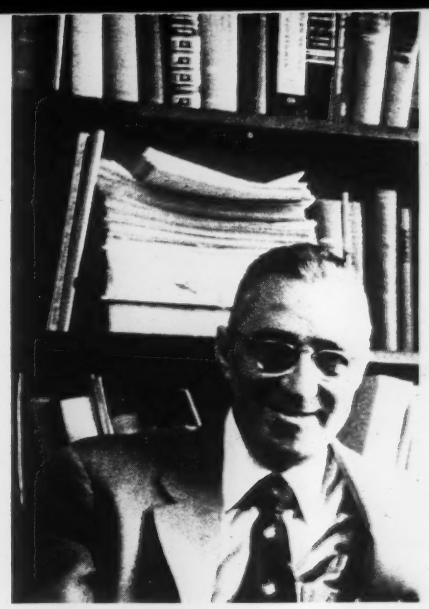
Lorenzo D. Turner. Leading authority on African languages and folklore. Traced the survival of African expressions and customs in U. S., the Caribbean and Brazil. Made thousands of recordings of African proverbs, folk-tales, and songs.

George H. Watson. Political scientist. Former Executive Director, Federation of Tax Administrators. Active in community affairs—Chicago Committee on Expenditures, Hyde Park-Kenwood Council, Citizens of Greater Chicago, etc. Participant in local and national activities of the Religious Society of Friends.

Rolf A. Weil. Dean, College of Commerce. Expert on property taxes. Member, Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry Committees on Federal Revenues and on World Trade. Consultant: Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, J. L. Jacobs & Co. (management consultants), Iowa Power & Light Co., Nevada Tax Commission, etc. Board member, Self-Help Home for the Aged.

Walter A. Weisskopf. Economist, who received doctorate from University of Vienna and practiced law in Vienna. His most recent book: *The Psychology of Economics* (University of Chicago Press).

Otto Wirth. In the American counter-intelligence, he became convinced that American soldiers were unprepared for their occupation experience. This led him to establish the popular Culture Studies program at Roosevelt, a pattern now well-established in other universities. Author of forthcoming book, *Modern Germany: A Cultural Portrait* (MacMillan).



Ludwig Freund

Rudolph Ganz (right) and Maurice Gomber conductor of University Symphony Orchestr

Dean Arthur Hillman

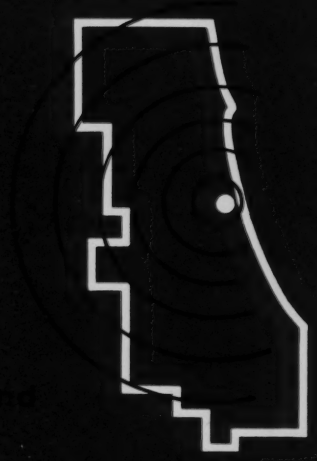
Abba P. Lerner

Rose Hum Lee

Joseph Creanza
(Director, Chicago Musical College)

Kendall B. Taft

THE STUDENTS WHO GO TO ROOSEVELT



Serving Chicagoland

Roosevelt University is thoroughly representative of the community it serves, a microcosm of the city itself. Its students come from all sections of the city and all classes of the population. A recent survey showed 56% of the students of the University have at least one parent who is foreign-born and 90% come from families where one or both parents are not college graduates.

Of native Chicago students, 34% live in the northern part of the city, 28% live in the south, 5% in the southwest, 11% in the west, 13% in the northwest, and 8% live in the suburbs. *It is 100% commuting.*

The University is conveniently located at the new crossroads of downtown Chicago—Michigan Boulevard and the Congress Superhighway. Roosevelt students have easy access to the city's great libraries, museums and other cultural resources.

Roosevelt students are taught to think for themselves—within the context of our present-day society. At the same time they are taught to be responsible citizens—to think and act for the good of the community and society.

This University is developing better citizens for the home, for business and the professions, for the community. Effective citizenship, it has been found, is formulated not just in the classroom—listening, discussing, studying and writing. It comes from actual participation in student activities, in response to counselling and guidance, in organized community programs, in close person-to-person contact between student and teacher, between student and student, and in personal relationships outside the college. This is the kind of education for citizenship that really counts.

Roosevelt continues to pioneer in educating and counselling students of all backgrounds, all circumstances, with all kinds of personal requirements. In the diversity of its student body—and in its ability to meet their individual needs—lies its great strength.

The University keeps before it the ideal of providing individualized education for all levels of our citizenry—not just for one group, one race, one faith, one color, one economic bracket.

For the large number of students who work part- or full-time, the faculty adjusts day and evening courses as far as possible to meet the students' convenience. More than 2,300 Roosevelt students work in 1,575 different places of business in Chicago—in department stores, re-

President Sparling drops in at the Student Lounge.

Five members of one Roosevelt graduating class who entered the Protestant ministry.

Choral singing is a popular student activity.

tail shops, drug stores, banks, hotels, theatres, taxi companies, restaurants, manufacturing and merchandising companies of all kinds, public utilities, hospitals, post offices, public schools, libraries. For example, 91 work in State Street stores, 63 in the La Salle Street financial district, and 143 teach in Chicago and suburban public school systems. It is estimated that the part-time workers alone earn more than $2,000,000 a year.

A considerable number of foreign students (172 from 36 different countries) are learning here first-hand what we mean in this country by "equality of opportunity" and the "American way of life." Many of them came here because they had been advised that at Roosevelt, in the economic and cultural center of the nation, they could best learn about America. The largest foreign constituency at Roosevelt is from the Arab countries in the Middle East—another example of democracy in action, considering the large number of Jewish students enrolled at Roosevelt.

Roosevelt's young alumni are already playing useful roles in the Chicago community and elsewhere. The University has been commended for the showing they have made in such fields as public school teaching, accountancy, chemistry, music and sales occupations. A recent study of 3,000 alumni (almost half the total alumni body) showed them to be working in 1,600 different places of business in Greater Chicago. Roosevelt has become one of the major sources in the State for students going on to the Ph.D. degree. Many of them are making fine records in professional research and university teaching.

Many students work part- or full-time in Chicago stores and business firms. This brings them "closer to the outside world," they say, besides meeting the economic need.

A good recreation and health program is especially important in an urban university. At Roosevelt physical well-being is stressed as one of the three main areas of life.

THE AUDITORIUM BUILDING

—*A Chicago Landmark*

Cornerstone laid 1887 by President Grover Cleveland. Dedicated 1889 by President Benjamin Harrison, who was nominated here.

Theodore Roosevelt also made public appearances here and on one notable occasion lunched here with Booker T. Washington. Presidents McKinley and Wilson reviewed Michigan Avenue parades from the balcony.

The leading artists of the opera, dramatic and concert stage of the time appeared here—including Adelina Patti, John McCormack, Mary Garden, Schumann-Heink, Caruso, Nellie Melba, Geraldine Farrar, Galli-Curci, Paderewski, Chaliapin; and among stage stars: Sarah Bernhardt, Duse, Lillian Russell and Henry Irving.

Here Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus preached his "million dollar sermon" that resulted in forming the Armour Institute of Technology.

The Apollo Club held here its series of "workingmen's concerts," with orchestra seats selling for 25¢, balcony for 10¢.

Quantitatively speaking: 17 million bricks used; 123,000 square feet of granite and Bedford limestone; 10,000 square feet of onyx and marble; 60,000 square feet of gold leaf; 9,872,716 pieces of marble mosaic; 4,200 tons of iron and steel. Total cost: more than $3,200,000.

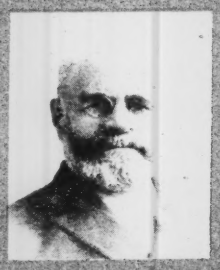
The stage is raised and lowered by a battery of hydraulic engines and contains more than 25 separate lifts and sections. To operate the whole building required 11 dynamos, 11 boilers, 21 pumping engines, 50 miles of water pipe.

Political and business conventions were frequently held here. By boarding over the seats, the hall was also used for big charity balls, for baseball games, for military drills.

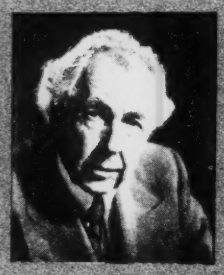
During World War II it was a city-operated service-men's center used by 22,000,000 G.I.'s. The theatre stage became a bowling alley.

FERDINAND PECK
. . . who had the vision and carried it out

LOUIS SULLIVAN
. . . who gave it form and substance



DANKMAR ADLER
. . . his engineering partner in creating this masterpiece of functional architecture



FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT
. . . a draftsman for the Auditorium; dean of American architects today

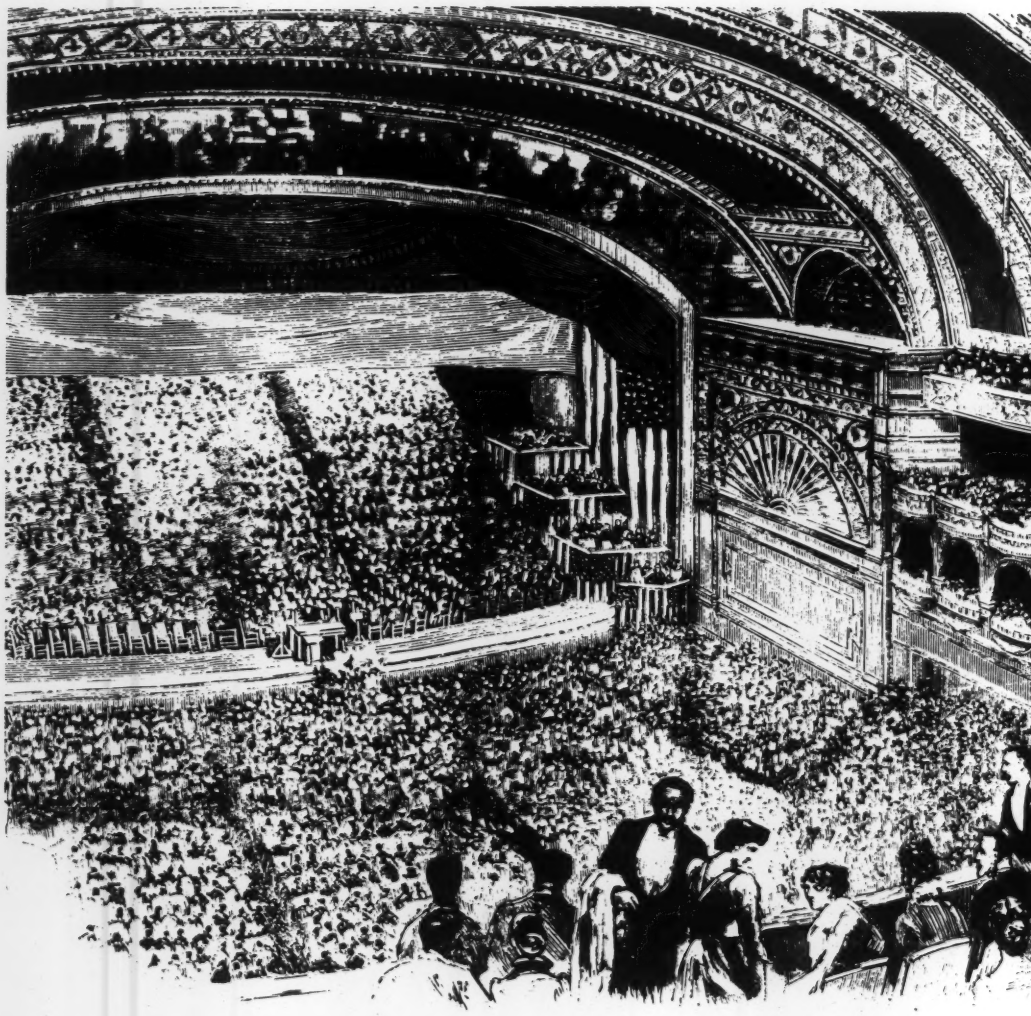
MARSHALL FIELD
. . . chairman of the civic committee that raised the money to build it

ADELINA PATTI
. . . star of the opening night performance

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
. . . made his famous "we stand at Armageddon and we battle for the Lord" speech here

"The Parthenon of Modern Civilization"

The Auditorium under construction.
(Harper's Weekly, June 23, 1888)



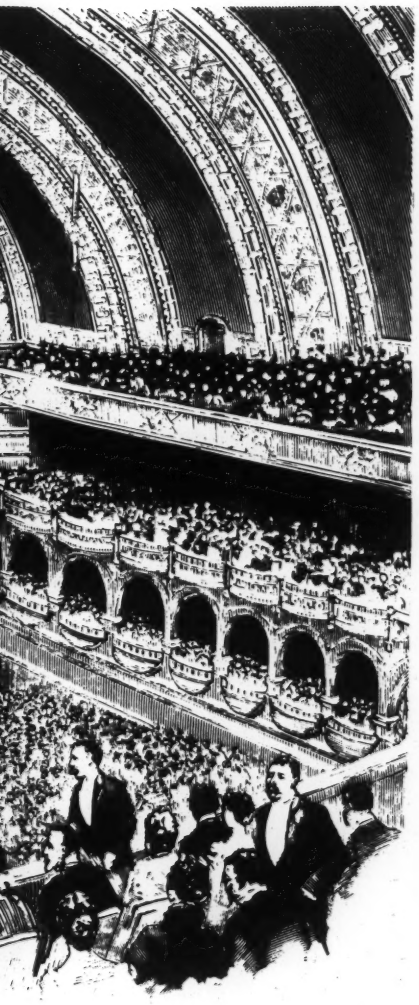
A major event in Chicago history—opening night at the Auditor
(Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspa

The home of Roosevelt University is the historic Auditorium Building, overlooking Buckingham Fountain in Grant Park, Roosevelt's "Lakefront campus."

It is the University's hope and intention that this landmark in the history of American architecture can be preserved as a memorial to the genius of Louis Sullivan and Dankmar Adler and that the Auditorium Theatre itself one day will be restored for use as a civic and educational center.

In the decade after the Great Fire of 1871, a wealthy, enterprising young man was inspired to provide Chicago with one of the greatest cultural centers of all time. This man of vision, Ferdinand W. Peck, employed Sullivan and Adler to plan the Auditorium and organized the support for this gigantic undertaking. For more than a generation the Auditorium was the center of the musical, cultural and social life of Chicago.

The Auditorium Theatre itself is one of the great



e Auditorium, December 9, 1889.
Newspaper, December 21, 1889)

The 1888 Republican National Convention was held in the Auditorium.
(Harper's Weekly, June 30, 1888)

musical auditoriums in the world, not only because of its size (the dressing rooms will accommodate 100 and the stage has on occasion supported elephants and locomotives), but also because it is acoustically perfect. A person speaking in a normal tone on the stage can easily be heard in the top balcony.

Since Roosevelt University took over the building in 1947, the hotel rooms have been converted to classrooms, offices and laboratories. The tenth floor dining room has been made into the library reading room and the adjacent kitchens into the stacks. On the floor below there is space for a much-needed expansion of the stacks.

There is still very much to be done to rehabilitate and modernize the building inside and out. The largest part of the property, the theatre area, has been untouched and unused because of the extensive work required to restore it to service as an auditorium or to convert it to other useful purposes.

Frank Lloyd Wright on the Auditorium

"... this Auditorium put Chicago on the cultural map of the world as something more than a stockyards, a grain pit, a gangdom haunt, or a honky tonk. . . .

"The great building is famous the world over, not only as a public enterprise and public monument but as . . . the greatest room for music and opera in the world—bar none. Although Chicago did not know it when she built it, Chicago produced a building at least 50 years ahead of its time and only now coming into its own: a building not grown out of fashion, but one that could never go out of fashion.

"I know from the spirit that rewarded this city with this great building that the men who got the money together to build it never expected to get their money back—but they did expect to see Chicago cherish what they had done. Chicago has not merely a duty but a great opportunity to put the Auditorium back where it belongs in Chicago civic life. . . ."

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS
with which Roosevelt University has cooperated in conferences, lecture series, training courses, etc.

ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL OF CHICAGO
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO
ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING
BLIND SERVICE ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
CHICAGO COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLISM
CHICAGO COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR
CHICAGO HEART ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO HOUSING AUTHORITY
CHICAGO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY
CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL
COLLEGE OF JEWISH STUDIES
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO
COOK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
COOK COUNTY FAMILY COURT
COOK COUNTY INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL, CIO
COUNCIL AGAINST RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION
EVANSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
FRANCES PARKER SCHOOL
FROMM MUSIC FOUNDATION
GEORGE WILLIAMS COLLEGE
HEBREW IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY
HULL HOUSE
ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH
JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE
KENWOOD-ELLIS COMMUNITY CENTER
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
LIBRARY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
METROPOLITAN HOUSING AND PLANNING COUNCIL
MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL
MT. SINAI HOSPITAL
MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS
NEW TRIER TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL
NORTH SHORE COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL
OAK PARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OLIVET INSTITUTE
PAN AMERICAN COUNCIL
PARK FOREST PUBLIC SCHOOLS
PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
RIVERSIDE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL
STATE OF ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE
UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE: OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
WELFARE COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO
WINNETKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Y.W.C.A.

Roosevelt has been a pioneer in educational television. (Above) Associate Professor Norma V. Fornaciari, who taught Italian on Station WTTW. Extension courses are formed to meet special community needs. (Below) At Fifth Army Headquarters, Roosevelt University conducts a class in business administration.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Roosevelt's program of public service calls for close integration with the community, broadening and extending its 11-year effort to identify itself with the purposes and needs of all Chicago. It hopes to obtain a greater degree of participation in Chicago's business community.

As an urban university, it wants to help in every way possible to meet the tremendously increasing demand for higher education and to provide more facilities for Chicago's special educational needs because of its complex ethnic population. And it also wants and needs to maintain financial stability on sound business principles, as a representative Chicago institution, and to obtain adequate support for its work from all segments of the community.

The early support of Roosevelt came from a few far-sighted citizens and foundations of Chicago. Two of the first major gifts secured by President Sparling came from the Rosenwald Foundation and Marshall Field III. To their support was added that of Mrs. Emmons Blaine,

Last year 14 blind piano tuners from 10 states learned at Roosevelt how to teach this profession to other blind people—a continuing program in vocational rehabilitation conducted for the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"Discussion-in-the-Round," a unique panel discussion technique, was originated by Roosevelt's Alumni Association as an adult-education project and has been adopted by other universities and television programs.

—A TWO-WAY STREET

Mrs. Andrew MacLeish, the Max and Sophie Adler Foundation, and others. In 1951, when the building mortgage was jointly financed by business men and labor unions, it was said that "for the first time, business and labor joined in underwriting an educational institution."

Today all but 16 per cent of Roosevelt's current expenses are met by tuition. Roosevelt's cost of education is only $625 per student. Even so, it has to spend $145 more on each student than he pays in tuition. Compared with the cost of education in other private educational institutions, and compared with the proportion of income they receive from tuition, Roosevelt's low cost per student, and high percentage received in tuition fees, leaves a relatively small proportion to be met by other sources of income.

Roosevelt has practically no endowment. It owns no property except the building it occupies. It receives no public funds. The chief source of income, other than tuition, is the annual support received from several thousand individuals contributing relatively small amounts, supplemented by some gifts from foundations, business corporations and labor unions. Roosevelt receives some $270,000 a year from its annual-giving campaign. Active contributors number 8,500 community friends and alumni, eighty-five per cent of whom renew their gifts. This income is the equivalent of the interest on an endowment of $6,750,000.

The credit for Roosevelt's ability to survive and serve under great handicaps should go to the people of Chicago who believe in the principles for which this University stands. Year after year they have rallied to Roosevelt's support in response to annual appeals. Roosevelt is deeply grateful for this *grass-roots support,* which is so rare and so valuable an asset for any university development program.

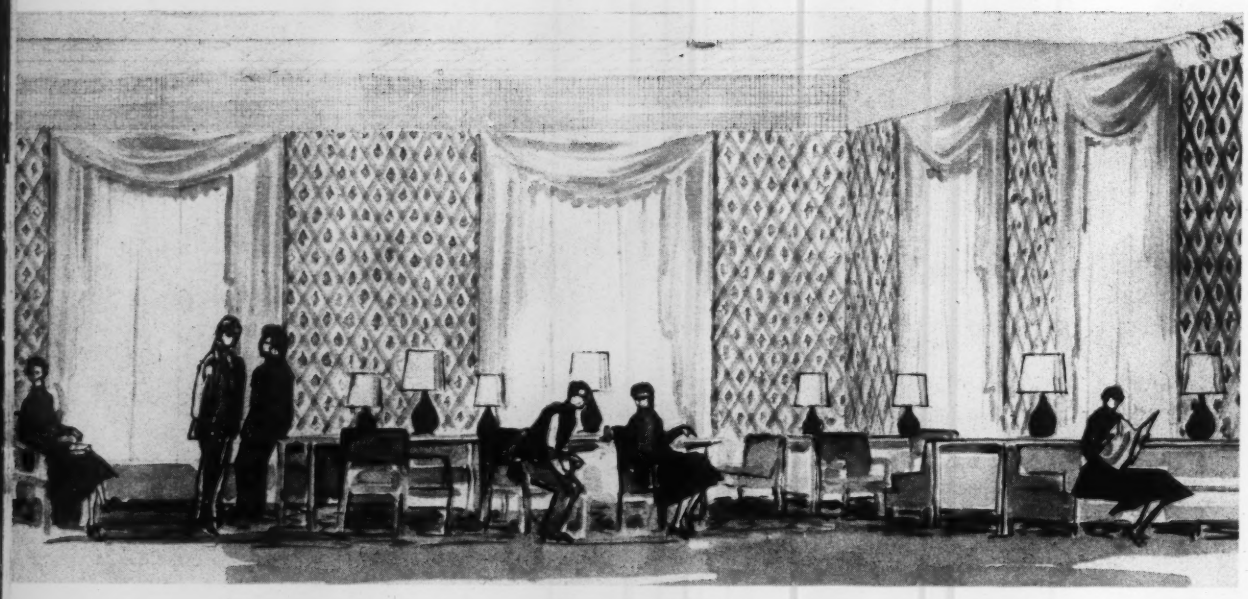
Nevertheless, gift income of this kind does not provide stability or promote long-range planning. Nor does it help meet the institution's pressing capital requirements.

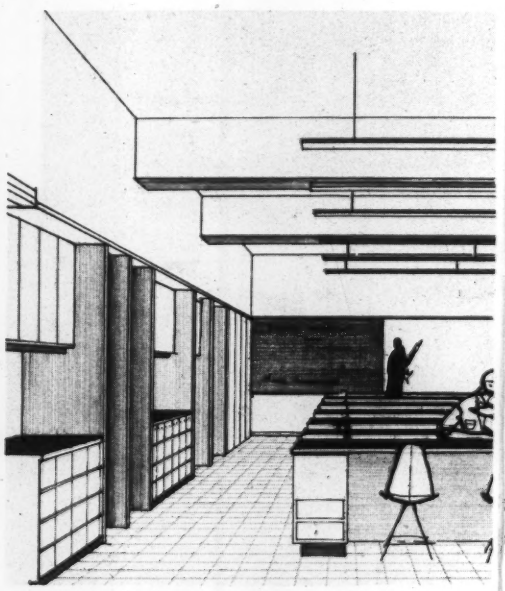
TO GO FORWARD TO GREATER SERVICE

Roosevelt has many critical needs that must be met in the immediate future and which cannot be met by the regular annual gift income. The building itself is in urgent need of further rehabilitation to make classrooms and physical facilities in the building serviceable and to get efficient use of space as yet unreclaimed.

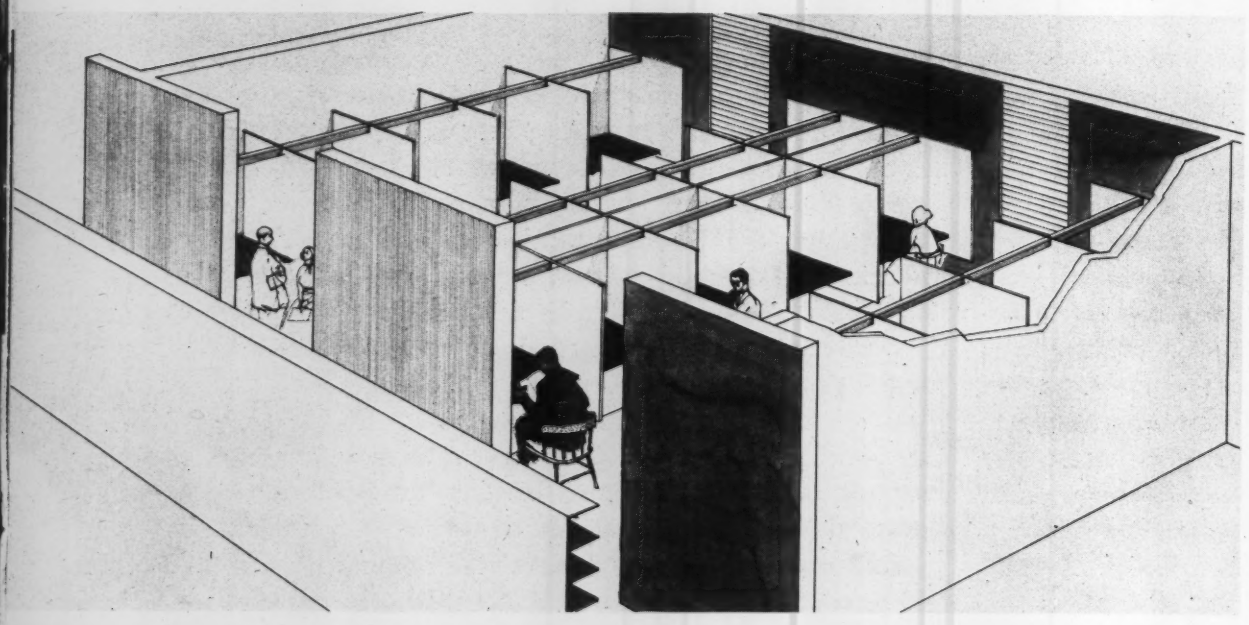
This is not simply a matter of appearance, comfort or convenience. This is a matter of providing long-postponed, basic physical facilities in order to make it possible for Roosevelt to carry out its educational function.

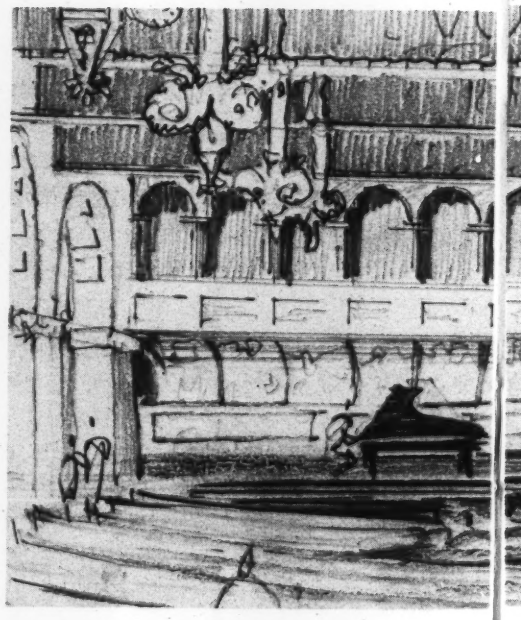
The *priority* objectives listed at the right add up to a





The Student Lounge, planned as part of a new Student Center and Recreation Area.

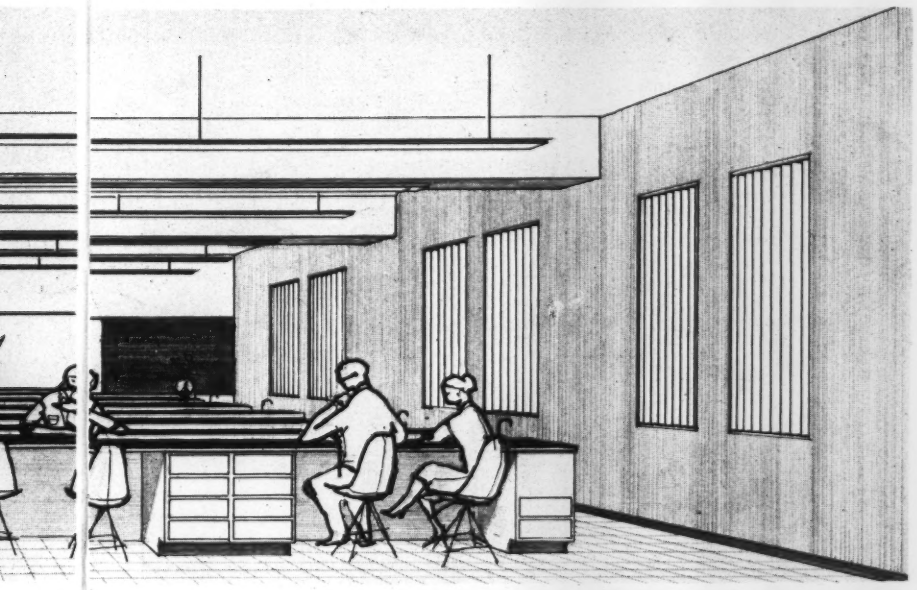




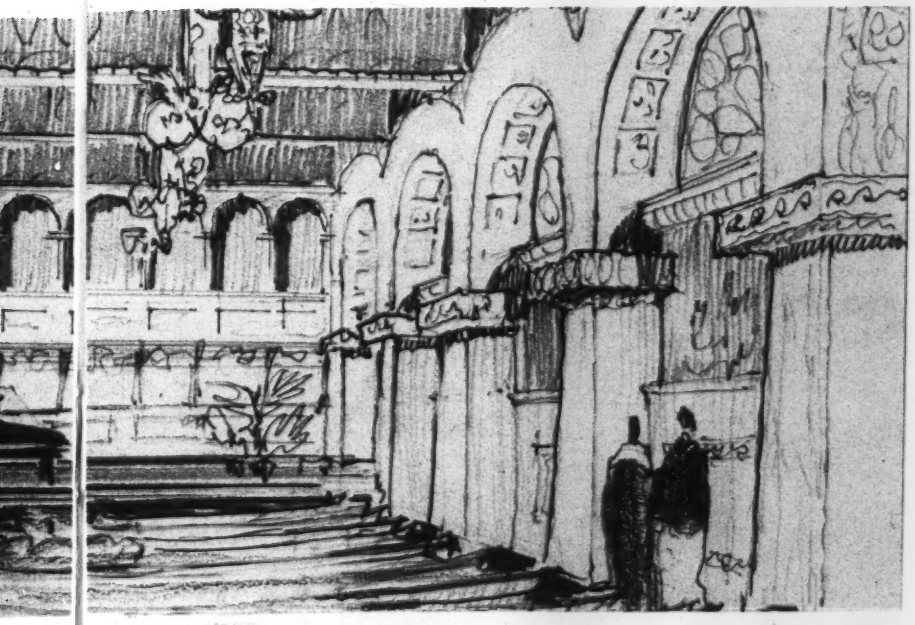
Graduate study carrells in the proposed seminar rooms.

total of $1,000,000 to meet Roosevelt's most urgent physical needs and to stabilize its financial situation.

In addition to its priority capital needs, the University must continue to maintain a minimum rate of annual-gift income at $275,000 a year. This income is contributed for current maintenance needs, scholarship aid, and faculty salaries. Without it, faculty salaries could not be maintained even at the present sub-median level for urban universities. Scholarship aid is also greatly needed at Roosevelt, where only six per cent of the students are receiving financial aid at present.



The proposed new Physiology and Anatomy Laboratory.



Rudolph Ganz Recital Hall (architect's sketch of the restoration).

THESE BASIC NEEDS MUST BE MET

Complete new automatic elevators are a necessity for safety reasons. Two elevators have already been installed on borrowed money. Three more must be replaced.

Many parts of the building require rehabilitation and maintenance work in order to preserve the building and provide essential facilities. This includes painting the exterior window frames, additional sandblasting, renovation of ground floor exterior, new wash rooms and renovation of old ones on eight floors, and various improvements on the ninth floor.

New laboratories are needed for chemistry, biology and physics.

The over-crowded Library must be enlarged. The stacks, now on the tenth floor, must be expanded to the floor below, together with necessary equipment. The Reading Room also needs improvements, and funds are needed to expand the music library, build up a film library, supply micro-readers and other audio-visual equipment, and provide necessary book and periodical accessions to maintain the Library's high standing.

For the newly established Graduate Division, five new seminar rooms, adjacent to the Library, need to be remodeled and equipped for group discussions and for private study carrells.

Another basic need is to bring together in one general area on the second floor all student activities and counselling services to constitute a Student Center and Recreation Area, together with additional needed facilities. This will free much valuable space from other crowded floors.

The old Banqueting Hall of the Auditorium Hotel is now being restored to its original state as a decorative and architectural treasure. It was dedicated February 24, 1957, as the Rudolph Ganz Recital Hall, an 80th birthday tribute to the beloved President–Emeritus of Chicago Musical College (now a unit of Roosevelt University). The new Recital Hall will meet pressing needs of the College of Music and will also provide the community with a small and beautiful concert hall in the Loop. Funds for this project were raised by a special committee of friends and admirers of Mr. Ganz.

Another item in the priority list of needs is for replacing worn-out practice pianos in the Music College.

For academic development, a fund of $100,000 is needed, which would include a complete curriculum study; research subsidies to fill the gap between research grants and actual needs; and for discretionary use in strengthening the academic program.

Another $100,000 is needed for further increases in faculty salaries. Despite two general increases, Roosevelt salaries are still low for comparable institutions. One of these increases came from the Ford Foundation grant of $397,400 received last year. The Ford grant, which is restricted for faculty salary increases, is a most welcome start on an endowment campaign for this purpose. However, it is not sufficient to bring current salaries up to a reasonably adequate compensation level.

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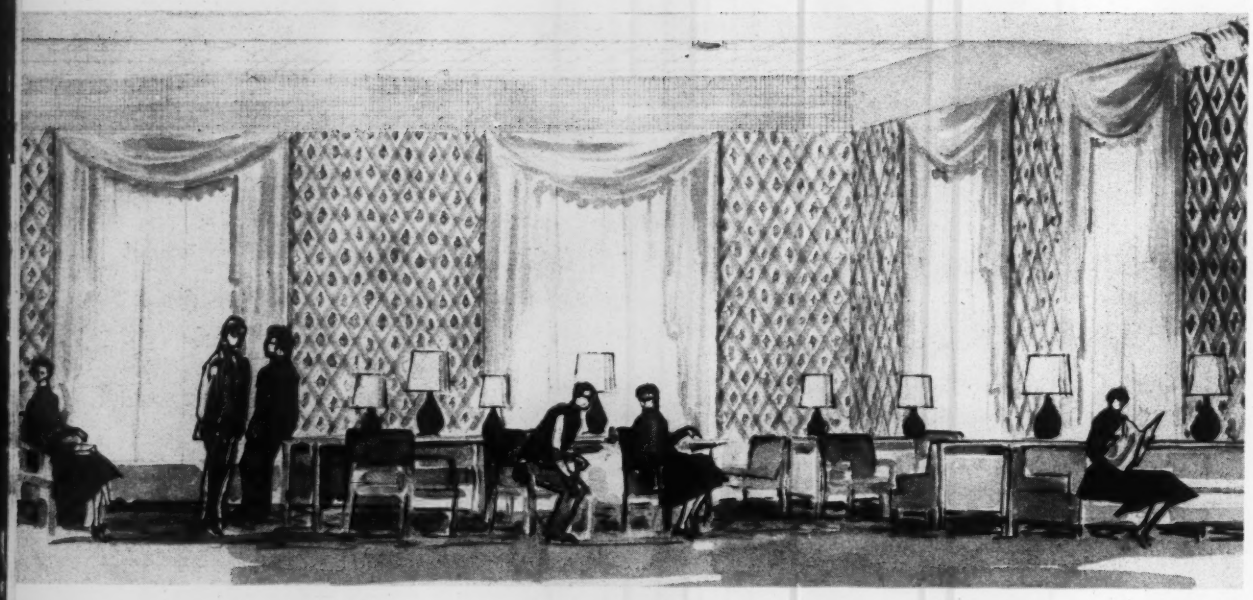

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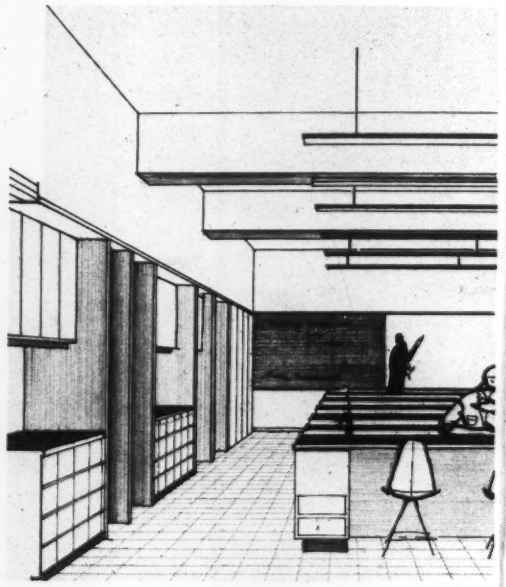

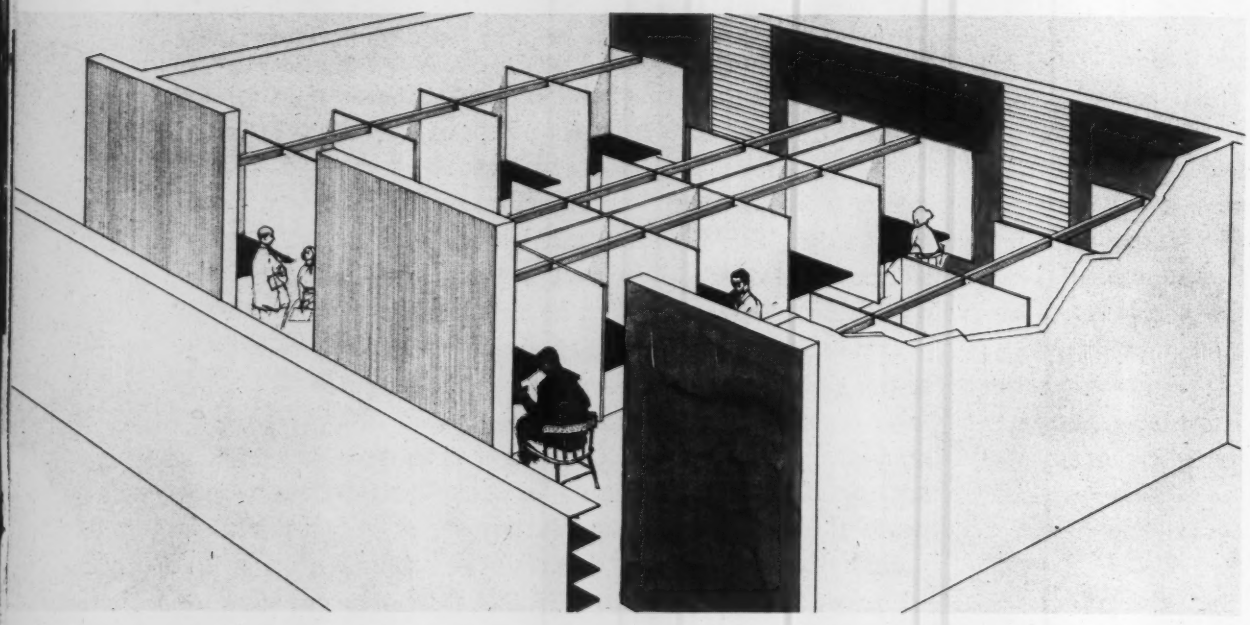

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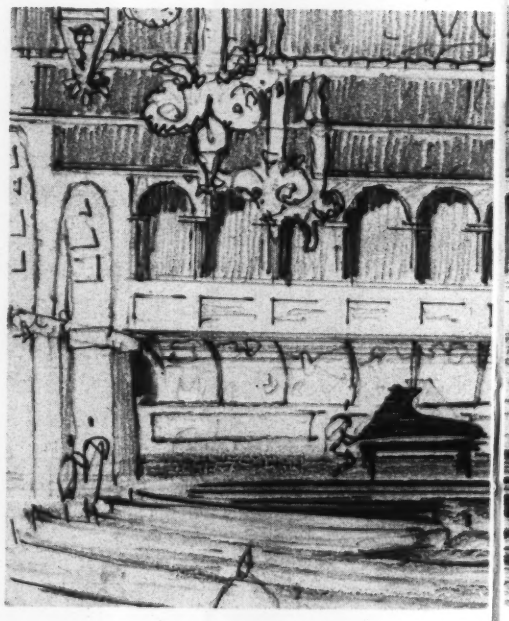

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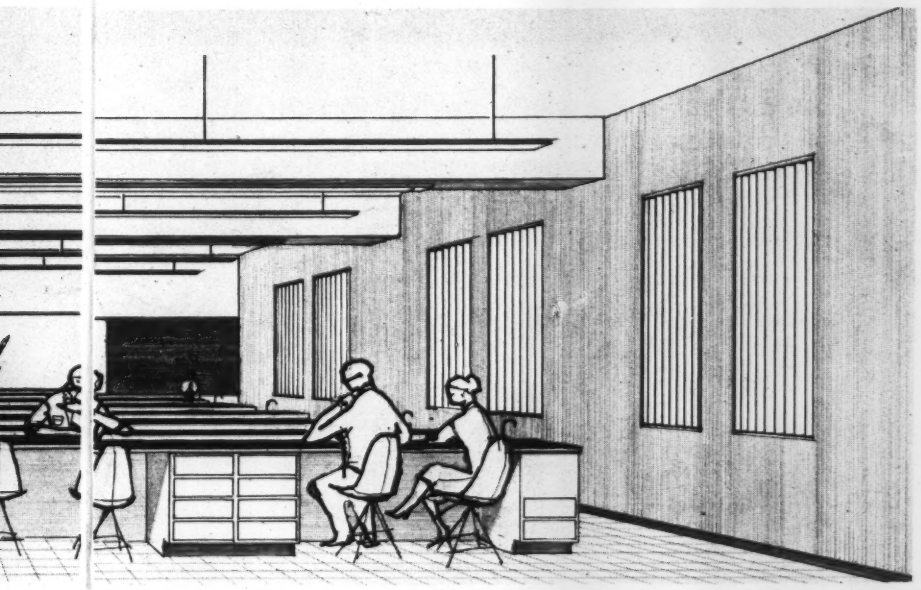

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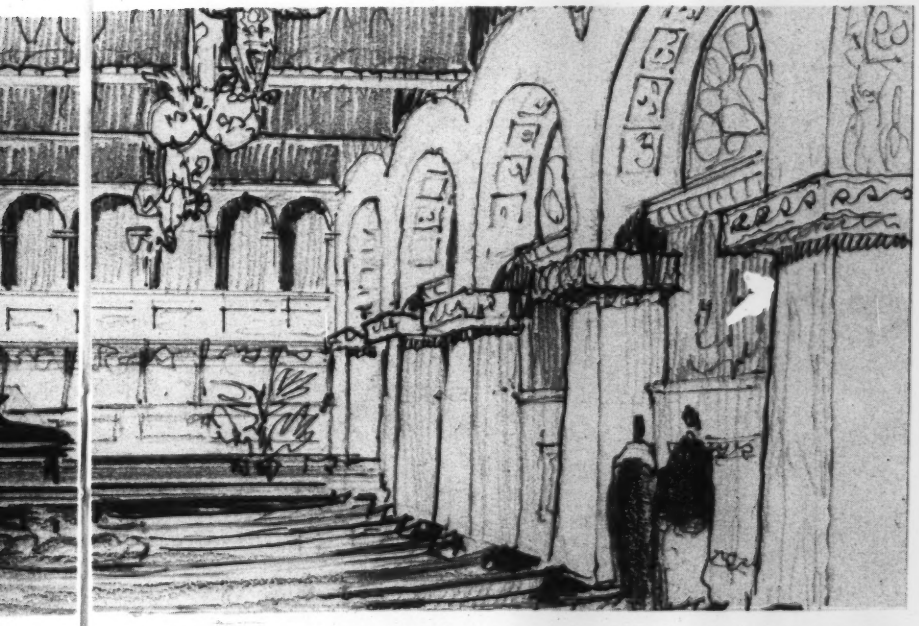

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OBJECTIVES OF THE DEVELOPMENT CAMPAIGN

For Priority Capital Needs:

5 new elevators	$ 260,000
General building renovation	187,500
New laboratory facilities	25,000
Library renovation and expansion	50,000
5 new seminar rooms	50,000
Student Center and Recreation Area	27,500
Recital Hall (rehabilitating)	75,000
Musical College equipment	25,000
Fund for academic development	100,000
For increasing faculty salaries	100,000
Working capital	100,000
TOTAL PRIORITY CAPITAL NEEDS	$1,000,000

AN

For Current Operating Needs (3-year period):

Scholarship aid, faculty salaries, and current maintenance needs @ $275,000 a year for three years	$ 825,000
TOTAL FOR CURRENT OPERATING NEEDS	$ 825,000
TOTAL CAMPAIGN GOAL	$1,825,000

Deferred Endowment and Capital Needs:

Deferred *endowment* needs include funds for faculty salaries; undergraduate and graduate scholarships; library accessions; support of faculty research; developing and expanding student counselling; student activities and health services; for providing a number of endowed professorships; and for unrestricted use.

Deferred *capital* needs include additional laboratory facilities; modernization of classrooms; restoration of the building's ten-story tower, including elevator; additional library equipment; pipe organ and projection booth for Recital Hall; additional pianos for the Music School; and general plant improvement such as corridor lighting and wainscoting.

Other capital projects under consideration include:

Purchase of land for a future dormitory (especially for foreign students) and Student-Citizenship Center—the building to be constructed with borrowed Federal funds.

Restoration of the renowned Auditorium Theatre; or if this project is proved to be unfeasible, alteration of the space to provide for other educational facilities.

Long-Term Programs (Present and Future):

Developing the College of Commerce to serve the needs of Chicago business more closely —through case studies, field surveys, guest lecturers, publications, faculty consultation, round-table discussions, seminars, conferences, etc.

Setting up a full-scale Health, Personal Counselling and Citizenship Center.

Preserving and restoring (in part or in full) select areas of the Auditorium Building, as a permanent memorial to Louis Sullivan and Dankmar Adler.

Helping to develop the Port of Chicago through a special foreign trade program.

Refining and developing techniques in Teacher Education to help meet rising enrollments in the elementary and secondary schools.

Establishing more neighborhood and suburban classes in Adult Education.

Providing greater opportunities for foreign students to attend Roosevelt University.

Extending the new program in Business and Professional Ethics and Standards.

Strengthening and developing its "terminal" Master's degree program to help relieve national shortages of technical and scientific manpower .

AN

25,000

25,000

5,000

"OPPORTUNITY FUND" TO BUILD THE FUTURE

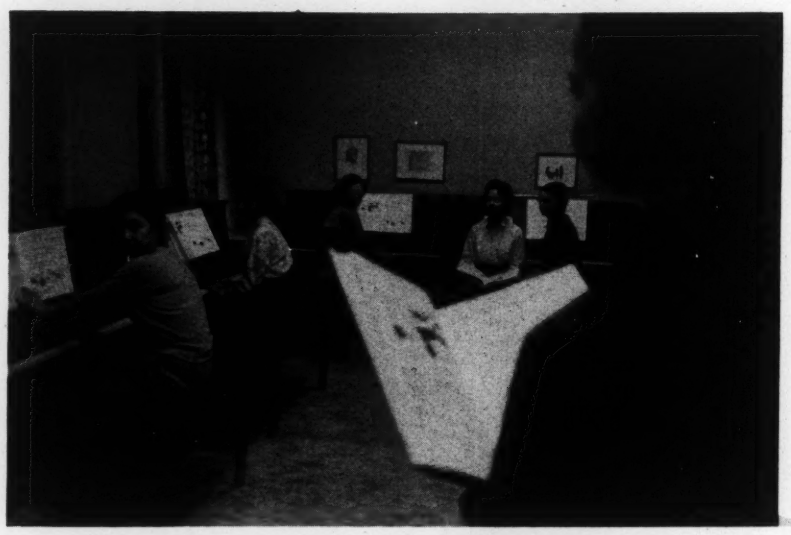
The immediate development needs of Roosevelt University are to combine both the $1,000,000 capital fund with the $275,000 annual gifts for current operation. Because of the urgent nature of both, a campaign is now being organized to raise the combined amount this year, payable in pledges over a three-year period. The goal of this Stabilizing and Development Fund will be $1,825,000.

Success in raising this "Opportunity Fund" will provide the financial bed-rock this University has so greatly needed. Strengthening the foundations of this institution will enable it to extend educational opportunity both in width and in depth.

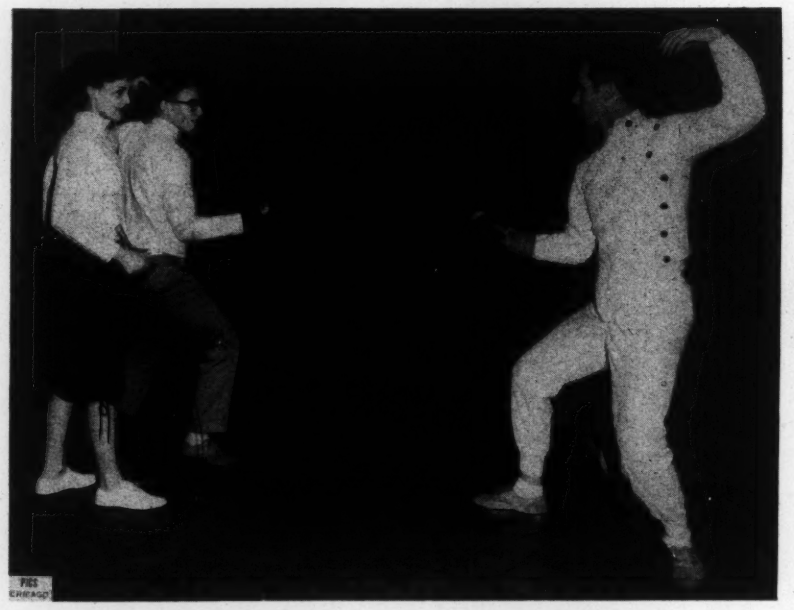
There is still the necessity of making provision for rapidly increasing enrollments and other so-called "deferred" needs, listed at the left. These needs are estimated by the faculty to aggregate *more than fifteen million dollars* in capital and endowment requirements.

Educational opportunities at Roosevelt University are infinite. In the future development of this University, there are many specific projects which, if undertaken and adequately supported, could be of signal value to the community as well as to its student clientele.

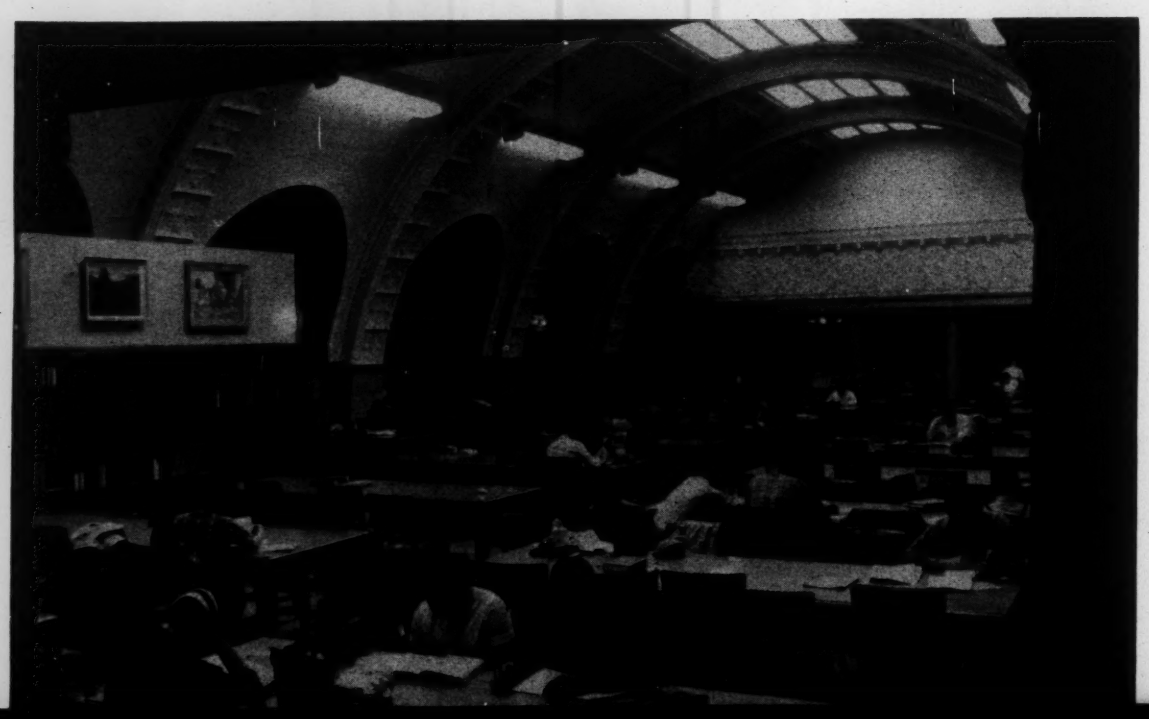
These long-range objectives, which are not included in the present campaign goal, would require special funds to carry them out in full. Several of these programs have already been initiated. They will be developed to the extent of the University's ability to support them, after priority needs have been met.



New pianos and other essential facilities are priority needs of the Chicago Musical College of the University.



Without a true gymnasium or special recreational facilities, Roosevelt's physical education program has had to improvise as best it could. A consolidated Student Center and Recreational Area will greatly strengthen this program.



The modern lighting, the architectural design, and the magnificent view of the Lake make this one of the most beautiful reading rooms in the world. However, the Library urgently needs to reclaim more space in the building for book stacks.

"It is a great honor to be a small part of this great University where young folks are taught to face problems of the world without fear, without prejudice and with an abiding faith in their country.

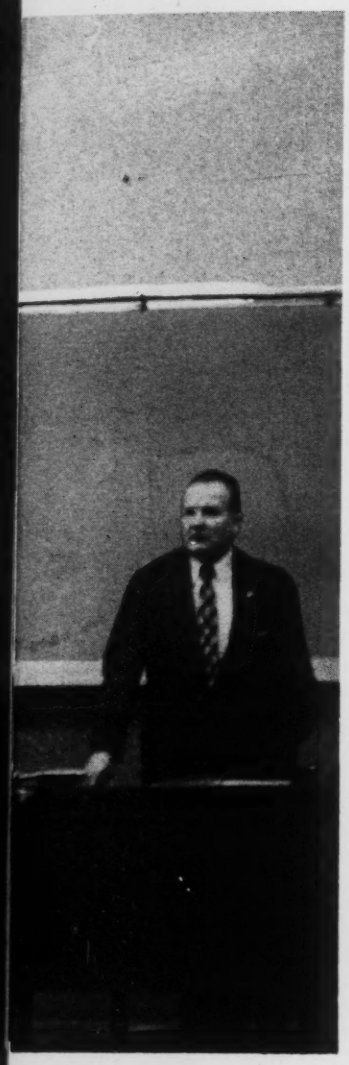
"Roosevelt University can look forward to the future with confidence that no institution premised on such a broad base as yours can ever fail. I want to congratulate you.

You should have great pride in your accomplishment and I know you will continue to prosper and face the world with confidence in faith and human kindness.

"I am proud to be one of your newest alumni."

—CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN
at 10th Anniversary Convocation,
May 25, 1955.

THE PATTERN THAT MOLDS OUR FUTURE



College education is no longer a luxury for the few. It is practically a necessity for purposeful living in this half of the twentieth century.

College education is now considered a right—something every capable young person is entitled to receive.

Are we sure that we are holding out the hand of educational opportunity—with no social or financial discrimination—to all who wish to serve mankind better? Only by opening the doors to all can we be sure that we are fulfilling our debt to posterity.

This is the American tradition—and it is far more meaningful to boys and girls of limited opportunities and privileges than it is to those who have no problem in securing their education.

In Chicago and in other communities throughout the nation, the problem of increasing college enrollments must be faced and solved—the problem of how best to meet the increasing educational needs of young people from all walks of life, how best to train them for their responsibilities in life.

In Roosevelt University the people of Chicago have a young but solidly established private, urban university, that is meeting vital educational needs of its citizens, an institution that has stood up under great hardships. Here is a university that takes its function and responsibility in society very seriously, one that has made and is making continuous effort to reassess its educational resources and reappraise its potential services to the community.

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of people. A city is made by the form and content of society.
That form and content must be expressed in the institutions
which are the function of society . . .

"I think of the urban university as the first among such institutions.
That life which the Cathedral gave to the Medieval city, that beauty
which the palace gave to the city of the Renaissance,
the university will give to the America of tomorrow.

"It will form, with museums of science and art, libraries, concert halls,
theatres and schools, a great cultural heart out of which will flow
the currents which inform the life of the city with dignity and meaning.
A training school for the civic vocations, its uncloistered halls
shall be crowded citizens."

—*Joseph Hudnut*

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ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT CAMPAIGN

430 South Michigan Ave. 228 **Chicago 5**

Burnette, We

March 5, 1958

Dear Mr. Burnette:

I have your letter of February 27th.

The names you have under consideration for an invitation to speak at the annual luncheon of the Women's Scholarship Association are all excellent. I cannot think of any additions to suggest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Wells D. Burnette
Vice President
Roosevelt University
430 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 5, Illinois

gw

ROOSEVELT
UNIVERSITY
430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE
WABASH 2-3580

February 27, 1958

K. C.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing for Dr. Sparling to let you know that Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith has found it necessary to decline our invitation to speak at the annual luncheon of the Women's Scholarship Association in June. She is afraid that her presence in the Senate might be needed for important roll-calls.

Among other women under consideration for an invitation are Miss Irene Dunn, Miss Lauren Bacall, and Miss Myrna Loy. If you can help us in establishing contact with any of these people, we would be grateful for the help. If you have other suggestions, may we have them?

The luncheon, as you know, culminates a $40,000 campaign by our women volunteers for scholarships this year. These scholarships are almost our sole source of help for students.

Gratefully yours,

Wells D. Burnette

Wells D. Burnette
Vice President

WDB:lb

Sparling, Edward

February 25, 1958

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your letter of February 18th which arrived during my absence from the city.

I certainly hope that Senator Smith accepts the invitation which is being extended to her, but am sure her decision would not be at all influenced by a letter from me. Therefore, I do not think it would be advisable for me to write her.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward J. Sparling
Roosevelt University
430 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 5, Illinois

mcc

ROOSEVELT
UNIVERSITY
430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE
WABASH 2-3580

February 18, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

On June 4 in the Blackstone Hotel the Women's Scholarship Association of the University will hold its annual luncheon honoring those who are making possible scholarships to students in the University this year. Every woman raising or contributing $35.00 for scholarships during the year will be a guest. The Association, consisting of about 350 civic friends, provides about half of the scholarships awarded by the University a year.

At this luncheon the Association would like to present its "Leadership for Freedom" award to Senator Margaret Chase Smith, contingent upon her being able to come and accept it in person. Also with the award they would like to grant a worthy student, graduating from high school this spring, a "Margaret Chase Smith Full Tuition Honor Scholarship" to the University for 1958-59.

The invitation will be extended to Mrs. Smith by letter from the University next Monday, February 24. The letter will go into detail regarding the award, reimbursement for expenses, and honorarium. We would be grateful if you, as a friend of the University, could communicate with Mrs. Smith at about the same time urging her to accept. It would mean so much to our volunteer workers, our students, and to the University as a whole.

With warm, personal wishes,

Gratefully yours,

Jim

Edward J. Sparling
President

Burns

7

POWER POLITICS AND THE GROWING NUCLEAR CLUB

By ARTHUR LEE BURNS

Center of International Studies
Woodrow Wilson Hall
Princeton University

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Policy Memorandum No. 20

POWER POLITICS AND THE GROWING NUCLEAR CLUB

By Arthur Lee Burns

CENTER OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs

Princeton University

Price 50 cents

June 8, 1959

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I

Nth-country problems are many.* One of them has been supposed to be the problem--namely, at what stage does the acquisition of nuclear weapons by states that have not had their own before become a danger to the two or three original possessors?

This itself is not a simple question. Some of the old club members may be endangered sooner--or more seriously--than others are. Some potential new members may be much more or much less upsetting than the average aspirant. The phrases "nth-country problem" and "nuclear club" are often used without an indication of whether entrance to the club involves, as a minimum, ownership of a few A-bombs only, or of at least some H-bombs, or of a stockpile of the latter and a delivery system worth the attention of the United States or the USSR.

Again, the question is usually put from the point of view of one or another possessor. British writers seem to have coined the expression "fourth-country problem" before Suez, in order to indicate their concern about the spread of nuclear forces to Continental and other supposedly reckless nations. Crossing the Atlantic, "fourth" changed to "nth" in order to suggest a proliferating but less definite source of anxiety--and also, perhaps, to hint that nuclear Powers other than the third might be chiefly worried about other countries than the fourth.

France's current weapons program, and the Swedish and Swiss debates on the advantages and disadvantages of an atomic arsenal, have served notice that "the problem" or problems, when seen from the viewpoint of non-possessors, may be different, just as disturbing, and even more complex. Would-be entrants to the nuclear club might of course aspire only for reasons of prestige, or from short-sighted panic at the thought of being precluded indefinitely from the "sole means of defense" in a nuclear age. But if they are assumed to be no less prudent than the original club members, it will be understood that such aspirants would wish to put certain questions to themselves--not only such technical and logistic questions as "Have we the resources, or the friends, to provide us with a truly independent deterrent capability?" or "May we instead, disposing of less hardware than that, still hope to gain security for ourselves through our ability to involve more powerful nuclear forces in

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*This memorandum was written in part while the author was at the University of Chicago in May 1959.

a last resort?" but also, pursuing certain implications of those very technicalities, a number of political questions, and pre-eminently "the" nth-country question, "How may the existing nuclear Powers be expected to regard our getting such-and-such weapons?"

Nor do the views of the countries without nuclear weapons comprise all the ramifications of the problem. States as well as persons have their own peculiar interest in the survival of the human race; but simply as men we may properly concern ourselves also with the moral qualities of a world that survives only because of a dynamic balance of terror--or, instead, survives despite the nth-country's apparently upsetting such a balance. A voter on the issue of his nation's acquiring nuclear weapons may not be willing to have that nation's physical security furthered through a virtual exchange of hostages with other possessor countries.

This memorandum will deal with one cluster of these many problems--briefly, with questions about the relations of power among states of varying nuclear capability, and with the stability, instability, and propensity for exploding into war that international systems constituted by such relationships of power might be expected to display. There are two sorts of completeness which we shall not here attempt. A complete theory of inter-nuclear relations would refer indifferently to possible or to practically impossible systems. It might deal with questions about the maximum possible number of deterrent Powers,[1] in theoretical disregard of the practical constraints already put upon the increase of such Powers by the dimensions, the economic capacities, and the political complexions of the United States and the Soviet Union. A complete conditional forecast of this number, if it were possible even in principle, would require one to exhaust the future alternative states of affairs practicable in the ideological, demographic, economic, and technological fields, and, by permutation of those possibilities, to derive the alternative political dispositions they would make possible.

Since we can do neither sort of job completely, we shall try to combine a little of both in discussing a few relationships of nuclear power which seem possible of realization upon the assumption that certain quite constricting political limitations are already imposed on the situation. As "prediction," what follows is almost certain to be wrong in detail. Whatever value it has will consist in its illustrating, through

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1. As the writer has attempted elsewhere; see "From Balance to Deterrence: A Theoretical Analysis," World Politics, IX, No. 4 (July 1957), pp. 514, 524-25, et passim.

imaginary examples employing familiar proper names, such half-theoretical and half-empirical concepts as "the triggering deterrent," "nuclear sharing," etc.--notions which are in the air and in some degree influence the formation of policy.

We shall here give notice of a temporal restriction: at the center of our interest will be the prospects for the next fifteen years. This limit has been chosen because it corresponds with that of the best discussions of technological prospects;[2] because it excludes the international consequences of the present infant-population's impact as producers and potential fighters; because it is less sensitive than a greater duration would be to the unpredictabilities of long-run economic growth; and because current ideological movements such as communism are unlikely to fade away altogether or to change radically in less than ten or a dozen years, barring major war.

The ideological map provides us with some of our most definite guide lines. It is largely from ideological causes that the present international system is polarized. One should be able to predict that countries which now possess or will soon acquire nuclear weapons will dispose them only against members of the enemy bloc, and not use them as a general defense. The Soviet Union already exercises a tight control and the United States a much looser and more indirect one over acquisition of nuclear weapons by members of their respective blocs. Objections about policing and inspection currently raised by the Soviet Union in the discussions on the banning of atomic tests have an ideological component. Without the present differences over ideology, the problems of nuclear dispersal might be more immediately pressing, but more readily soluble. Few of the countries which try to keep above the battle of the cold war have immediate prospects of nuclear capability and, of the few that do, most are anti-Communist.

Independent acquisition of the new weapon-systems requires a complex assortment of economic, scientific, and technological powers.[3]

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2. See, for example, the forthcoming book by Herman Kahn, to be published by Princeton University Press, in which he suggests that, from earliest research and development to final phase-out, the life-span of a weapon system is currently about fifteen years.

3. A most useful assessment of the potential needed for making a small stockpile of A-bombs is given in an unpublished survey, "The Nth-Country Problem," by William C. Davidon, Marvin I. Kalkstein, and Christop Hohenemser, of the Committee on the Technical Problems of Arms Limitation, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, August 1958.

Economic growth and educational and scientific development should within fifteen years add to the number of countries wielding powers adequate for development of some nuclear weapons; but it is very much a question how soon any other nations beside Great Britain, or possibly any group of nations, can hope to put themselves in the nuclear company of the Soviet Union and the United States, with their vastly expensive air offense and defense systems and huge sustaining programs of research and development. France and Western Germany are economically comparable to Britain, but France is several years behind her in the development of nuclear weapons. Thus, by comparing the United Kingdom's nuclear strategic complex, so far as it is currently disclosed in the press, with the much grander capacities of the two greatest Powers, we may get a very general idea about the possible rate of unaided and unsponsored growth in membership of the nuclear club during the next few years.

In the longer run (i.e., by the end of the century, and not within our projected fifteen years), it is generally believed, many nations will become nuclear Powers to an extent comparable to that of the present possessors. On the one hand, nuclear weapons themselves are thought likely to become cheaper; on the other, nations such as Communist China, some countries in South America, and perhaps India will have developed economically to a level at which their large populations could easily support strategic nuclear forces substantial enough to rank them among the Great Powers.

The information either to support or to correct such predictions as those in the previous paragraph would be difficult to assemble at the present time. Some of the underdeveloped nations are obviously at a critical stage of their growth, so that the next few years may decide whether they might become Great Powers within the present century. Military technology, moreover, another important unknown, seems now involved in perpetual crisis, so that one cannot judge from it whether after ten years or so even small industrial states might be able to buy themselves cheap but adequate deterrents, or whether the maintenance of deterrent power might not come to strain the resources of the two or three leading Powers themselves.

It seems clear, nevertheless, that, short of an improbably profound and broad political settlement, the qualitative arms race will continue.[4] The leading Powers will go on searching for new weapons designed to

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4. See Samuel P. Huntington, "Arms Races: Prerequisites and Results," in Public Policy, Yearbook of the Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard University, 1958; and the present writer's "A Graphical Approach to Some Problems of the Arms Race," scheduled for publication.

render obsolete those relied upon by others. The most extreme formulation of the nth-country problem has been a figment of the small, ambitious nation's and the fearful analyst's too-static imaginations. Or rather, the most unstabilizing effects of the small Powers' search for deterrent capability may result from their acquiring forces quite inadequate for threatening retaliation against a major opponent, but menacing enough to give the latter an occasion for blackmail or for sudden attack. However, other motives besides ambition and the need for prestige may induce a minor state to develop its own A-weapons: it is not impossible that an independent deterrent will add substantially to the security of smaller countries. And there may be no surer means of persuading a Great Power to give one a complete deterrent than a demonstration of the intent to acquire an incomplete one on one's own. Our later discussion of "triggering" deterrents and strategies and effects may help to make this clearer.

Prospective changes in military technology provide probably the most important variables of our several problems. Certain general features of this technology may be predictable over a short period. We may for instance confidently expect the development, during the next few years, of miniaturized and more powerful explosive charges; a considerable degree of control over amount of fallout from explosives; a world-wide range for ballistic missiles; a larger variety of missiles--ballistic, semi-ballistic, guided, air-to-surface, air-to-air, etc.; highly sophisticated navigation (an improvement which could stabilize the stand-off between Russia and the United States, while probably pricing most other Powers out of the deterrent field); advanced processing of data and more efficient systems for detection, both of use in warning-systems and in guidance of offensive weapons; advances in chemical and bacteriological warfare; extensive civil defense, tending both to obsolesce and to improve; and elaborate but expensive submarine forces. Among other innovations which might also affect strategic nuclear capacity, but which may not be more than possibilities within the next fifteen years, are transmutation of elements and provision of abundant energy from nuclear or thermonuclear sources; control of atmosphere and the weather; massive radiological operations (cf. Project Argus); and space navigation with lunar and orbiting launching sites.

Before we conclude this catalogue of conditions that may delimit or direct the spreading of nuclear capability, let us take full account of its complicated uncertainties. Nobody knows what is going to happen; and in some leading groups it is recognized that nobody can know. In

such circumstances, where even estimates of probability have little significance, it may be useful to speculate about rational responses to uncertainty of this radical kind.

Those that are already leading nuclear Powers should clearly respond by speeding up in the qualitative arms race (unless they can all agree on a method of thoroughgoing arms control). The prospect of their doing this, and the consequent likelihood of the development of novel weapons, of course add to the general uncertainty. Non-nuclear countries, on the other hand, or those essaying no more than the manufacture of tactical atomic weapons, may have to choose between investing a decisive part of their defense budget in procuring a complete thermonuclear deterrent, or instead seeking a watertight alliance with one of the great nuclear Powers.

The former alternative promises a gamble (which may fail because of tendencies toward obsolescence) at achieving the status of a supposedly invulnerable Great Power; the latter alternative, at the cost of permanent client-hood, offers the best prospect of belonging to a combine that cannot be upset by changes in the technology of weapon-systems. There may be, however, a third course[5]--the lesser Power may join an alliance to which it makes its own contribution (perhaps conventional forces) and through which, in return, it acquires such advanced weapons as from time to time the Great Powers heading the alliance may have developed.

This last procedure may well come to serve as the main disperser of nuclear capabilities. If have-not Powers demand them, while the current possessors fear their uncontrolled spread, some such quasi-feudal system of nuclear alliances may offer an attractive compromise. We shall discuss this and other grand strategies in the course of the following analysis.

II

Aspiration to the autonomy of complete deterrence is an entirely consistent extension of the drives toward national security and statehood. Unless it is wrong for any nation to have the power of killing human beings

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5. Discussed by the writer as an option for the Western allies in "NATO and Nuclear Sharing," Chapter 7 of NATO and American Security, ed. by Klaus Knorr, to be published by Princeton University Press in October 1959.

by the tens of millions, it cannot be wrong for Switzerland, for example, to have it. It may be both unwise and wrong for a small Power to risk upsetting the "delicate balance of terror" by tinkering with the manufacture of weapons it cannot produce in quantity enough, or with delivery-systems sufficiently adequate, to provide itself an effective deterrent force. It must be a still more dangerous and irresponsible procedure for any Great Power to undertake avoidable risks that, though of the same kind, are even greater in scale. Proposals for solving or postponing nth-country problems are not likely to be welcomed if they do not acknowledge a degree of justice in the aspirations of the nuclear have-nots.

We shall now--in order to describe one limiting case of nuclear relationship--examine briefly some possible forms of nuclear control, from the lesser Powers' point of view.

The banning of nuclear tests (under discussion at the time of writing) is often advocated as a method of closing the nuclear club, perhaps temporarily, at a membership of three. Scientists and others argue for such a ban on the technical ground that lesser Powers, inexperienced in nuclear-explosive engineering, would not try to develop weapons they could not test, and on the political ground that if the Big Three showed themselves willing to forgo testing, Powers such as France (despite its recent investments in the research and development of A-weapons) would have to follow suit.

The official rationale, however, is quite different: the ban has been sought, first, to prevent further fallout, and, secondly, as a pilot agreement supposed to lead to a reduction of nuclear forces by the Powers which have them already. Since initially only those Powers would sign it, only they would be directly bound by it. How might France or other aspirants be induced to sign?

One sometimes hears that "pressure would have to be put on the French to make them comply." But pressure, in the form of nuclear blackmail or threats to attack vital French interests, would hardly be plausible at the moment; for the United States could not without disastrous loss of prestige allow the French to be punished by the Kremlin for such an offense--especially, for instance, if they had resorted to a variety of weapon-testing that produced no fallout. Pressure from the United States itself, on the other hand, whether economic or political, would merely furnish the patriots a stronger case for seeking "nuclear independence."

Sensible respect for an ally's convictions about his interests might be more effective than pressure. A nuclear stockpile seems to promise a conclusive though desperate means of last-resort defense, and consequently of resistance to nuclear blackmail. This, for some nations such as Britain and France, is sometimes construed as restoration to Great Power status. For weaker Powers, it could seem to mean safety from violations like those suffered by Belgium, Poland, and the Netherlands during the two world wars. But no guarantee, however watertight, that could be given by a Superpower to a second-ranking nation would make up for the abnegation of Great Power status; and in a large alliance similarly guaranteed, third- and fourth-class Powers might always fear that, in the event of a major war with the chief opponent of the whole alliance, considerations of grand strategy might allow them to be temporarily occupied by the enemy while the others defeated him elsewhere. In agreeing not to test, then, the nuclear have-nots would be abandoning some prospect of advantages.

It may be possible to show these lesser Powers, however, that the final result of abandoning independent nuclear aspirations would be a net gain. Firstly, they may be setting more store by nuclear capability than the military equations warrant--only the two Superpowers, for example, may in fact have second-strike capacities, and those may be joined with active defenses which the other Superpower might manage to saturate but which would be invulnerable against the most severe attack any lesser nuclear Power could muster. (This is unlikely to be the case, but is not unthinkable.) Secondly, there are other third- and fourth-class Powers, mainly outside the European area, which may not be very likely targets for nuclear attack during the next few years. I suggest that, if they are not likely targets, it is demonstrably irrational for such countries to put themselves in the nuclear arena until they have to, no matter how tempting the increase of prestige. Thirdly, the nuclear possessors may be able to convince all parties that the world as a whole would be less explosive if nuclear weapons were to spread no further than at present.

Whether it would be less explosive is a conditional matter, which we consider in the later part of this memorandum. But even neglecting the importance of military, technological, and other conditions, we may be sure that the world's two leading nations will have to take, as well as the banning of tests, some other clearly decisive step away from their own present dangerous juxtaposition, supposing they wish to persuade

others to join in the pact against tests.[6] Further, the United States at least must convince its allies that in a bilateral nuclear world it could and would deter a Soviet nuclear attack against them.

But arguments based upon projections of global affairs have a way of being two-edged. Even granted that a tight bi-polar system permits the least delicate balance of terror, it does not follow that if the process of innovation, by greatly favoring a strategy of surprise attack, should upset that balance, a bi-polar structure would be the least explosive under the new conditions. (We shall return to this topic below.) Just as the case for a ban on testing can be strengthened by the consideration that it might introduce more extensive arms controls and thus reinforce mutual deterrence, so an early agreement to control present types of weapons could well lead to measures favoring a long-term stability--i.e., to a military and international system that would adapt itself to, or would dampen down, sharp changes in the structure of power resulting from military and technological innovation. The greater the promise of multi-national commitment against weapon-testing, the more willing to forgo their aspirations the nuclear have-nots may be.

We have been considering a range of possible consequences for our nth-country problems that might ensue directly or indirectly from the introduction of a ban on nuclear tests. It appears that this, currently the most promising attempt at explicit arms control, cannot be guaranteed to slow down by much the rate of spread of nuclear weapons, unless it is combined with other and more far-reaching forms of control and stabilization. In any case, neither Communist China nor some of the countries of the "grey areas" are amenable to the influences that exercise effect upon the allies of the United States.

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6. Both in Britain and in the United States there are advocates of a renunciation of nuclear weapons by Britain alone among the present possessors, so as to "set an example" to the French and others. Unless a banning of tests, together with the other conditions mentioned above, has first been agreed on, no British government is likely to implement such a policy; and, even though it did so, the effect of its example if this were a solitary act would probably be lost.
Opponents of renunciation find perhaps their strongest argument in the contention that Britain, in renouncing, would lose years of potential lead-time: even though the current state of technology and military art may allow her only a somewhat dubious deterrent capacity, it is suggested that her recent weapons programs have put her in a position to take immediate advantage of any favorable innovation that may come.

Successful arms control, nevertheless, should go some considerable way toward tightening the present Western and Soviet alliances. If it fails, and if no unplanned or tacit limitations impose themselves to restrict nuclear diffusion, we may expect the bi-polar system, especially on the Western side, to loosen up rather more. The United Kingdom and France, for example, are already a little further withdrawn from NATO than they were. Yet (as has been argued elsewhere--see Footnote 1) not all types of nuclear diffusion need at once create a multi-lateral world. Allies of the United States may come to depend further upon that country, in the long run, as a source of the nuclear weapons meant to reduce short-run dependence. They may acquire nuclear stockpiles chiefly as insurance against ultimate Soviet blackmail, and may preserve a close alliance in respect of limited war. Or the nuclear forces which they possess may provide them with merely "triggering" deterrents; and these, as we shall see below, involve a relationship which is in fact an alliance with a superior nuclear Power. To understand how this may be possible, we need to consider certain projected ranges of military capability, notably those discriminating between first- and second-strike potentials.

III

The balance of terror, as is now generally recognized, depends upon each side's finding it cheaper to destroy some given value of the other's resources or economy than to destroy his armed forces to the same value. Less generally recognized are certain other dependencies and relations. The balance will be the more stable, for instance, the more the cost to each of guaranteeing destruction of another's nuclear weapon exceeds that weapon's cost to the other. (This latter ratio is highly sensitive to apparently minor improvements in the performance of bombs and vehicles. It diminishes with increases in the area of bomb-blast, with decreases in the attack-missiles' circular probability of error, with increases in the ratio "manufacturing costs of retaliatory weapons divided by manufacturing costs of missiles for attack," and so on. It grows larger, on the other hand, with the remoteness, mobility, and hardness of targets, with the number of targets an attacker must eliminate, and therefore with the decreasing of costs of launching sites in comparison with costs of armed missiles, etc.). Perhaps more to the point of our present question, however, would be the numbers and the absolute and relative war-potentials of the nations that go to make up the deterrent international system. That aspect of the situation can make relevant or irrelevant most of the other factors which we have just mentioned.

Firstly, a small nation may not have an economy adequate for the <u>variety</u> of activities involved in securing or even in maintaining a nuclear

capability. Secondly, there may be very considerable economies of scale in the production and deployment of these weapons, which only the Great Powers may be able to achieve. Thirdly, small nations may be constricted, by the size of their territories or by lack of access to the sea, in means of dispersing their forces. Fourthly and most importantly, the potential of the largest nation or nations in the system may give it or them the means of pricing smaller nations out of the deterrent field.

Let us consider a case apparently most favorable to small countries. Since the figures are purely relational, and therefore need not be tied to reality, let us assume that there are no asymmetries[7] in respect of the type of dominant weapon disposed of by all sides--e.g., that it is a quick-firing missile of IRBM-ICBM range which, for an amount comparable to its initial cost, can be made mobile or can be protected to the extent of withstanding pressures of a few pounds per square inch; that at least five missiles on the average are required to yield a better than .95 probability of eliminating a protected missile, but that two or three missiles can certainly cause grave damage to any center of population. Finally, suppose that, at the six-hundredth missile, costs level down to about $5 million per effective missile.

This would mean that a small nation which at stretch could spend $3 billion on a missile system (development costs excluded) might consider itself to possess an independent deterrent against any single nation which ran at most to a $30 billion missile budget. But its position vis-à-vis two other nations running to $45 billion apiece if necessary, though ambiguous, would be in any case different. The

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7. At present, the USSR is said to have an asymmetrical advantage over the United States by having more and better ballistic missiles, while the United States is superior in airplanes. Since on the one hand some hundreds of ICBM's might succeed in destroying, by a surprise attack, all but a few SAC bases in mainland America, but on the other hand SAC and other Allied forces might be able to eliminate that many Soviet missiles as well as the airfields of the Long-range Air Force, likewise in a surprise attack, neither side may have in fact a second-strike capability; and if both sides were convinced of this, a highly explosive attrition of the balance of terror would have occurred. As against that, Soviet predominance in missiles is said to be small enough for safety. Furthermore, each side's ignorance of the true ratio of forces should have a powerful deterrent effect, now that the concept of a balance of terror has a place, admitted or not, in the doctrines of both sides.

ambiguities would be political in origin--that is, they would depend upon whether the two major Powers could trust each other sufficiently to form a coalition to control and, if necessary, disarm the minor one. To the extent that they trusted each other less than that, a $3 billion missile program might buy the small Power a "triggering" deterrent.

The deterring effect is here supposed to arise from each major Power's considering that though by a first strike it could count upon eliminating practically all of the small Power's missiles, it could do so only by so expending its own stock of missiles as to become vulnerable to a first strike by the other major Power. Thus though the small Power might not be able to punish directly an attack against itself, it could force the aggressor to weaken himself to a point at which he might be punished by his chief rival, who would thus be "triggered."

I shall refer to a small Power's nuclear force, of the type mentioned above, as a "passive triggering deterrent capability." Relative to the forces of two more-or-less rival major Powers, its dimensions fall between those which would enable the small Power to punish directly any first strike by any single major Power, and those so reduced as to be entirely eliminable by one of the larger Powers without the latter having to fear a first strike itself. We may notice that, though a somewhat uncertain advantage in its own right, the passive triggering capability might be thought to restore in some measure a formerly independent but waning deterrent capability.

A small Power's "active triggering capability" would be more dangerous for all concerned. It would also require a technological situation different from that just considered. Suppose that the costs of early warning, active defense, dispersal, mobility, hardening, and so on are many times greater than that of a force of attack-missiles or of suitable aircraft--i.e., that a small nation could manage to manufacture, buy, or gain control of enough nuclear forces--immobile, undispersed for reasons of economy and control, and unprotected--to reduce either of two greater Powers, by means of a first strike, to a level at which the stricken Power could not retaliate against another first strike by the second Great Power (e.g., the small Power might strike one larger Power, retaining and perhaps protecting a few of its own weapons, and immediately informing the other large Power of its having attacked). Since the "active trigger" is almost wholly a first-strike capability, either it must be kept invulnerable (hidden underground, for instance, and readied only and specifically for the

purpose of striking), or the balance of terror between the two major Powers must itself be very shaky.[8]

For those reasons, an active triggering capacity is likely to be sought, adventuristically, as a means to power, whereas the passive triggering deterrent would be a somewhat chancy means to security. We shall now discuss some of the systems of world politics in which the latter instrument might have effect, and shall somewhat broaden the concept in the process.

We have already noticed that a small Power may sometimes have a passive triggering deterrent capability against two non-allied larger Powers of equal size. Against three, it would not, provided none trusted the others: a first strike by any one of the three large Powers against the small Power would leave the aggressor as virtually a small Power in a "two-plus-a-bit" world, and capable ex hypothesi of deterring by possession of a passive trigger. Against four, the small Power might well lose all deterrent capacity; for, though none of the great ones would accept the others simply on trust, it would be easy and natural for them to divide into two equal alliances, each powerful enough to disarm the small nation without incurring grave risks to itself. Against five more-or-less equal nuclear Powers, the possible triggering permutations become too complex and conditional to be relied upon.

There is of course no reason why the Powers with truly independent deterrents should be peers. Vis-à-vis $70 billions' worth and $45 billions' worth (to recur again to imaginary figures), $4 billions' worth of missiles might have a triggering deterrent capability against the smaller of the two but be no deterrent at all against the greater--and this even though the technological situation gave the two large Powers a thoroughly stable, indeed more-than-adequate, independent deterrent against each other.

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8. In some ways analogous to the "active trigger," and no less apposite to a study of the nth-country problem, would be the capacity on some third country's part for catalyzing war between two nuclear Powers. I discuss the last-named problem in The Rationale of Catalytic War, Research Monograph No. 3, Center of International Studies, Princeton University, April 2, 1959.

Incidentally, we may find in the foregoing discussion another good reason for present nuclear possessors to be worried about the nth-country problem. Until recently, it has been supposed by several governments that thermonuclear weapons can reduce for their owner the cost of the security which he is in any case determined to have. This is because a balance of terror is believed (in many possible cases, correctly so) to halt the nuclear arms race at a point of stable equilibrium. The introduction of a third, though somewhat poorer, member into a nuclear club of two will in fact raise the "fees" payable by the original members, each of whom must now contemplate at least the possibility of having to meet a joint surprise attack from his great and his lesser opponents together. (Of course, a very small new member will make no noticeable difference.) Nuclear duopoly tends to keep the costs down, and raises the degree of security procurable at a given level of budget as high as the current state of technology will allow it to be.

From this economizing viewpoint, more powerful nuclear countries have a strong case to make to weaker aspirants. Though the original member's "fees" are raised, he will still presumably be paying less for his deterrent than the maximum he could actually afford. The smaller Power, on the other hand, must use almost all of its military budget to buy the alleged extra security. It is only when the balance of terror is in stable equilibrium at a low level of absolute forces, and when the stability is not dependent merely on special technical conditions but is relatively insensitive to changes in the state of military art, that the small Power, acquiring a truly independent deterrent, is likely to be able to economize as well.

IV

Let us now extend the idea of a "passive triggering effect" by imagining two worlds, one made up of three and the other made up of two independent nuclear Great Powers. In both worlds, the same technological conditions hold, so that each is safe from the other in the two-Power world, and in the three-Power world each is safe from any possible alliance of the others. It will follow, however, that from a short-run military point of view the margin of safety will be greater in the two-Power world, and security will be cheaper--the stable equilibrium will be established at a lower level of absolute forces. But if we take a triggering effect into account, it should be

clear that this tends to counterbalance the reduced margin of purely military safety in the three-Power world. For each of its members must realize that even though, by taking a great risk, it struck first against one of the others and was, against all the probabilities, successful in the attempt, it would have expended so much of its forces that it would fall an easy victim to attack by the third Power.

Next we shall imagine that simultaneously a revolution in military technology begins to reduce the advantages of a second strike, and to increase those of a first strike. Admittedly, the situation of complete independent deterrence for all Powers will, under these changing conditions, come to an end sooner in the three-Power than in the two-Power world, since the presence of two possible enemies who might form an alliance requires each Power to maintain, for complete independent deterrence, a larger strategic force than it would need if only one of the two potential enemies existed. But in the two-Power world, as soon as the technological conditions for complete deterrence change into those favoring the offense, a limitless arms race should ensue, leading eventually to a position in which both have overwhelming reason for attempting to strike first.

In the three-Power world this will not be the case, at least until the change has become so extreme that each of the three can be sure that, by striking first and achieving surprise, it would destroy the forces of both the others. Unless such extreme conditions prevailed, even a successful first strike against one opponent might put the successful aggressor at the mercy of the other. In short, though a three-Power world's balance of terror is sooner upset, its upset matters much less than in a bi-polarized nuclear system. If all then lose their second-strike capacities--i.e., their independent deterrent capabilities--about the same time, each one of them should immediately find itself master of a triggering deterrent. By the same token, a one-sided technological breakthrough also matters less in a three-Power world.

A world of four equal nuclear Powers, none of them independently capable of deterring a coalition of the others, might be expected to polarize, if only because that is both a salient and a reasonably stable outcome among many possible but usually unstable alternatives (e.g., three-against-one could result in a war that might bear unequally upon the several allies; triggering effects would be uncertain, and reliance upon them could produce contrary and disastrous results). In the era

of two-day nuclear wars, any alliance less united than a bloc with a common military command may be hard to maintain if even short-run military interests temporarily diverge. This is why the most pronounced triggering effect, which otherwise resembles a sort of tacit alliance between conventionally armed powers, is not apt to restore the balance-of-power system in place of the balance of terror.

Nuclear systems of five or more equal Powers may seem to be purely hypothetical entities, given the marked inequalities of our present and actual system of states. They nevertheless typify nth-country situations. Strain jointly imposed upon the balance of terror by five nations' potentials for nuclear war is greater than that deriving from two or three nuclear Powers. On the one hand, a completely independent deterrent against all comers would be possible only if a second-strike capability were very cheap, and if surprise attack were hardly a problem. On the other hand, opportunities for catalytic mischief would be much more frequent, and though triggering effects would be likely in any nuclear war, the directions of operation of such effects would probably leave them quite unreliable as deterrents. These very uncertainties, however, might constrain all parties to be conservative, eschew black-mail, and subscribe to international projects for reducing the possibility of surprise attack.

It is often said in this context that the "probability" of a nuclear war's being started by some accident with a nuclear weapon must increase with the number of nuclear Powers in the international system. This may be but is not necessarily true. The a priori probability of accidents certainly increases with the number of nuclear weapons in the world, but there may be countervailing reasons why accidents are less apt to occasion wars in a multi-Power system. (Unintended wars have been a historical phenomenon: wars started by accidental discharge of weapons have not.) In a strictly polarized system, a stray foreign rocket can have only one origin. But if many nations possessed them, the odd nuclear explosion would be a quite ambiguous signal, and one could therefore not be sure just where to strike back. It is also conceivable that an otherwise adventurist Power might be restrained by the thought that, if it began to look too accident-prone or too aggressive, the others might manage to concert a disarming strike against it.

We have now discussed various systems of nuclear Powers--bi-polar, three- and four-sided, multi-lateral, whether consisting only of peer-nations or of various mixtures of major and minor Powers--under several types of technologically imposed situations: notably,

that in which all have truly independent deterrent capability, and those in which some or all have triggering deterrents. Common to these analyses has been the assumption that all Powers possess the same type of (thermonuclear) weapon, the great Powers being in a position to have greater quantities, if necessary. We shall now assume, perhaps more realistically, that the lesser have only A-bombs, while the greater have H-bombs as well. In what sense could such a lesser Power, probably carrying its A-bombs by an outmoded delivery-system, hope to deter a greater one from disarming attack?

The rather narrow range of technological circumstances in which the lesser Power would have a triggering deterrent has already been considered. But even less ambitious alternatives are also proposed: some authorities suggest that small Powers might deter attempts to conquer them by having an atomic arsenal sufficient to guarantee greater damage to the conqueror than successful conquest would be worth to him[9]--e.g., it is suggested that Sweden could ensure its ability to destroy one or two great cities in Russia, and that this would suffice to deter Russia from any attack upon Sweden, perhaps short of a world war.

This type of deterrent might or might not deter. But it should appeal to small countries, since it would be, presumably, within the capabilities of many of them. Furthermore, it has another use--that of increasing one's power among one's small fellow-nations. One of the Great Powers' nightmares concerns a junior atomic club in Southeast Asia and the Middle East, where endemic brushfire war with small-scale atomic weapons might at any time involve the Great Powers themselves with each other. Such a prospect would be hastened, so one plausible contention runs, if the Western Powers were ever to use tactical atomic weapons during a limited war in Asian regions.

There are plenty of good arguments to the effect that dubious atomic capabilities would more endanger than safeguard most small countries. Nevertheless, it is only too likely that, as nuclear plants begin to produce in such countries, their by-products will be developed and their production adapted for atomic armament.[10] The general

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9. See George N. Rathjens, Jr., "NATO Strategy: Total War," Chapter 4 in Knorr, ed., op. cit.

10. See Davidon, Kalkstein, and Hohenemser, op. cit., esp. Chapters III and IV.

United States policy of withholding information about nuclear weapons from countries which have not already revealed an ability to produce them themselves may paradoxically induce small nations in or friendly with the Western alliance to experiment with their own bombs, in the hope of getting better ones out of the United States. Such efforts, however, are not likely to go unmatched by others in the Soviet camp or in the grey areas. Thus the American policy, which is partly intended as a form of arms control and arms restriction, could have the opposite effect.

The full array of nth-country possibilities, then, includes the development of three types of deterrent--the independent, the triggering, and the minimum atomic variety which we have just been discussing. Those three varieties probably correspond to three grades of Power--great ones having populations of scores or hundreds of millions (though not all populous countries); nearly great Powers, scientifically advanced and economically strong; and, lastly, any nation that can devise or beg a few atomic bombs and some planes to deliver them. Within ten years, unless explicit arms control succeeds, it is not at all impossible that all three categories should have members--the United States and the USSR in the first, perhaps accompanied by the United Kingdom, some Continental Powers or an alliance of them, and Communist China if it has Russian help; in the second category, perhaps the last-mentioned countries, together with other European nations such as Benelux, the Scandinavian countries, and Italy, possibly Japan and India, one or two of the British Dominions, and one or two South American countries. (I have assumed that the USSR will be able to prevent its satellites from controlling their own nuclear weapons, but that China could strike a harder bargain.) Most of the above, however, are more likely to fall within the third group, the range of which tends to invalidate any neat model of the nth-country world.

V

Prospective changes in military technology were mentioned in the introduction to this memorandum. Some tend to support and some to subvert a counterforce strategy. We should now try to envisage the effects of one or the other upon the relations among our three categories of Powers.

Provided that changes in either direction (to extents that look feasible at present) are introduced pari passu in the United States and

the USSR, their total effect would seem likely to consolidate the balance of terror between those two countries. If so, however, the problem of a strategy for a less than all-out conflict will be forcibly posed for each of them. They may have to choose between limited retaliation, graduated deterrence, limitation of warfare through formal agreement, and so on, as methods of putting controlled pressure on each other.

Asymmetries, such as one-sided development of a near-perfect guidance system, could of course give the hegemony to the successful innovator. Similarly, other symmetrical changes could start an arms race, perhaps leading to war, and thus upset the balance of terror, which for both of those reasons may be unstable at the level of qualitative change, though probably stable if quantities alone are considered.

In their relation to independent middle-ranking Powers, the two Great Powers should, all things considered, become relatively stronger. But here much will depend upon the order and dimensions of technological change. If even more explosive could be packed into less space, the victim of a surprise attack could do terrible damage to cities with a very few surviving weapons. On the other hand, for constant degrees of hardness, evasiveness, or concealment of sites, a more powerful warhead implies that fewer missiles would be needed to take out a given site. If warheads and rockets at the same time became considerably cheaper, the last-mentioned feature could probably be offset. Perfection of guidance by the Great Powers, however, may limit membership in the higher ranks of the nuclear club more effectively than anything else could--the middle-ranking Powers' sole hope of an independent deterrent would then rest on the possibility of making his launchers mobile and hard to find.

Even if the latter were a solution, however, the rising costs of the auxiliaries to nuclear weapons--civil defense, active air defense, warning-systems, thorough research development, and testing--would still introduce a distinction within our first rank of Powers between the two leaders and the rest. This would almost certainly involve the rest in relying heavily upon triggering effects--a solution which the world's ideological polarization might make more acceptable.

Here, however, the consolidation of the balance of terror between the two leaders works in an opposite direction. If each of them were capable of an overwhelming second strike, neither could be triggered. We must notice that if that is in any case the tendency, each leader may be able to extend it further--e.g., by dispersal and concealment, by

setting up dummy bases, etc. That is, they could use their economic superiority to outbuild the middle-ranking Powers. Tighter alliances, economies effected by division of defense production, and so on should then appear to the middle Powers, especially in the West, as a very reasonable alternative to racing against Great Powers.

More polarity of that sort would simplify the relations among the middle Powers themselves--itself perhaps an attraction. If they all had even triggering deterrents vis-à-vis the leaders, they would probably have truly independent deterrents against each other. There is a particular reason, however, why the balance of terror or nuclear stand-off between middling or small Powers can never be as stable as that between the Great Powers: it must be maintained in the presence of those Great Powers, with all their capacities for intervention. This is a very common effect, which we have seen operating at the level of conventional force since the Second World War.

If, finally, we put very small atomic Powers into the picture, it becomes clear that that class might be much enlarged by technological changes now in prospect. It might also have the effect of degrading the deterrent systems of the middling nations, and thus giving the greatest nuclear Powers even more pre-eminence. Perhaps the principal feature of such a world would be its extreme unpredictability. Because of the power and the range of modern weapons, a nuclear international anarchy is even more disordered than a conventional one--the makeshift systems of the old balance of power might seem neat by comparison.

To sum up: the structure of international affairs in the early 1970's will much depend upon guessable but unpredictable technological development in the meanwhile. Leading Powers may offset these effects of technology through schemes of arms control or, conversely, of nuclear sharing and dispersal. If instead they adopt policies of laissez-faire, the likeliest situation would be a loose bi-polar one, with many small Powers, some of them in the grey areas, possessing atomic weapons. Even a loose bi-polarization might be dispersed as economies besides those of the USSR and the United States were strengthened, and technological change developed cheaper weapons. A study of nth-country problems can thus lead to an investigation of proposals for arms control, on the one hand, and of potentialities for economic growth, on the other.

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Burns, J. R.

February 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Burns:

Many thanks for your nice letter enclosing your material on philosophy on life.

It was most kind of you to send it to me, and I do appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. R. Burns
1105 Locust Avenue
Fairmont, West Virginia

mcc

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Knowing that you are always interested in worthwhile undertakings, I am taking the liberty of sending you the enclosed material. I sincerely believe this to be an undertaking of outstanding importance.

No doubt this is a heavy handed effort to do something about this eternal problem; and I do believe much can be done about it in a very simple and inexpensive way; so I am now making a effort to get some individual or organization with the standing and capacity to put this material in a more finished and acceptable form and to interest the Education people in the idea of providing this type of information in the schools by regular procedure. I have some important people giving the matter consideration.

If you could give this "Plan" some publicity it would be a wonderful help.

Sincerely yours

J. R. Burns

1105 Locust Ave. Fairmont, W. Va.

I am taking the liberty of sending you the enclosed booklet dealing with the problem of emotional instability and illness, and an inexpensive PLAN for combatting it through the public schools.

It seems to me that one of mankind's greatest failures has been our failure to provide all the people with information for dealing with their emotions and each other. These problems have been causing trouble since man was put here thousands of years ago, and up to now not much very effective has been done about it, yet I believe much can be done and in a very inexpensive and simple way.

My ideas are outlined in this booklet. I have suggested this PLAN to all our state Governors and other important people over the last several months, many of whom received it with considerable interest.

I have found these Suggestions extraordinarily helpful in curing an emotional illness (not psychotic) and in maintaining a greatly increased emotional stability. They deal with things that every one of us understands and things that are the SOURCE of most of our problems and emotional disturbances.

I have sent this booklet to several hundred persons, including our state Governors, and they have almost unanimously agreed it contains much common sense and helpful information.

I definitely believe that most of us can learn to hold our emotional disturbances down to endurable size before they become a serious illness or unduly upset our lives, and that the introduction of this type of information into the public schools by regular procedure would be a tremendous public service. It would promote increased emotional health, Christian behavior and personal integrity and responsibility and be somewhat of a substitute for the lack of religious training in the schools, to which no one could object. The people, and the welfare of the country, need more information as to the real value of these things.

In stressing the value of these Suggestions I feel it necessary to say I became interested in preparing them after considerable professional consultation and rather extensive reading and study of professional writings on this subject, with little benefit to my condition. These Suggestions can be of value to many, many people. I have no delusions that many of the school people will use them as is, but they can easily be put in more acceptable literary, i form for that purpose. They contain much helpful information that is not easily or readily obtained elsewhere.

The schools, where most of us can be reached, is the place to provide this understandable and usable information for dealing with our emotions and each other. I believe wonderful things can be accomplished.

I invite your help in giving some publicity to this IDEA, not my booklet.

Sincerely yours,

J. R. Burns

J. R. Burns

1105 Locust Avenue, Fairmont, West Virginia

Suggestions for Developing a Psychologically Protective Philosophy of Life

By

J. R. BURNS

Suggestions for Developing a Psychologically Protective Philosophy of Life

By

J. R. BURNS

Some ideas for developing a built-in emotional balance wheel and understanding that can provide the margin for safety or happiness for many, many people beset by personal harrassment.

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Made in the U. S. A.

NEED OF INFORMATION

Oh, to develop life's so precious gifts
Of a steady sustaining courage in your mind
A skill to smile away hurt and resentment
And face each challenge calm and unafraid.

Then have you captured the elusive art
Of facing and living with life's trials
Your Peace and Health real help have found
A stable mind controls, its rule almost divine.

We come into the world ignorant and self centered and many of us never have an opportunity to learn the art of fair and amicable human association. It is also, unfortunately, a capricious and competitive world in which each and every one of us is striving to get what we want, to protect ourselves from want and disaster and to maintain our feeling of personal importance. It is no wonder there is unfairness and contention and that many of us encounter people or situations that fill us with turmoil, resentment and fear. How can it be otherwise?

So I believe it is important, VERY important, that we understand these things and not be unduly surprised or upset if conflicting ideas and interests expose us to discourtesy or dishonesty. It is almost inevitable that at one time or another most of us will encounter serious problems or the evil mental poisons of criticism, belittlement, ill will, coercion, abuse, treachery, insult, or rejection. For the protection of our general health and happiness, and the preservation of emotional stability, we should prepare ourselves to face and deal with these

stresses, vicissitudes, and harassments with reasonable imperturbability.

WE MUST LEARN TO EMOTIONALLY CUSHION OURSELVES, and the time to do it is before we get sick, not after. Then it is a long, sometimes years, expensive and tormenting undertaking, and treatment, when available, is often very disappointing.

This capacity is important to all of us but it is a VITAL NEED of those who have the misfortune to encounter harassing situations, and the large number of us who face life and its possible aggravations with an unduly high and persistent emotional intensity, and who lack understanding and information for developing an overlook-it attitude, and a capacity for relaxation and adjustment. Few of us get exactly what we want in life and most of us must put up with some things we do NOT want. In either cases we should try to manage at least a wry smile about it.

Courage and resistance to fear, a sensitivity armor of imperturbability, and a social affability, can be cultivated and developed as also can an increased capacity to deal with resentment and anger. These basic and almost priceless skills are effective weapons against prolonged turmoil, unhappiness, and emotional illness and they also provide valuable protection against many physical ailments that are professionally known to be brought on by the stresses and harassments of life.

The difficult and important arts of human association and the development and maintenance of an attitude of courageous imperturbability have

been neglected entirely too long. These skills are one of life's most valuable possessions, and we can LEARN them the same as we learn other things; and when we need them we are likely to need them badly. In a prolonged troubling situation they can actually be worth a fortune in fending off a long, disabling and costly emotional illness.

Most of us CAN increase our capacity to deal with stress, and each other, by developing an informed, understanding, courageous, imperturable and decent psychologically protective philosophy of life that will become an **INSTINCTIVE** part of our personality and be ready to combat and ease stress and harassment, and thereby I believe millions of us will be spared unduly prolonged turmoil or emotional illness. These are the qualities that build the inner strength and provide the informed protective know how that are necessary for emotional health. They are the very HEART of this problem and have been overlooked or treated too casually or lightly for too long. The listing of a few elusive rules, as often done, will not provide them. They are developed from far more comprehensive and VITAL information and only by continuous effort and practice. Just to read and know about them is not enough, and no advisor can do it for you.

So I herewith present a few simple, understandable and usable ideas for developing a built-in emotional balance wheel and understanding that can provide an increased defense, and a forget it attitude and technique, against many of the tormenting things that people, events, and our

human naure can do to us. Few of these problems are new. They are as old as man and have changed little down through the ages. It is time we all learned more about standing up to life's blows and fears, and dealing with the sometimes sharp and scratchy edges of human association. They are intentionally concise and specific, that they can be easily understood, retained, consulted, and USED. I believe this to be important. Much of the writing on this subject is descriptive and theoretical, and is of little help to individuals in meeting their problems and I suspect has much to do with the sorry results of our efforts to deal with this problem.

I also believe this type of information should be provided for ALL our people by regular procedure in our upper grade school classes through specially prepared lectures and FREE distribution of concise material for study and reference. This PLAN is simple and can be easily activated without increased school personnel and would cost only PENNIES per pupil reached. It is my opinion that a formal course is neither necessary nor desirable. These suggestions also call attention to the basic principles of christian behavior and personal integrity and responsibility, in a way that stress their benefits here and now, as well as in the hereafter.

Young people, regardless of their problems and resentments should understand the inescapable fact that dishonesty and viciousness always eventually bring them disappointment, suffering and punishment. Employers and decent people simply do not want them around. In our society,

to be unreliable is to be very stupid. Delinquents only increase their problems and would be far better off to seek advice and help before getting into serious trouble. The overwhelming majority of our young people are decent and reliable and understand these things, but unfortunately there are some who let bad example, dissatisfaction, resentment, lack of judgment and decency, ignorance, or just their innate viciousness and drive to do, and to grab what they want, goad them onto the miserable road of the trouble maker.

From several years personal experience with an emotional illness, and considerable study and observation, I am convinced that widespread lack of a comprehensive understanding of the SOURCES, and of the indications, of emotional damage, and of stress combatting and easing ideas that can be taken hold of and put to USE in the vital areas of FEAR, RESENTMENT, HUMILIATION, LONELINESS and GUILT, are an important factor in the failure to cope more effectively with our largest and ever growing health problem. It is difficult for me to understand why activities for providing this basic information for all the people were not undertaken long ago. After all the ages man has lived on this earth it seems unbelievable that so many of us still go through life in a state of near EMOTIONAL ILLITERACY. That is an important part of this problem, and I believe much can be done about it. Why should this highly valuable information be forever left to chance and circumstance?

Our present method of waiting until people become sick and disabled and then trying to help

with long, uncertain and costly procedures is not equal to the task of coping with this growing problem. Something new is needed.

This simple INEXPENSIVE plan could possibly be of tremendous long term value. It is my confident opinion that it would be, both here and all over the world.

LEARN TO DEAL WITH RESENTMENT

This is one of the very, very important things in life. A calm capacity to deal with the tensions, frictions or resentments that are a part at times of ALL human association, will be a major factor in maintaining emotional stability and amicable human relations. Conflicting ideas and interests will at times expose us to discourtesy, dishonesty or abuse. Many people will disagree with us and we may be forced to bow to their opinions and will. We may have to face slights, social neglect, criticism, hostility or insults. Do not let it hurt or surprise you unduly.

The meaning of this is that people may be one of your greatest problems. To avoid filling your life with unnecessary turmoil, you must learn to insulate yourself or to deal with those annoyances and frustrations you cannot readily avoid. Entirely too many of us are far too quick to annoyance over really TRIFLING and UNIMPORTANT things. This is almost a universal bad mental habit. We are prone to disapprove of others, and if not verbally, then by thought or manner, and therefrom stems an important part of the tension, shyness, loneliness and resentment

in the world and really many other complications and illnesses. We all crave, and need, approval, but unfortunately we are not all likely to have it nor give it at all times, so we should learn to stand up to the sometimes aggravating attitudes and reactions of variable and unpredictable human nature.

You should learn the knack of accepting people as they are, otherwise you may go through life carrying an overload of grudges and anger, which is just about the surest way of filling your life with turmoil and unhappiness. Again I say, do not be TOO QUICK to ANNOYANCE and DISAPPROVAL. It is bad for both you and your associates. There are many unthinking and self centered people in the world and we must learn to live with them. Strive for a CALM and tolerant approach to life.

Now I am not suggesting that you just quietly suppress these annoyances while you continue to resent them inwardly. That definitely is harmful if long continued. It is much better to speak out occasionally rather than continue seething with resentment, but if you cannot avoid or eliminate them by calm discussion or otherwise, you should strive to drop them completely out of your mind. Ignore them entirely. That is the important thing. Face right up to them and laugh at the meanness and ignorance of your tormentor. Say to yourself, "The heck with it," or something stronger than that. You cannot expect to have things exactly to your liking at all times, and it is next to impossible to change the basic instincts and ingrained habits of others. A developed THICK SKIN will

eliminate much stress and strain. A reasonable imperturbability should be your goal. You cannot avoid all resentment but you very definitely can learn to resist it and to throw it off much quicker.

In this respect it is essential you realize that all human beings are important to themselves, and that you can fill their lives with turmoil and possibly wreck their minds by subjecting them to the mental poisons of discourtesy, criticism, ridicule, belittlement, hostility, slights, hate, insult, abuse, coercion, imposition of opinions and will, rejection, etc., etc. These things snarl the brain and interfere with the normal functioning of the body. They can and often do cause mental, and physical symptoms and illness. Their ill or tormented victims are everywhere, and many of them are in the mental hospitals. In a family where they cannot be avoided, and where consideration and good will is expected, they can be a devil's brew. They are humanity's poisoned emotional wells, that are eternally replenished by self centered ignorance.

You should therefore be careful not to unnecessarily trample the feelings and dignity of anyone. It is important that you seek understanding and insight as to the correctness of your position in any harassing situation involving others. Occasionally giving the other fellow a little the best of it, is a wonderful help towards amicable and pleasant association. You can be offensively uncooperative, superior and domineering and take yourself and your ideas too seriously, and with much possible harm to yourself and others. We all are entitled to a reasonable leeway

for our personal idiosyncracies and way of doing things.

If you are being tormented by situations of the kind mentioned above, or others, you should endeavor to deal with it as previously suggested, that is by trying to avoid it, or to clear it up by discussion, or by training yourself to tolerate it. I also wish to add that it is not uncommon for situations of this kind to be greatly exaggerated by a resentful imagination. It is important that you guard against this. Discussion can be a real help if that is the situation.

Another source of resentment and worry for some of us are the unanticipated burdens and pressures that are more or less forced on us by circumstances and our instincts for kindness and duty. These burdens and pressures are sometimes very, very tormenting and usually involve having someone live with us, providing support for others or pressure for an undesired marriage. These are special situations on which I believe we should seek the advice of intelligent friends or professional advisors. A DEFINITE decision should be made either to accept or to reject the situation or to work for a more acceptable solution. Many of us adjust or become accustomed to unsatisfactory situations.

Cultivate the habit of avoiding anger. Shrug it off and your life will be much easier and happier. A short time ago the local paper carried an item about two old friends who quarreled over a dollar and a half. It ended by one killing the other. It was unjustified and so stupid. MANY of

our quarrels and angers are equally unnecessary and stupid. The Bible says, "Anger resteth in the bosom of a fool." Much of our agitation and turmoil is over really unimportant things. You should make an effort to judge what is and what is NOT important. Do not make mountains out of mole hills, and do not permit hate and resentment to rule and ruin your life.

If there is any one point in these Suggestions that I wish to STRESS, it is this. Any time you are faced by a harrassing situation you cannot solve or to which you cannot adjust, or have a pressing problem you cannot decide, you should consult a reliable advisor. Perhaps an intelligent friend or minister can help. If not, see a professional counsellor.

DO NOT WAIT UNTIL YOU BREAK UNDER THE STRAIN. That is the mistake many of us make. To talk about ALL your feelings to a counsellor, to bring them out where you can take a look at them is often very helpful in solving or relieving the situation. There is great need for more qualified counsellors with whom we can "talk out" our problems, and a wider knowledge of the value of consulting them early.

DEVELOP A COURAGEOUS ATTITUDE

There is unquestionably great truth in the saying that a coward dies a thousand times, the brave but once. We, therefore, should cultivate and develop the courage, and the inner strength, with which to face with good grace whatever bad luck or disappointments that come our way. Pre-

pare yourself mentally and thereby insulate yourself against the severe effects of unexpected shocks. What happens to us is often LESS serious than the effect we permit it to have on our mind. To grow mentally we must learn to face and deal with difficulties. We cannot obtain satisfaction from life as a coward and a whiner. It is emotionally upsetting and harmful to both ourselves and our family. We must stand up to and deal with what life brings us.

THINK courageously and make it a practice to endeavor to act with intelligent courage on all occasions. That is the TECHNIQUE of developing courage. A courageous attitude levels the bumps of life and is a wonderful sustainer during adversity. It promotes a calm approach to the problems of living and saves much emotional and physical wear and tear. It contributes to your health and happiness. Do the BEST you can, then the heck with it.

It is amazing the number of shocks, financial problems and illnesses to which you can adjust, providing you maintain this courageous attitude, and a spirit of ACCEPTANCE toward events you cannot change. When faced with a situation you feel is almost impossible to endure, say to yourself, "Take it easy, Take it easy, I can, and I must, accept and adjust to even this. Time is a wonderful healer, and this too small pass." Your endurance and resilience can be truly remarkable if backed by courage and some degree of imperturbability.

Perhaps I should say that when I suggest cour-

age, I do not mean foolhardy recklessness. I mean the inner strength required to stand up to the more or less unavoidable troubles, events and routines of life.

Intelligent courage is a magnificent asset. It CAN be developed by continued effort.

ELIMINATE USELESS WORRY

A few of us seem to have an instinct for optimism and happiness, but most of us have to struggle to achieve these things. Some are chronic worriers. Their minds are unduly occupied with disasters that never happen. Since so few of these things ever come about, it is not very sensible to allow your mind habitually to create and nurse a feeling of anxiety over every little situation that develops. If this is continued over too long a period it becomes deeply imbedded in your mental and emotional make up. It causes you to live under too much tension, which is detrimental to your general health, and will impair your ability to stand up to real trouble.

When you find yourself, without sound reasons, habitually anticipating the worst, it is time to stop it, and you CAN stop it. Say to yourself, vigorously, "QUIT IT—QUIT IT— QUIT IT." Say, "I am going to stop this stupid business of making myself sick with useless worry. Undue worry does no good. It does only harm. I am therefore going to adopt a more realistic and sensible course, and maintain a more courageous outlook on the course of events." Do not dissipate your health and happiness by useless fretting.

Force it out of your mind by becoming absorbed in something else. I wish to repeat, FORCE it out of your mind by becoming absorbed in something else, for that is a VERY important technique of relief. Do something energetic if possible. A good physical workout clears the mind. Get interested in some reading matter or ANYTHING that will divert your mind into more interesting and pleasant channels. Keep yourself busy, and your mind occupied, and thus prevent your mind from nursing and enlarging this tormenting feeling of worry. A hobby of some kind is very helpful. LEARN the techniques of getting your mind interested in ANOTHER DIRECTION. It will be useful almost every day of your life.

You can cultivate the habit of maintaining a pleasant demeanor and a calm unexcited attitude in facing your daily activities and problems. You will certainly at times face aggravation and defeat and you should be philosophical about it.

Frequent or prolonged sadness or excitement should be curbed. Both are harmful if over indulged. Divert your mind in another direction and strive to develop the quality of imperturbability. It is a real shield against turmoil and unhappiness. Make an effort to be happy.

DO NOT BE TOO SENSITIVE

There is no doubt that we acquire different attitudes and different emotional characteristics. One individual can commit a vicious crime, perhaps even murder, and apparently his conscience bothers him not at all. Another person may suffer

tormenting pangs of guilt over some trifling indiscretion, or will be unduly hurt or humiliated by some word or action of another.

The voice of conscience can be very unfair. It operates strongly in those of us who have acquired an instinct toward a high standard of conduct and a respect for the rights and property of others. It seems to be quite lenient with those who have little regard for these things. I believe it is well for you to determine where you stand in this respect. If you find that you are of the OVERLY conscientious and sensitive type, you should keep that fact in mind. You are likely to be too thin-skinned, your feelings too easily hurt, and your mind tormented with a feeling of guilt over TRIFLES.

You should endeavor to TOUGHEN yourself and learn to pay less attention to the little things that are frequently hurting your feelings. Again I suggest saying to yourself, "The heck with it, it's not important and was probably never meant to hurt me." We are human and subject to powerful desires and emotions and it is not at all uncommon for high class persons to be at times tormented by unwelcome ideas. None of us are PERFECT. Very few of us get through life without some minor errors of which we are ashamed, but that is no reason for you to torment yourself with an exaggerated feeling of humiliation or guilt over unimportant happenings. This can be important to your peace and happiness.

The sensitive are also likely to be bothered by undue shyness and embarrassment in social and business contacts. This may mold you into the role

of an introvert. You will spend entirely too much time living by yourself, and in your own mind. For most people this is not good. Loneliness often produces queer ideas and habits. A television, if possible, is wonderful for lonely people. It brings pleasant and agreeable people into your home whose only purpose is to entertain and please you. Both the mind and the body must be kept active else they deteriorate. There can be much truth in the old saying, "An idle mind is the devil's workshop." An interesting hobby will be helpful if you spend much time alone, and a dog will provide live responsive companionship and heartening good will.

You should take steps to overcome this shyness and embarrassment. The way to deal with it is to go ahead and do the things that bring it on. Sweat it out a few times and it will melt away I suggest that you join a public speaking class. This applies whether you are still in school or have finished your schooling. It is a wonderful thing to be able to stand before a group of people and speak your mind. If a school is not available call on your neighbors occasionally and attend any and all community meetings and have something to say.

When you can do this you will have the assurance and the desire to meet and talk with people. There is no reason why you should not be able to talk to anyone without embarrassment. The banker or lawyer know more about their business than you. But you likely know more about your business than they. Cultivate assurance and an easy and pleasant manner in your association with

others. It is essential for your well being and self respect. Do not be unduly fearful of making small mistakes or of the opinion of Mr. or Mrs. Gabfeist.

To those of you who find yourself possessed of an entirely callous attitude toward the rights and sufferings of others, I suggest you make it your urgent business to cultivate a more considerate and less vicious attitude. Otherwise there is a possibility that you will sometime be impelled to commit some serious offense against the person or property of another, for which you may have to suffer and pay the balance of your life.

BANISH TORMENTING FEARS

Fear of various kinds at times harass many of us. The worrisome and sensitive individual is particularly susceptible to fear. Psychiatrists say that many fears are carry overs from childhood when we were really helpless and afraid or from experiences we may have had during childhood. Love, attention, toleration, good will, and good example are the birthright, and a real need of every child. They need these things for proper development as the flowers need the sun and the rain. Those who have the bad luck not to have them are likely to approach life twisted by fears and resentment that may lead to belligerence or some form of delinquency. Older children themselves should face up to a situation of this kind and strive not to let it wreck their lives. However, this certainly does not mean that children should not be subject to fair, informing and corrective discipline. They need it for their own good. Habitually disobedient and intentional trouble

makers take the sure road to suffering and failure and afflict their families with misery, shame and expense.

Other fears are based on a feeling of insecurity, fear of the future, fear of marriage, or fear of illness. These fears, when not abnormal and out of hand, are more or less common to all of us, but should not be allowed to attain a disturbing position in our mind.

SUCH THINGS ARE A PART OF THE UNAVOIDABLE PATTERN OF LIFE and you should develop the courage to look them in the face without flinching. Everyone must do it. You should train yourself to eliminate these harmful and devitalizing tensions of living. You can, by long effort, train yourself to banish, not just repress, many of these fears from your life. You should make a real effort to do just that. Again I say, strive for courage and imperturbability. They are the big defensive weapons against emotional turmoil and fear. Some physical activity, if possible, is often helpful in dispersing fear.

You should also remember there are more public and private agencies to help those in distress than at any time in history. Life today is easier than ever before and happiness is not dependent upon your becoming an economic royalist.

Observe yourself, and it is IMPORTANT that you observe yourself, to discern if any particular ideas, feelings, or reactions to certain people or situations, are causing you to be unhappy, fearful, contentious or guilty of unacceptable behavior.

If so, make a determined effort to discipline yourself and to overcome them whatever the known or unknown cause may be. It is often possible to change your WRONG outlook or attitudes, or to reduce the intensity and persistency of your possibly intolerant neurotic reactions, regardless as to whether their underlying source is known or not. If you are not successful you should consult a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist without too much delay.

It is also an EXCELLENT idea to obtain information regarding a proper attitude toward sex matters. It is an important function that will be with you the greater part of your life. Perhaps your doctor can suggest a pamphlet on this subject.

DO NOT DEVELOP AN INFERIORITY COMPLEX

Some of us acquire this inferiority feeling. It can make life an unsatisfactory and resentful experience, and can do much damage.

There are undoubtedly many experiences that tend to create this feeling. I believe some of the most common are:

1. Undue criticism of our shortcomings, and too little praise for our accomplishments.

2. A somewhat unsatisfactory performance in school, or in jobs for which we were not suited, or did not like.

3. A lack of the art of associating pleasantly with other people.

4. A physical handicap or an unusual appearance in some respect.

I believe these things have a tendency to create a feeling of inferiority or a feeling that you cannot do things in a way that will escape criticism. Some eventually say to themselves, "What's the use of trying?" Some become heavy drinkers, and others emotionally ill.

You should remember there is a variation in individuals as to their quickness of perception, their aptitudes, and in the price they are willing to pay in hard work to get along.

Accept your position in life, whatever it is, without resentment. Now I do not mean to suggest for one moment that you should not try to improve your lot. You certainly should, but do it with good humor, and do not let failure fill you with bitterness and humiliation. Continue looking for a job that you can do in a reasonably satisfactory manner, then try to become really good at it, and thereby rebuild your self respect. Employers are being urged to give special consideration to those with some less aptitude in certain directions or a physical handicap. To me it seems important they should.

We should also realize that some people may not like us. There were many who did not like and who rejected Jesus Christ and such outstanding personalities as George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. So why should you get too badly upset because some folks do not seem to like you? You should have the spunk and understanding to throw it off, but you should strive to develop the

art of getting along with people. That is one of the MOST IMPORTANT things in life for all of us.

In this respect there are a few things I am sure all of you will find helpful. Maintain a pleasant attitude toward everyone, and make it your business to smile and give some greeting whenever possible. People resent being ignored, and like to be noticed. Be friendly and show that you are friendly, and you will have friends. It is almost as simple as that. Every human being needs at least a friend or so with whom they can associate at ease and who bear them good will. Do not let pride, shyness or a thin skinned fear of being rebuffed restrain you from being pleasant and friendly. You can change your personality and develop increased social skill.

You also should make it a practice to go out of your way to compliment others on any worthwhile thing they have said or done. Let them know that you notice their efforts and that you value their opinion. We all like to be appreciated and respected. It is the most RELISHED food in life. A SINCERE compliment will always create good will toward you.

Those of you who have some physical handicap or some unusual appearance must develop a complete LACK OF SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS about these things. You should feel no embarrassment or humiliation whatever in your association with other people. Any notice they cause will be only TEMPORARY, and almost always on the friendly side. Every good sized community has instance of handicapped persons building success-

ful and good humored lives for themselves. Keep your courage and your good humor, and keep trying. You can build a good life.

There are many entirely capable individuals who also acquire this inferiority feeling. Somehow they lack assurance. They should develop confidence by forcing themselves, if necessary, to take an active part in social, church or civic activities. They should devote CONSIDERABLE EFFORT to acquiring the art of associating pleasantly with other people. Practice the suggestions mentioned in this booklet and any others you may learn elsewhere.

These things should assist you in developing a justified self-confidence and assurance.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH

Of course we all know that marriage, for the most of us, is the most important association in life. While I consider it somewhat outside the scope of this booklet, there are a few comments which I trust may be helpful to some of you. First, I suggest to those of you who are contemplating marriage that you ask your doctor to suggest a good book on this subject. It will give you much helpful advice and information.

I also call your attention to the suggestions made previously in this booklet, covering the art of associating pleasantly with others, and the suggestions regarding ways of dealing with and adjusting to the resentments and frustrations which may arise in our association with other people. They very definitely apply to the association of marriage.

Another thing on which all marriage advisors agree, is that you should marry someone of more or less your own social status and one who, in a general way, likes and dislikes the same things you do. It eliminates much friction and tends to create harmony. They also agree that you are just plain lucky if a hasty "Love at first sight" marriage turns out well. The odds are overwhelmingly against it.

Never contract marriage with the idea that it is just a long delightful party. Marriage is the best way of life yet devised, but it does bring responsibilities, which you should willingly and gracefully accept, and it does require certain adjustments. A dictatorial contentious attitude or abuse by either party is hard to tolerate. Applying force by the use of "Tears," "Threats," or "Nagging" frequently cause emotional upsets. Courtesy, toleration, consideration, plus a clean and peaceful home, are major contributions to a satisfactory marriage.

Marriage is a joint undertaking in understanding and mutually helpful association and is not a one way street for the advantage and convenience of either party, and there is no place in it for the mental poisons of impudence, belittlement, neglect, coercion, and certainly not for infidelity. A real effort should be made to eliminate the things that irritate your partner.

Of course health and relaxation are important in maintaining emotional stability and there is fortunately much advice available on this subject. I will just add the comment that if you use

alcohol or tobacco you should ascertain if either are unduly harmful to you. They are to some much more than others. Cigarettes were very harmful to the writer. They sapped my vitality, and kept me underweight, nervous and jittery. Of course you will be better off, both physically and financially, to abstain from both.

Also cultivate the art of occasional complete relaxation and of going about your daily activities without undue tension and excitement.

SEEK HAPPINESS IN YOUR OWN AND IN GOD'S APPROVAL

It goes without saying that this should be the goal of all intelligent and normal persons. How to achieve it? Well, that is what you might call "Old Stuff." You may have heard it preached all your life, and it still is the best advice obtainable. It is, "Conform to the Laws of God," and harken to the teaching of your Church, and your minister. Also, learn to deal with your personal torments and problems. I hope these Suggestions will be helpful in that respect.

Have pride in being tolerant, considerate, honest, fair and helpful. These are all magnificent qualities. Their possible contribution to a happier world can hardly be exaggerated, but perhaps it is well to warn they do not mean you should not be on guard for sharp, dishonest and vicious persons. So much trouble comes from a lack of knowledge and a self centered lack of consideration, fairness and helpfulness in our dealings with others.

Most people hold on to their EXCESS and UNNEEDED money until the day of their death. It would be wonderful if they were more generous and spread some sunshine where it is needed. I can assure them they will be amply rewarded by the feeling of pleasure and satisfaction that comes from such acts of helpfulness. Experienced advisors say that a willingness to help others is an absolute essential for a happy and satisfying life. Living for yourself is an empty and disappointing existence. See and ENJOY your good works while you are here.

In conclusion I want to again stress the importance of these suggestions in achieving a satisfactory life. Because there is nothing radical or particularly new in them, THEIR IMPORTANCE IS ALTOGETHER TOO FREQUENTLY NOT RECOGNIZED. The biblical writers knew their value long ago, as many of them are admonitions from the bible. They are important not only in that they will be of assistance in avoiding mental disturbances and keeping your life on a more even keel, but I found them of great help in overcoming a troubling neurotic condition. I suggest that you keep them as a permanent possession and that you occasionally study them carefully. I sincerely hope I have been able to SELL you as to their value and on the importance of making a continuous effort to use them. That has been my purpose. It is the road to increased emotional poise and stability.

The ONLY way we can increase our emotional health and happiness is to develop an increased emotional skill that will enable us to stand up to,

and to deal with whatever problems and pressures we encounter, without unduly severe and prolonged stress and strain.

THERE IS NO OTHER WAY.

By developing the skill to meet our problems and pressures without undue emotional strain we are also likely to greatly benefit our general physical health and well being. Certainly highly desirable.

So each and every one of us, regardless of our age, has a BIG STAKE in developing this increased emotional skill.

When will we learn this simple fact?

J. R. Burns
405 Locust Ave
Fairmont. W. Va

Burns, Robert

July 31, 1958

Mr. Robert E. Burns
The Voice of St. Jude
221 West Madison Street
Chicago 6, Illinois

Dear Mr. Burns:

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me The Voice of St. Jude. I can only comment that your man, Mr. Brizzolara, writes well and was more than generous to this reporter. Thank you again for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

KEM:skh

ST. JUDE

Published by the Claretian Missionary Fathers

Because of your special interest, we call attention to the special feature from this month's issue of THE VOICE OF ST. JUDE beginning on Page 22.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Burns

General Manager

221 West Madison St. Chicago 6, Illinois

CBS-TV Photos

THIS—IS MURROW

by BOB BRIZZOLARA

TV and radio open unlimited possibilities to news commentators like Edward R. Murrow.

For almost twenty years now, Edward R. Murrow has been the sage of the communications age. From 1939 when his famous, "This . . . is London" first impelled the free world to his words to his recent filmed interview with former president Truman, Murrow has been radio and tv's Mr. Commentator, cum laude.

No other newsman since Floyd Gibbons in the 20s has won more public renown, respect and honors, both foreign and domestic. He holds honorary degrees from at least five unversities, foreign decorations and a virtual monopoly on the Peabody awards.

If it is necessary to find a single word to describe him it is, perhaps, integrity. The man seems to exude integrity. In a day of bombastic pundits, angle-shooting seers and incompetent successes, Murrow stands out as the one you would most likely believe if Martians were reported invading Cape Canaveral.

The war gave prominence to other commentators and reporters but few have survived the subsequent years with the durability or popularity of Murrow. His "See It Now" and "Person to Person" programs have broadened his base of activity and if possible increased his popularity. There are of course dissenters to the proposition that Murrow is the best of all possible pundits. There are those who have never forgiven him his anti-McCarthy stand. The reasoning seems to be that anyone who disagreed with the late Senator was, ipso facto, a communist.

Others, the pro General McArthurs, are still disenchanted with him for the devastating film clip comparison he once did on the relative merits of Eisenhower and the Hero of Baatan. At a time when the MacArthur standard was flying high in the U.S., Murrow pieced together a show in which the demoted General was depicted in almost every scene as riding a white horse in quest of self-canonization whereas Eisenhower was portrayed simply as the military's barefoot boy. Obviously, Ed liked Ike.

The "See It Now" interview with Harry S. Truman is a superlative illustration of Murrow's editorial genius.

If, in these instances, he was unable "to resist the temptation to use this microphone as a privileged platform from which to advocate action," it may be related, perhaps, to his deep aversion to demagoguery. He acknowledges the fact that "it is not, I think, humanly possible for any reporter to be completely objective, for we are all to some degree prisoners of our education, travel, reading, the sum total of our experience."

This sum total was implemented as it would probably never be again when he was assigned to Europe in 1937. There he was to witness demagoguery as practiced by the masters, Hitler, Goering and Goebels, and never forget it. Oddly, in view of what was to come, his original assignment—and that of another famous contemporary, William L. Shirer — was educational, musical and informational programs for the Columbia Broadcasting System. His actual broadcasting career began in March, 1938, with Germany's Anschluss with Austria.

While in Warsaw arranging a children's broadcast, he received a call from Shirer from Vienna. "The opposing team has just crossed the goal line," Shirer said guardedly. "Are you sure?" Murrow asked. "I'm paid to be sure," Shirer replied. Shirer flew to London to broadcast his story of the Anschluss. Murrow flew to Berlin, chartered the only available plane—a 27 seat trans-

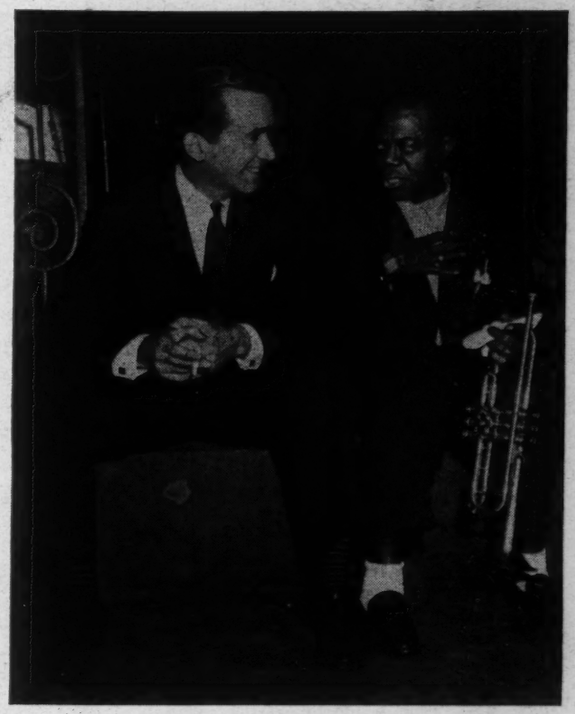
port—for $1,000 and flew to Vienna. When the Germans marched into Vienna he received permission to broadcast and went on the air himself with the story. That was the beginning. At that time he assembled the peerless roster of correspondents that makes CBS outstanding in this respect: Eric Sevareid, Charles Collingwood, Larry LeSueur, Bill Downs, Winston Burdett and others.

His accounts of the London blitz are classics of dramatic news reporting. "This . . . is London" was born in the cauldron of Nazi fury but it was his speech teacher at Washington State, a regular listener, who suggested greater emphasis on the word "This," which was to become his trademark and talisman. There has followed "This is the News" and "This I Believe," (the CBS radio program and best-selling book).

In England in 1942 he flew combat missions with the RAF and USAAF, covering the campaigns in North Africa and Europe. His steady, measured tones seem to represent to listeners some measure of sanity and truth in a world gone mad. He had the same effect upon the British, too, so much so that of his work in London, Ambassador Winant and Harry Hopkins said: "We aren't the ambassadors and interpreters of American ideas and opinions in England. Murrow is the man of our country who is doing the greatest job of all, of interpretation, representation and understanding, of morale building in England and the U.S." He received in 1947 the honorary title of Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

If any one experience could be said to have made the deepest impression on Murrow's "sum total of experience" it could well be the horror he witnessed inside the Nazi concentration camp, Buchenwald. He was the first war correspondent inside it after the liberation. One of the victims was an old friend, Dr. Petr Zenkl, onetime Lord Mayor of Prague. There were still 300 bodies there. Piled near them were hundreds of shoes, of men, women and children. "I wrote the story for the London Express," he said. "It received much praise. But I regarded it as a failure. I could have described three pairs of those shoes . . . but hundreds of them! I just couldn't. The tragedy of it simply overwhelmed me." His BBC broadcast on Buchenwald was front-paged in London newspapers.

Murrow displays an easy versatility in his interviews that range from Louis Armstrong (here) to nuclear physicists.



Few who heard his report have forgotten it.

His "See It Now" telecasts have a classical quality about them. Murrow's interview with former president Truman was a masterpiece of biography on film and reflects his genius for making the most complex and formidable tasks seem relatively simple. This is achieved in part by his own restrained approach to any subject. In the Truman interview, not all of which has been shown, he simply cued the ex-chief executive and let the colorful Missourian take it from there. He obviously knows when to push and when to pull. His film reports on Africa, particularly the story of Africa's ferment for freedom is perhaps a masterpiece in the cause of social justice.

Recently, his "See It Now" program went to considerable lengths to present to anxious Americans the whole story on the dangers of atomic fallout. The program "Fallout," interviewed key scientists and took the viewer into laboratories and hospitals for the best visual story ever done on this most vital subject.

If Murrow's followers—and they are legion—have long since accepted him as a commentator of titan stature, their devotion is augmented by the personality he displays in his live interviews on "Person to Person." Women, apparently, are smitten by his dark good looks and masculinity. Unlike the depth interviewers, Murrow regards "Person to Person" as a personal invitation into the subject's home. As a guest in the house he guards against the temptation to ask the barbed and pointed question which may at times be on the tongues of his viewers. He doesn't nonplus easily, although when actress Shelley Winters unexpectedly delivered what should have been a paid political announcement, his chagrin was obvious as he predicted: "There'll be a request for equal time on my desk in the morning." There was.

Fifty years old, Murrow is a native of Greensboro, N.C. and of English, Scotch, Irish and German ancestry. His father was a farmer who, says Murrow, "does not go so far as to say that there's something dishonest about a man making a living merely by talking. But he does think there's something doubtful about it." He attended Washington State College, Pullman, Wash., where he was graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1930 with a B.A. degree. His major subjects: History and speech! He is married and has a son, Charles Casey, 13.

On the wall of his office there is a photo of Carl Sandburg inscribed: "To Ed Murrow, reporter, historian, inquirer, actor, ponderer, seeker." If he had to choose which of these best fit him he would pick: reporter. That is why his friends are quite sincere in believing that for the benefit of whatever audience may obtain on the day of General Judgment, Ed Murrow will be there, mike in hand. His intro of course will be: "This . . . is Doomsday."

Burris, Dean

September 8, 1958

Dean Quincy Burris
New Mexico Highlands University
Las Vegas, Nevada.

Dear Dean Burris:

I am writing in reply to your letter of July 25, and apologize for the long delay. Mr. Murrow has been away on vacation during the summer months.

Mr. Murrow has read of your project with great interest, but regrets that his present crowded schedule does not permit him sufficient time at this point to make the extensive comment you invite.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

NEW MEXICO HIGHLANDS UNIVERSITY
LAS VEGAS

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

July 25, 1958

Regrets

Mr. Ed. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The great minds of science may be able to communicate with each other, but they are clearly not reaching the public. And yet, especially in a democracy, it is imperative that the people should be informed about the forces which shape their lives. The impact of science is surely one of these.

It is true that some brilliant efforts have been made by people in various media - books, magazines, newspapers, television, and film - to inform the intelligent layman. Some have failed because the expositor himself has not known enough of the abstruse secrets of science which absorb the scientists themselves. All these efforts, successful or unsuccessful, have been made by independent people or agencies, without any concerted attack on the ignorance of the public.

To the National Science Foundation I have proposed a conference, for the summer of 1959, on this subject. The plan is briefly this: To assemble a company of writers, editors, film men and television men for a period of four or five weeks. To this company I should like to present a succession of eminent scientists in symposia and lectures, with ample time for casual and informal discussions. What should emerge from this, aside from the reports, would ultimately be some sort of program for the education of the intelligent layman in science.

Upon some strong but tentative encouragement from the National Science Foundation, I am in the process of drawing up a fairly elaborate program for such a meeting. Your name is one of those to whom invitations will be issued. The purpose of this letter, however, is not to invite, but to secure a kind of core drilling of opinion.

What I should like to know is this:

(1) Do you think such a meeting feasible and valuable?

...2

(2) Would you be interested in attending such a meeting if other affairs can be arranged? Your expenses, of course, would be paid.

(3) If you are interested, would you please indicate what fields of science you would like to hear discussed, what problems explored, and, if you like, what scientists of note might be asked.

If I find sufficient interest manifested, I should like to include your name as an endorser of the project in the finished proposal to the National Science Foundation.

I shall be grateful for any suggestions you may wish to make.

Yours sincerely,

Quincy Guy Burris

Quincy Guy Burris
Dean

gcg

Burton, Austin

Tips on Tables

Lawler's a Landmark Of Financial District

By ROBERT W. DANA.

Located in the historic Singer Building, 149 Broadway, and Singer Annex, 95 Liberty St., Lawler's Restaurant has served the financial district faithfully since 1932. Buzzing with activity during the lunch hours, it shows a more relaxed side from the cocktail hours through dinner. Dining downtown is a delightful experience, as many who have tried it for the first time have learned.

Handsome Joseph F. Lawler, with gray hair and ruddy complexion, had received his early training in a restaurant chain and took some time shaking the habit of having more than one place. For a while in the '30s, he was operating a Lawler's in Lexington Ave. near 58th St. and the original Chesapeake House, 56 E. 41st St. Lawler's downtown remains.

Expert Barmen.

Entering from Liberty St., one comes upon a long bar and cocktail lounge, with tufted leather booths, high ceiling and baroque fixtures. As customers help themselves to hot and cold canapes served from 5 to 6:30 p.m., they enjoy the camaraderie of the expert bartenders, Charley and Lowell. Charley is the tete-a-tete kind, with a word for everybody. Lowell played the French horn for nine years at Radio City Music Hall before he decided to become a bartender.

Aided by genial Charles Wade, his maitre de for 18 years, Lawler keeps his restaurant open Mondays through Fridays, offering fine American cooking. A la carte lunch entrees are priced from $1.50 up (such dishes as brown beef stew en casserole, chicken fricassee in cream sauce with steamed rice, roast prime sirloin of beef and breaded veal cutlet Milanese.

Table d'hote dinners, with choice of appetizer or soup, entree, dessert and beverage, are priced from $2.50 up. Roast prime ribs of beef is a daily feature, and the house goes in for goulashes, stews, chops and steaks, some found only on the a la carte menu.

Peacock Mural.

In the main dining room behind the bar is a huge peacock mural that was executed in oil by Charles Liedl, famous for his work with birds and animals. Elsewhere, neatly framed, are watercolor abstracts from the mural.

An inner dining room, reached from an arcade off the Singer Building lobby, is ideal for private parties in the evening. Here is where Louis Sykes plays his spinet from 5:30 to 9 p.m. A section of this room, partitioned, has attractive and utilitarian low-slung counters and stools for breakfast lunch and snacks. It has its own menu of sodas, sandwiches and salad plates.

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Gable Film Lures Lilli To Coast

By BOB THOMAS,
Associated Press Writer.

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 2.—After an eight-year absence, Lilli Palmer is back in the filmtown with a new husband

VERDI'S "MA
From left are
Jerome Hines
duff.

Return Visit

'Macbeth' Stir Interest at Me

By JOHN FERRIS.

The big news at the Metropolitan Opera this week is the presentation on Thursday night of Verdi's "Macbeth" with Leonard Warren in the title role and Leonie Rysanek, Viennese soprano, making her Met debut as Lady Macbeth.

"Macbeth" was Verdi's tenth opera and the favorite among his early works, partly because the subject fascinated him but more particularly because of his tremendous admiration for Shakespeare. Verdi worked with unusual care and for the first production, March 14, 1847, in the Teatro La Pergola in Florence he insisted on more than 100 rehearsals.

No wild enthusiasm marked the opening. "Macbeth," a friend of Verdi's wrote, was received "with benevolence, due more to the presence of the composer than to the music, which was only half-liked."

Rewritten in 1865.

In the following decade, Verdi wrote "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "I

work—the same
who, with Caspa
signer, was impo
dolpf Bing, gene
of the Met, to
pany's new "Mach
The first Ameri
ance of "Macbeth
was on April 24,
York. The New Op
it in its 1942-43
the New York Cit
sented it in 1957.

Seemingly

If "Macbeth"
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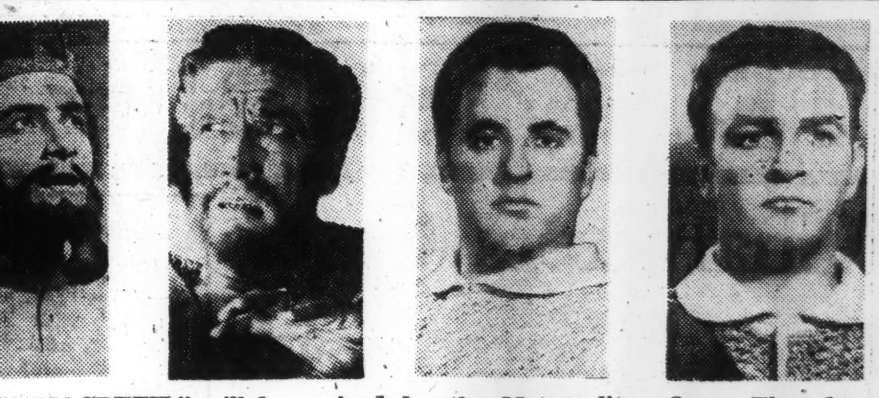
unmarked. The p
Macbeth was to
sung by Maria Me
las. Her disagre
Mr. Bing ended th
Then on Jan. 23,
ropoulos, who ha
hearsing the opera
heart attack.

However, Erich
who was schedule
later performance
ately took over, a
no reason to doubt
day night's openin
brilliant one. Jer
will appear as Ba
Bergonzi as MacDu



S "MACBETH," will be revived by the Metropolitan Opera Thursday. ft are Leonie Rysanek as Lady Macbeth, Leonard Warren as Macbeth, Hines as Banquo, William Olvis as Malcolm and Carlo Bergonzi as Mac-

tirs Met

same Mr. Ebert Caspar Neher, de- as imported by Ru- g, general manager et, to do the com- v "Macbeth."

t American perform- Macbeth" in America pril 24, 1850, in New New Opera Co. gave 1942-43 season, and York City Opera pre- n 1957.

ningly Jinxed.

beth" has faltered than a century, its he Met has not been The part of Lady was to have been aria Meneghini Cal- disagreement with ended this prospect. an. 23, Dimitri Mit- who had been re- he opera, suffered a ck.

, Erich Leinsdorf, cheduled to conduct ormances, immedi- over, and there is to doubt that Thurs- s opening will be a ne. Jerome Hines r as Banquo, Carlo s MacDuff.

Movie Timetable

MANHATTAN.

ASTOR—"Separate Tables"—Burt Lancaster, Deborah Kerr, David Niven, Rita Hayworth and Wendy Hiller—10, 12:02, 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12, 12:14.

BARONET — "My Uncle"—With Jacques Tati—12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BEEKMAN—"He Who Must Die"—1:15, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50.

CAPITOL—"The Trap" with Richard Widmark, Tina Louise, Lee J. Cobb—11:19, 1:25, 3:31, 5:37, 7:46, 9:55, 12:04.

CRITERION—"A Night to Remember"—Kenneth More stars—10:30, 1, 3:30, 5:55, 8:25, 10:55.

FIFTH AVE. CINEMA—"Pather Panchali"—Indian film with Uma Das Gupta—1:05, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40.

FINE ARTS—"Bell, Book and Candle"—James Stewart and Kim Novak co-star—1, 2:50, 4:35, 6:25, 8:15, 10:05.

GUILD — "The Mistress" — Japanese film with Hideko Takamine—11, 12:45, 2:30, 4:20, 6.

LITTLE CARNEGIE—"The Sins of Rose Bernd" starring Maria Schell and Raf Vallone—12:40, 2:34, 4:28, 6:22, 8:16, 10:10.

MAYFAIR—"The Last Blitzkrieg" a war drama with Van Johnston—10, 11:55, 1:55, 3:50, 5:50, 7:45, 9:40, 11:30.

MUSIC HALL—"Some Came Running"—In CinemaScope with Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin and Shirley MacLaine—10, 12:59, 3:58, 6:58, 10, Stage—12:16, 3:17, 6:17, 9:14.

ODEON—"Bell, Book and Candle"—James Stewart and Kim Novak co-star—10, 11:55, 1:50, 3:50, 5:40, 7:30, 9:25, 11:15.

PALACE—"Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys"—Comedy with Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward—10:05, 12:15, 2:25, 4:35, 6:45, 9, 11:10.

PARAMOUNT—"The Inn of the Sixth Happiness"—Ingrid Bergman, Curt Jurgens and Robert Donat star—10, 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40, 11:25.

PARIS—"The Horse's Mouth"—Alec Guinness plays a mad artist in a comedy—1:10, 2:55, 4:40, 6:30, 8:20, 10:10.

PLAZA—"The Inn of the Sixth Happiness"—Ingrid Bergman and Robert Donat star—12:10, 2:40, 5:25, 8, 10:30.

RIVOLI—"South Pacific"—A musical with Mitzi Gaynor—8:30 p.m.

ROXY—"The Perfect Furlough"—a comedy in color with Tony Curtis and Janet Leigh—11:40, 2:20, 5:10, 7:50, 10:20.

SUTTON—"Gigi"—A musical romance with Leslie Caron and Maurice Chevalier—12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

TRANS-LUX 52ND ST.—"The Doctor's Dilemma" with Dirk Bogarde, Leslie Caron, Alec Guinness, Robert Morley, Peter Ustinov, Michael Gwynn, Felix Aylmer, Joan Sims, Ian Carmichael, Kenneth Williams, Dame Edith Evans, Dame Wendy Hiller, Leo McKern, Ronald Fraser, Ronald Lewis, Sonia Dresdel, Jill Ireland, Ronald Howard, Ronald Adam, Ronald Ward, Ronald Leigh-Hunt, Ronald Ward, Ronald Lewis

CC: Mr. Ed Murrow: Re my letter to you of Jan. 26, attached is the clipping on Lawler's Restaurant which I told you would appear the following week. I caught your show last night, and speaking of Norman Rockwell, he was on hand in St. Paul, Minn. when Chas. A. Ward, King of call and calendar girls threw that big party for which I wrote the song "The Chas. A. Ward Waltz" in mockery of Ward's hyprocrisy. Why don't you follow up on Bill Boyd (Hopalong Cassidy?) He was supposed to show up along with Norm Rockwell, but found out about Ward and washed his hands of the whole affair. Only last week Ward managed to have himself photographed with James Garner (Bret Maverick) which was arranged by Ward's customer Kaiser Aluminum. As you know Kaiser has always been a sucker for anything that wears a skirt, and Ward has capitalized on it.

February 7, 1959

Mr. Albert Whitehouse, Director
AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Whitehouse:

I read the UPInt. report of even date with reference to your letter to Chairman John L. McClellan in which you ask clarification of the NAM charges resulting in either proof or an apology.

Attached hereto are a few clippings that might help you in your cause. In the event that the NAM takes exception to reporter Paul Meskil's comment that one the "girls" decribed herself as a "demonstrator", if you will look back in the Dec. 14, '56 issue of the N.Y. Times, you will find that when the Federal government accused the Singer Sewing Machine of "deceiving the public" by selling "repossessed sewing machines as demonstrators" that the firm was headed by NAM's current Chairman of the Board, Milton C. Lightner, currently Chairman of the Board of the Singer Company as well.

Also enclosed is a copy of my letter to Chairman McClellan under date of January 26th which was addressed to Mr. Ed Murrow. It may contain information that may be of help to you.

Yours sincerely,

Austin Burton

Enc: clippings Vice Raid 2/7 Herald-Trib (Nab ex-teacher)
" " " 2/6 N.Y. World Tel. by Paul Meskil
" " " 2/6 N.Y. Post
" " " 2/6 N.Y. Journal-American

TELEVISION

Hoppy Laughs at Westerns

But First Oat-Opera Hero Is Great Fan of Current Crop

By ERSKINE JOHNSON

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 7.—The black suited, pistol packin' Pied Piper who led television into the wide open spaces of the West—white-haired Bill (Hopalong Cassidy) Boyd—is laughing.

He's laughing—and he hopes he doesn't sound sour grape-ish—at some of today's TV Westerns.

He watches them on the screen in his plush Palm Desert, Calif., "hideout" and he laughs, he told me, because:

"Some of them are more juvenile than the old Hoppies. The only thing that makes some of them adult is that they go on at night."

But as TV's first and most successful Western hero—Hopalong turned Boyd into a millionaire—he is as big a Western and TV fan as the fellow next door. Maverick and Gunsmoke win Hoppy's vote as the two best Westerns on the air.

Likes 77 Sunset Strip.

"But you know something," he laughed, "and maybe I should keep this quiet. I think we're becoming murder mystery fans. Our favorite show is 77 Sunset Strip."

By "we," the Bill who looks as trim as ever at 61, meant former film actress Grace Bradley, the wife he has called "Tagalong" for 22 years.

The Boyds spend eight months of the year now in their Palm Desert home; because the only "villains" Bill draws a bead on these days are golf balls.

The black Western duds hang in a closet.

The two guns decorate the den, which echoes the six-shooters of today's TV Western stars—and sometimes Bill's chuckles.

Horse Is in Clover, Too.

The white horse, Topper, he rode is in pasture clover up above his ankles, and so is Bill. A movie actor since 1919, he figured his career was washed up when the electronic miracle of TV came along and turned 54 Hopalong movies (he made the first in 1935) into a bigger gold mine than they ever were in theaters.

They were the first good old movies on TV and they turned into gold.

Then Bill made 52 half-hour telefilms for NBC in 1952-'53.

The sale of Hopalong products for kiddies, everything from cowboy suits to soap, grossed $65 million. Bill had a percentage of the old movies, of the new films and of all the products—and he still has them. But he prefers to keep the exact figures of his worth today to himself.

While Bill and Tagalong play golf, and take in the world's sights—they lived in Paris four months last year and went on a world cruise the year before—Hopalong is still riding thataway and every other way on foreign television screens.

In 11 Languages.

Hoppy's dubbed-in voice is saying, "Let's ride, boys" in 11 different languages, including Japanese, and he soon will be the first Western hero ever to be seen on TV screens in West Germany and Scandinavia.

A Cambridge, Ohio, lad, Bill became a matinee idol in 1929. Then, for several years, he fought a personal battle until, he says, "Hopalong Cassidy was my rejuvenation."

As he once told it to me:

"Until 1935 I was a dual personality. I had a good side and a bad side. I fought the bad side but I couldn't win. Then I became Hopalong and the good side won. That's why I made the character so believable. I knew I couldn't ever let the kid fans see my bad side. So the good side did away with the bad side."

Today, with his belt set at the same notch it was 25 years ago, he says:

"I was Bill Boyd for 17 years and now I've been Hopalong Cassidy for 24 years. I lost the identity of Bill Boyd—and I'm grateful that I did."

A return to acting? "Sure—if I like the part."

Burwell, L

April 28, 1958

Dear Mr. Burwell:

I do indeed know your sister, Connie Burwell White and her husband Bill.

They seem to be having a great time out in Denver and your project sounds altogether fascinating.

Unhappily, I cannot juggle the SEE IT NOW commitments to take advantage of your kind invitation, and I cannot juggle my personal plans enough to accept your personal invitation.

Thanks very much anyway.

As ever yours,

Mr. L.C. Burwell, Jr.
Overseas National Airways
1523 "L" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

fc

OVERSEAS NATIONAL AIRWAYS
1523 "L" STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
OF DIRECTORS

21 April 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Lacey and I are old friends and I believe you know my sister, Connie Burwell White, and her husband, Bill White.

Our business is basically taking employee groups from American industry to Europe on summer junkets. Under applicable regulations these charters cost each member of the party, pro rata, about one-half of the Transatlantic tourist fare.

As a good will and advertising stunt we are flying, by special permission, a courtesy flight to the Brussels World's Fair, leaving June 18 and returning June 22. Transportation and accommodations are on us. Our guests will be primarily personnel directors and industrial relations vice presidents from many of our large corporations employing 5,000 or more people.

It occurred to me that it might be a good opportunity for you to do one of your "See It Now" programs for release at a later date. If so, or if you just want to take the ride, we will be happy to have you as our guest and will send you a formal invitation in due course.

Sincerely,

L. C. Burwell, Jr.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

cc: Brig. General L. V. Murrow

P.S.: I am looking forward to meeting you down at the Air University Forum next week.

Bushnell, E. L.

February 5, 1959

Mr. E.L. Bushnell
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
Ottawa
Ontario
Canada

Dear Ernie:

Many thanks for yours of January 15. What you had to say about me on PROJECT 59 was exaggerated but it sure warmed my heart.

I am determined some time in the next six months to do a television documentary on Canada and will certainly be seeking your advice.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE
VICE-PRESIDENT
OTTAWA

Ottawa, Ontario,
January 15, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Person to Person CBS New York,
501 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

You may well be surprised to get a reply from me to your letter of January 13th addressed to Mr. Ouimet. A word of explanation might be in order.

At the present time we are having a considerable amount of difficulty in Montreal with some of our employees. Two weeks ago last Monday about 70 of them walked off their jobs and immediately another 2,000 followed them in what of course is regarded as an illegal strike. Ever since December 29th both J. Alphonse and myself, as well as several of our senior executives, have been trying to clean up this mess but so far we haven't made much progress. The President has been in Montreal most of the time. While I have been trying to help him at the seat of the trouble it seemed rather essential that someone should remain at Head Office in Ottawa to keep the operational wheels moving in other parts of the country. So far we have been able to confine this labour dispute to the Montreal area and our English-language radio and television service has not been interrupted. However, as you know, we have a French-language radio and television network which so far we have been able to maintain reasonably well although practically all our live productions have been cancelled.

It seems to be more than a coincidence that your letter should arrive today about two hours after I was sitting in our Ottawa studios doing a short bit about you for use on "Project 59" next Monday night. I thought it might be interesting to attach a copy of what I had to say.

Naturally I am delighted to know that our people here were so helpful with the Karsh interview. Obviously as we are located in an island position we were unable to see the show through any of your affiliated stations.

I do hope you mean what you say in your last paragraph because no one would be more welcome than you at any time.

I'll see that your letter is brought to Mr. Ouimet's attention as soon as he gets back but in the meantime your bouquets are being passed on to members of our staff who cooperated with Mr. Sammon and Mr. Moore.

Undoubtedly some of our people who were connected with this show have heard from Mrs. Karsh but her kind words have not so far reached my desk.

Best wishes to you and Janet and I hope we can see one another soon.

Yours sincerely,

Ernie B

(E.L. Bushnell)
Vice-President

It would be difficult for almost anyone to do a "Profile" on Ed Murrow in the short time allotted by that tyrant, Mr. Harry Boyle. But I shall try.

Ed Murrow first and foremost was a broadcaster. He knew how to communicate his impressions and ideas in words that were plain and clear to everyone who listened. He was objective. He was fair. He was a reporter - not an editor. He knew of the things he talked about and described them in the way that a good portrait painter uses his brush - a sharp line here - a shadow there - He was a perfectionist - and still is.

I cameto know him best in the earlier days of the last war. Many a time between midnite and early dawn we sat together in the catacombs of the BBC's Broadcasting House. We heard the whine of the planes and the plunk of the bombs. He was talking to America - or so he said. I quarreled with him on that point. I said he was talking to the North American Continent - and far beyond. I was Head of the North American Service of the BBC which was intended to inform listeners in Canada and the United States of what was happening in Britain. I think the BBC did its job well. Ed and I argued one minute and laughed the next because we both realized we had the same reason for saying the same things - only the overtones were different for at that time the U.S.A. had not taken the final step. However, I venture to suggest that his broadcasts from London played a very important part in the ultimate decision of the United States to throw in its lot with the Allies.

Ed Murrow's voice was known and respected by millions. True, there might have been some who disagreed with his point of view but few could help but accept his approach which as I saw it (and still do) was one of integrity, honesty and impartiality. In my opinion Ed Murrow was, and still is, one of the keenest, most intelligent, fair minded observers of international affairs. He, if anyone, has earned the right to express his views to a very large cross section of thinking people not only in the country of his birth but anywhere where freedom of thought and the opportunity to express it is still something to be nurtured, preserved and cherished.

Byrnes, James F.

JAMES F. BYRNES
501 SECURITY FEDERAL BLDG.
COLUMBIA, S.C.

May 5, 1959

Dear Ed Murrow:

Thank you for your thoughtful message. While I am perfectly willing to continue having wedding anniversaries, it is my hope that the birthdays can slip by without notice.

Mrs. Byrnes joins me in best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

James F. Byrnes

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Person to Person
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Byrnes, James F

MARCH 17, 1959

JAMES F BYRNES
501 SECURITY FEDERAL BUILDING
COLUMBIA SOUTH CAROLINA

JUST TO SAY THAT EYE AM MIGHTILY LOOKING FORWARD TO FRIDAY NIGHT.

WILL TELEPHONE YOU THAT EVENING TO CHECK FINAL PAINLESS DETAILS

REGARDS

EDWARD R MURROW

PERSON TO PERSON
202-195-317-053-11

JAMES F. BYRNES
501 SECURITY FEDERAL BLDG.
COLUMBIA, S.C.

February 28, 1959

Dear Ed Murrow:

I have delayed replying to your telegram because I knew you were vacationing in Florida. Even though I regret not seeing you on my trip to New York the early part of this week, I was delighted you had a vacation. Any man who attempts to do what you have been doing in recent months is entitled to some rest and recreation.

I have been looking at your Person-to-Person program and am sure that when Mr. Sammons, or some other member of your staff visits me, we will have little trouble in getting together on the program.

The fact is, heretofore I have consistently declined to appear on Television programs because I am camera shy. However, since the publication of my book I surrendered and appeared on a program recently while on a trip to Washington. It was not as bad as I expected and I am really encouraged by your statement that your program can be made "a painless chore". Now make it so!

Sincerely yours,

James F. Byrnes

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Person-to-Person
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, N. Y.

Caccia, Sir Harold

United Kingdom Delegation
to the United Nations,
New York.

December 15
1958

Dear Ed,

Before I go back to the Washington merry-go-round and while the memory of the weekend with you is still so fresh, let me say thank you again. We were lucky with the weather & had excellent sport: above all it was good to be under James and your hospitable roof

once more and I cannot tell you what a treat it is to get such a change. We really are most grateful.

And not least for the generous present of game which was put in the back of the car. My birthday is coming up & we shall celebrate.

Please let us know if there should be a chance of seeing either or both of you in London. We meet all too rarely.

With very many thanks to you both

Ever ever

Harold.

P.S. Those were splendid! Lots of nights we had on Arnside.

Caccia, Sir Harold

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON.

November 21, 1958.

Dear Ed,

Thank you very much for your letter of November 19. We should be coming up to New York on December 11 to stay with Bob Dixon, and will come down by road with him. So this time at any rate I should not have to worry you about meeting us at Danbury or at Stewart Air Force Base.

May I let you know later when to expect the Dixon/Caccia invasion by road?

Yours ever

Harold Caccia

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Caccia, Sir Harold

November 19, 1958

Dear Harold:

Arrangements about the weekend of December 13 can be just as flexible as you like. You can drive up from here early Saturday morning or, if you come by air, I can meet you at Danbury and, if necessary, I will pursue you again to Stewart Air Force Base. Just have your secretary let me know when your plans are set.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Sir Harold Caccia
British Embassy
Washington, D.C.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON.

November 6, 1958.

Dear Ed,

Thank you very much for your letter of October 30. I wrote to London by today's bag and will let you know as soon as I hear anything.

We are enormously looking forward to the weekend of December 13. With any luck we should be able to come to you from New York, as we are due to go there on the 11th December to see the Old Vic production of Twelfth Night with Lew and Peggy Douglas. May we later on get into touch by telephone or otherwise to fix times, and places if we come by air?

Yours sincerely,

Harold

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Caccia, Sir Harold

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON.

January 17, 1958.

Dear Ed,

Thank you very much for your letter of January 15. I too am sorry that we missed each other in Paris. But if you saw the Prime Minister, that was the main thing!

We are off to Kansas next Wednesday for an exhibition of Winston Churchill's paintings and then on to Texas and Mexico City. But we are due back in Washington somewhere around February 4 and if I see a chance of getting away to you, I will certainly ask, though at the moment it looks doubtful.

At the worst, perhaps I shall see you in New York in March when I am due to go to the Cosmopolitan Club on the 25th. Meanwhile if you are ever in Washington, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,
Harold

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y.

January 15, 1958

Dear Harold:

Please forgive the long delay in acknowledging your very nice letter of December 4th and the return of the book on Alexandre Dumas II by Maurois.

I am sorry I missed you in Paris, but the telephone communications were typically Parisian. I did have the benefit of a couple of long talks with Harold Mac Millan and Gladwyn Jebb.

If you see a possibility of getting away for even a day's shooting in late January or February, do give me a ring.

Sincerely yours,

Sir Harold Caccia
British Embassy
Washington, D. C.

mcc

Cahail, Earl

August 27, 1958

Mr. Earl Cahail
Films Liaison
Radio and Visual Services
United Nations
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cahail,

Mr. Murrow is at present out of town, but before leaving, he asked me to write and thank you for your thought in sending him the American Bulletin mentioning his recent visit to Anacortes. He very much appreciated it.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

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FILE NO.:

30 July 1958

Thanks

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You may be interested in the reaction of the citizenry of Anacortes, Washington to your visit the first of the month.

Sincerely yours,

Earl Cahail

Earl Cahail
Films Liaison
Radio and Visual Services

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Caldecott, Ernest

FIRST UNITARIAN SOCIETY • ALL SOULS' CHURCH

UNION STREET AT WENDELL AVENUE

SCHENECTADY 8, NEW YORK

ERNEST CALDECOTT, Minister Emeritus

1058 So. Gramercy Place
Los Angeles 19

April 14 1959

Mr Edward R.Murrow
% Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr Murrow

Word has come to me, and confirmed by Station KNX, that you are to take a "Sabbatical Year", and I wish to express the hope that you will benefit from your months of meditation, bringing to us the results of your reflection.

The statement is also made that you have selected Mr Arthur Godfrey to substitute for you. To that choice I most vigorously protest. All my friends agree with me. Whenever that gentleman appears on radio or television I turn elsewhere. His clientele is entirely different from yours. One of my friends has suggested that, since there is considerable 'rating' going on these days, you may be interested in appealing to a different kind of following. I hope this is not the case. Nor shall I comment further unless you invite it.

Having criticized, I beg to be constructive. Any of the following men, named alphetically below, would be be far more acceptable to me than the person you have named:

David Brinkley
Cecil Brown
John Daly
Frank Edwards
Chet Huntley
Larry LaSeuer
Edward P.Morgan
Eric Severied
Howard K.Smith
John Vandercook
William Winter

With best wishes
Yours sincerely

Ernest Caldecott

Ernest Caldecott

Copy to Station KNX
Hollywood

Caldwell, Gaylord
4/Dc

"THE CALDWELL SINGERS" 254 MANHATTAN AVENUE, NEW YORK 26, N. Y.
DISTINGUISHED RADIO AND TELEVISION CHORAL GROUP ACADEMY 2-3515
GAYLORD C. CALDWELL, *Manager*

Si Morrow
342

August 4, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York N. Y.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Dear Sir,

My Name is Gaylord C. Caldwell. I am one of the remote crew of your Person to Person Show, and have been ever since the show has been on the air.
I assign the attendants, who work on the show or shows. When there is one show in town or two as the case may be.

I feel as if I am one of your employees, as I am in a way dont you ?
I have a choral group, mixed voices, namely ---------
The Caldwell Singers, Of which you have heard about, but I dont think you know as to the extent of our activities. You know about the Waldrof Astoria concert which was very succesful, also our concert given at Town Hall which was equally so. I shall say no more as the critics was very kind to us.

Our coming engagements are as follows ,
We leave for Bermuda on October 25,1958 we have five engagements there- October 27, 28, 29, 31, and Nov. 2
Will return to New York on November 3.

We are also looking foward to a European tour of twenty engagements within thirty days, The year 1959in the month of may.

Which will include Spain, Italy, Denmark, Isreal, etc,

I would appreciate an appointment with you sir, any Monday or Tuesday, at which time I can explain more fully, in details to you.

The Caldwell Singers background, also my own back ground. of which is all theatrical. Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convienence sir.

We remain very sincerely,

The Caldwell Singers,

Gaylord Caldwell

Gaylord C. Caldwell
Founder and Manger

Campanella, Roy

CAMPY'S CORNER

March 2, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Just a note to thank you for taking time out from your busy schedule to be my guest on "Campy's Corner". I hope you enjoyed it as much as I did.

The show has been a wonderful experience for me in many ways, and it has now become one of the most important and rewarding things in my life. I am truly grateful to you and all my other friends whose wonderful cooperation have helped make "Campy's Corner" such a real success.

I am sure you will be interested to know that my New York show has been picked up for national syndication and hopefully in the near future will be heard over local stations throughout the country. Needless to say, without your help this would not have been possible.

Once again, many thanks for your kindness, help - and for making it so much fun for me.

Sincerely,

Roy Campanella

Roy Campanella

RC/jp

September 5, 1958

Dear Roy:

My staff was disappointed to learn this week that you had a previous commitment to appear on "This Is Your Life" two days before we had planned our "Person to Person" visit with you.

I am sure there would be no great advantage for you in going on both shows within the space of 48 hours. I believe Irv Rudd had indicated this to you.

We very much hope to have you with us on "Person to Person" one of these days, perhaps when you are comfortably settled back home. We'll check with you in due course.

Till then, warmest regards.

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Roy Campanella
Institute of Physical Medicine
400 East 34th Street
New York, N. Y.

jk

Campbell, Colin

43 Sunset Dr.
Summit, N. J.

Jan. 5, 1959

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower
President
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

I have had the pleasure of reading excerpts from your report on Latin America submitted to Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower and wish to congratulate you for incorporating so many logical and practical recommendations for improving interamerican relations.

There are, however, a number of points on which I would like to comment. My basis for these comments is a profound appreciation of the problems now faced by the Latin countries and a realization of the tremendous potential that exists for mutual benefit both to the U. S. and to the Latin republics if we develop a program based on imagination, good business sense, and most important, a genuine desire to work in partnership with these growing giants of the future.

This appreciation has been developed during ten years of travelling and living in the Latin countries, talking with businessmen of all types and with government officials, and also from serious study of the history and economics of the area.

I will be the first to admit that in many ways the Latin people have been their own worst enemies. However, the Latin countries now exist as they are with economies badly out of balance, exchange reserves at dangerously low levels, and with the people facing a future only of financial hardship at best. We can be critical of what has or has not been done in the past and gain little or nothing or we can realistically evaluate what we and they should do in the future and formulate the best possible program to rectify some of the past mistakes. This I know is your aim and it is for this reason that I am expressing my views.

Commodity Stabilization.

The stabilization of the prices of Latin American commodities is the major key to improving future long-range relations. In this case in referring to price stabilization I am including the inseparable problems of production and marketing quotas and am not suggesting any form of price pegging without some form of controlled production.

Whether it is right or not, all of the Latin countries are still basically agricultural countries as was the U.S. only 100 years ago. In order to support the industrialization program that all of them have embarked on, it will only be possible for them to proceed with some degree of rationality in their development programs if some stability can be developed which will permit them to anticipate with some degree of assurance their future income.

While we in the U. S. have come to realize that some form of commodity stabilization program benefits the whole economy, our altruism in this form extends only to our national borders. We would no sooner abandon the farmer to his fate on the uncontrolled market than we would abandon many of the defense contracts that bring income to the large and the small manufacturer. Nor would we discontinue the Small Business Administration designed to aid many small businessmen who are getting started "on their own" by indirect government subsidization. We have found in conducting our own domestic commerce that today's complex economic system requires some form of controls for the benefit of all.

However, if a commodity is grown outside of the U. S. our enlightened self-interest disappears. When we consume some 80 to 90% of the coffee that is grown in Latin America, and this coffee provides as much as 85% of the income of some countries, it would seem logical from a practical business point of view, if not from a purely humanitarian one, that we should have some real interest in seeing the parices were stabilized.

Let me again define my terms. I am not thinking of stability in terms of permanently fixed prices. I am speaking of fluctuation in price as a function of supply and demand. But the rapidity of the fluctuations must be controlled. A country whose dollar income drops from 40 to 50% in one year is an economic anomaly no matter how you look at it.

In your report you suggest that the U.S. should cooperate in every way possible to aid study groups considering the problems of single-commodity producing nations but without guaranteeing our subsequent participation in price stabilization plans that might be developed. Unless I have interpreted your report improperly, I find this statement quite at odds with the otherwise considerate tone that is evident throughout.

As you are well aware, the Latin countries have been requesting the U. S. to take some active part in a hemisphere-wide program of price stabilization for a number of years. Our continued failure to do so will leave a serious obstacle to our improved relations essentially unmoved. Our participation in study groups, technical conferences, and any other program development groups will prove little unless we are to be a party to the final decisions reached. We cannot in this case divorce the producers from the consumers and develop a sound long-range program.

Let me emphasize that I fully realize the difficulties inherent in any plan for price stabilization. Certainly our own programs in this country have been far from perfect and have placed ridiculous burdens on the taxpayer. Programs such as the international sugar marketing agreements have not prevented serious fluctuations in market prices of the commodities covered. However, known shortcomings of existing programs should not be considered a basis for rejecting further efforts. Rather they should be welcomed as a guide to avoid repetition of past mistakes in developing future programs.

Private Capital Investment

I agree wholeheartedly with your comments regarding the importance of private capital investment in the Latin American areas. I also agree with your observations and the statements of members of our State Department such as Under Secretary C. Douglas Dillon that the Latin countries should provide an economic climate that will attract increased private capital.

But here I must refer once more to stabilized commodity prices. Now, one may ask, is it possible for many of these countries to provide any form of long-range economic program that will enable them to develop the attractive economic climate if they are unable to establish any form of long-range basis for their own planning because of the unstable economic structure with which they have to work? This has not yet been satisfactorily answered by anyone, either in or out of the State Department, to my knowledge.

We must remember that private capital investment in Latin America has been primarily in manufacutring or extractive industries. In example after example it has been found that the increased demand for raw materials resulting from rapid industrialization has placed increasingly heavy drains on exchange reserves derived largely from the exprt of commodities. With each successive drop in commodity prices the governments have frantically attempted to correct the situation by imposing new import restrictions or by what may appear to be irresponsible government decrees. In many cases restrictions have become so severe that industries have had to curtail operations due to shortages of raw materials or machinery. And in case after case some combination of U. S. banking agencies has had to provide emergency loans to prevent national bankruptcy.

Certainly it would seem more business-like to attempt to work out some moresequitable long-range program rather than to tell the Latin governments to create an atmosphere attractive to foreign capital, but without giving them the wherewithal to do so.

The very things that are most needed today in Latin America require the sort of capital that cannot be provided by private investment. For instance, roads need to be built that would permit the opening up of vast cattle lands in Colombia that are now inaccessible to markets. The huge forest reserves and mineral deposits of Brazil need to be opened up with railroads and roads to permit the diversification that all authorities aree is so sorely needed. Nearly every other country urgently needs improved transportation facilities, improved water supplies, increased electric power output -- all items which are not attractive to private capital but which are needed to maintain a proper balance with rapidly increasing captial investment in other fields.

Political relations

It is particularly gratifying to see that we are admitting that we may have made mistakes in dealing with the Latin Countries. Such admissions will be widely welcomed by the Latins. Our special recognition of some dictators has indeed been deeply resented by most Latins as indicative of endorsement of their policies while paying lip service to democracy.

Regarding our non-intervention policy of recent years, however, I believe we still have some explanations to make. While we have adhered to our non-intervention policy as far as statements and direct action are concerned, our providing of military aid and equipment has actually constituted intervention of the worst sort -- intervention without policy.

While it is true that this program has been sharply curtailed during the past year, it will be some time before we can erase the memories of many freedom-loving Colombians who looked down the gun-barrels of U. S. made

tanks while overthrowing Gen. Rojas Pinilla or the Venezuelans who stood up against U. S. Made machine guns in their struggle against Perez Jimenez.

The Philosophy of Partnership

Although I realize that I read only excerpts from your reports, I would like to mention one major facet of our Latin American relations that does not seem to have been stressed sufficiently either in our State Department policy announcements nor in your report. This is an outright expression of our recognition of the important support that we have received from the Latin American countries in our relations with the rest of the world.

The feeling that this has been overlooked is widespread. The Latin countries are extremely proud of the fact that they have supported us in two world wars and have uniformly voted with us as a powerful block in the United Nations. They cannot be entirely blamed for feeling that they have been somewhat neglected when our foreign aid program has been so heavily slanted toward other parts of the world, including those countries that were actually former enemies, or countries which have contributed little or nothing to us in our cold war with the Communists.

The Latins do not aspire to be second rate members of the team but rather to be partners sharing the full development possibilities of the western hemisphere. With imagination and a sincere effort to work as partners we can help to make our hemisphere one of the greatest economic and social units that the world has ever known.

I have taken the time to present my thoughts because I feel strongly that Latin America is an area that must look to us for great and imaginative leadership. I would appreciate your comments should you have time in a very busy schedule to make them. I would also very much appreciate an opportunity to talk with you about this situation should it be possible to do so.

With an expression of sincere appreciation for the great efforts that you are making to bring about greater understanding of this great area to the South I am

Very truly yours,

Colin E. Campbell

43 Sunset Dr.
Summit, N. J.

Jan. 23, 1959

Sen. Wayne Morse
Chairman, Subcommitte on American Republics Affairs
U. S. Senate Office Bldg.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senator Morse:

I am very gratified to have received your letter of Nov. 17, 1958 and Mr. Holt's accompanying letter explaining its delay.

You will find attached my answers to the questions that you so thoughtfully raised regarding United States-Latin American relations. I have gone into some detail in my answers. I hope this will not deter you from reading them, but felt it necessary because of the complexities of the problems involved.

I will be very pleased to submit my opinions on any other matters that you encounter during your study of Interamerican-relations and would be very pleased to have an opportunity to discuss any of this information with you personally should the occasion present itself.

Thank you again for your letter and I hope that you will find my views of some interest.

Very truly yours,

Colin E. Campbell

What major problems do you forsee arising in United-States-Latin American relations over the next five years?

Forseeable problems that might arise over the next five years are three:

1. Dissatisfaction at continued failure of the U.S. to enter actively into realistically designed programs to avoid the disastrous fluctuations in prices of commodities produced by the Latin countries but which are marketed primarily in the U.S.

2. Failure of the U.S. to provide sensitive and understanding support for the democratic governments that have replaced the dictatorships of many Latin American countries. While the ultimate problems faced by these governments are largely internal, the factors that might maintain them in power or lead to their overthrow are to a great extent hemispheric in scope.

3. Continued economic penetration by the Russians or the satellite countries leading to growing communist influence through the activity of so-called "trade missions" and "technical assistance" groups.

What suggestions, if any, do you have as to how these problems might be solved or avoided?

Since I have an aversion to recognizing problems without trying to solve them, I am glad to have this opportunity to suggest possible methods of avoiding, or overcoming the three mentioned above.

Commodity Price and Production Stabilization.

Whether right or wrong, Latin America today is primarily an agricultural area, as was the U.S. only 100 years ago. And whether right or wrong, in many cases the economy of a country is dependent on one or two crops such as coffee, sugar, or cocoa. This is partly due to the fact that these crops can be effectively grown in these countries, as can corn in Iowa or wheat in the Dakotas. And it is partly due to traditional pressures of the past.

Within the past few years, stimulated in some measure by the shortage of manufactured goods available during World War II, and further promoted by the upsurging nationalistic trend that equated industrialization with independence, these countries have embarked on industrialization programs that in most cases are far beyond the immediate economic capacity of the country. Predicated on the high prices of their commodities that prevailed during the post-war years, these industrial programs necessitated a vastexpenditure for imported raw materials.

With this fixed investment in manufacturing plants, it is impossible to go beyond an irreducible minimum in import restrictions. And the dollar or other foreign exchange earnings

have dwindled with drastic reductions in the prices of commodities, all of the Latin countries now find themselves saddled with an industrial structure that can't be supported by the earnings of their exported commodities.

Since 1948 the Latin countries have been requesting the U.S. to enter into a hemisphere-wide economic program, designed to bring some order into this chaotic situation. They feel that the U.S., as the major consumer of their exports, must be a partner to any program since it is impossible to divorce the producer from the consumer in any commodity control program.

Unlike our own domestic situation, where we have realized that stability of farm prices contributes to the welfare of the entire nation, we have been unable to see beyond our borders and have taken the rather arbitrary position that we have no responsibility for control of prices of any commodities not produced in our own country.

It should now be recognized that until we are willing to attempt to work out a reasonable, businesslike, long-range program for commodity price stabilization, we can never expect the Latin countries to reach the full measure of the prosperity that might be theirs. While it is recognized that they in their turn must do much to put their own economic houses in order, nevertheless they are entirely dependent on the U.S. for the dollars that their agricultural and mining commodities earn.

Support of democratic governments.

All of the newly born democratic governments of Latin America have inherited little but chaos. The dictators of Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, and now Cuba literally stripped their countries not only of material wealth but also of ideological strength.

The newly formed governments not only have to instill a sense of democratic procedure but have to do this under conditions of extreme austerity in order to combat the runaway inflation that has resulted from the combination of shortages of manufactured goods and low prices for export commodities. Under this vicious combination of circumstances there naturally is a strong tendency for the people to look back to the days under the dictators as a time of plenty.

Our support for these new governments should be given when sought, but should be given in the spirit of an interested outside participant, and not in the spirit that we are controlling their internal government operations. We must recognize that our support will not be welcomed by the political opposition, and should therefore not be resentful of evidence of this antagonism.

Economic penetration by Russia.

Symptomatic of our inflexible foreign policy is the apparent indifference that our State Dept. shows to the rapidly increasing economic penetration of Latin America by the Communist Bloc countries. It seems strange that while we can draw a line beyond which the Communists cannot go through the Quemoy Islands, on the other side of the world, we show no alarm whatsoever over the negotiation of a multi-million dollar trade deal between Argentina and Russia for oil-field equipment, over the sale of several million dollars worth of copper by Chile to the Soviet Union, or by the fact that Cuba, in our own back yard geographically, is carrying on the greatest amount of trade with Russia among all the Latin countries.

Admittedly the volume of trade today is but a small percentage of that between U.S. and Latin america. But the rate of growth over the past two years, and the fact that much of the trade has resulted because we either reduced import quotas or in other ways actually swung the trade from ourselves to the Russians, is hard to overlook.

It is indeed difficult to reconcile the paradox that our country, the recognized world leader in effective capitalistic and democratic trade, is incapable of matching the Communists in international dealings, in other than military channels. A military assault is relatively simple to challenge, since it involves an obvious penetration of a country. Economic penetration is an insidious thing because large scale communist penetration can take place in the guise of "trade missions" and long-range commitments are made in the form of extended credit, technical service agreements, etc.

What, in your judgement, are the most important factors contributing to the Latin American image of the United States?

I believe the most important single factor is the policy of the U. S. government.

The image of the United States that I have encountered among the vast majority of the Latins is one of great admiration for our system of government, tremendous respect for our production capacity and economic development, open admiration of almost anything of U.S. manufacture, but a very poor opinion of our government policy toward Latin America.

It is probably difficult for most U.S. government officials to realize how carefully their every statement is scrutinized by the Latin American press to determine their feelings toward that area. Since the general policy of the State Dept. has been essentially one of "We're busy fighting communism in the rest of the world, and since you're in our hemisphere, we're fighting for you. Therefore, we don't have to do very much for you because you're not in danger of going Communistic" it is understandable that the Latins feel that they have been neglected.

As an example of this policy I quote from Dept. of State Publication 5604, Interamerican Series 49 entitled "Our Southern Partners" a statement by Ass't Secretary of Inter-American Affairs Henry F. Holland.

"As great as is our desire to contribute effectively to the establishment of strong and self-reliant economies elsewhere in this hemisphere, the primary responsiblity in that field lies upon the nations involved. It is primarily through their foresight, industry, and self-discipline that this goal will be achieved."

If we had only one single individual at the top level in the State Dept. who publicly announced that the U. S. was truly sympathetic to the problems of Latin America, who would state categorically that we were interested in getting together to try to overcome some of these problems, but without at the same time giving them a lecture on how to achieve a better life, the Latin American image of the U.S. would be changed overnight.

Do you favor or oppose the principle of an Inter-American Development Bank to which the United States would subscribe a substantial percentage of the capital? Why?

Indeed I do favor the establishment of such a bank, primarily because private capital sources are not large enough to do the job that must be done.

The role of private capital in South America should not be minimized. But private capital is largely invested in either extractive industries such as mining and petroleum or in manufacturing industries. As pointed out above, more manufacturing can only aggravate the present situation. The investments that are now needed are in railroads and roads to make accessible the vast underdeveloped areas that must be opened up to support any logical future development. This sort of investment is not attractive to private capital.

But, there should be one very strong proviso -- that the activities of this Bank be on as sound a basis as have those of the Export-Import Bank, at least as far as program evaluation and subsequent follow-up are concerned. In this way the American taxpayer can feel that U. S. funds are being well spent and I can also assure you that we will gain more respect from the Latins if they realize that we are looking out for our own money but we are trying to put it to work to help them.

At the same time, the sense of responsibility that is developed in working cooperatively with the Latins will assit them greatly in developing economic and political stability within their own governments.

How would you evaluate the Latin American reaction to United States business operations in Latin America? Please be as specific as possible in regard to favorable and unfavorable aspects and the reasons therefore.

An answering this question I must make a distinction between the agricultural and extractive industries (mining & petroleum) and the manufacturing industries.

The agricultural and extractive industries were the first to attract U.S. business (United Fruit, W.R. Grace, etc.) To some extent these companies are still suffering from their history of early exploitation, not only of the countries' resources but also of the people.

While all of these enterprises have instituted greatly enlightened programs of labor benefits during the past few years, it is still debatable where these were established voluntarily or because of the pressure of government regulations. Consequently the attitude of the average Latin is somewhat skeptical of the motives behind these larger enterprises. This in part explains the violent opposition to foreign oil and mining concessions that have been evident in Argentina and Brazil.

In contrast, the newer manufacturing enterprises, operating either as wholly owned or jointly owned with local capital subsidiaries of U. S. companies, have entered these countries under the terms of the newer labor legislation and operate under these codes from the beginning. In the great majority of cases these concerns have made a major contribution to the economy, not only in the form of the products that they have made available but also in the impact that they have made on the production methods, financing, purchasing and labor relations of the local industry by the introduction of better U.S. methods.

How would you evaluate the general caliber of official United States Government representatives in Latin America? Please be as specific as possible in regard to strengths and weaknesses.

This is a very difficult question to answer because I have met extremely capable men, many mediocre men, and some very poor ones.

The strength of our program lies in the hands of those people who are not only technically well qualified in their positions but who go out of their way to mingle with the people of the country where they are stationed, who invite these people into their homes, who meet with them as business men, and who mingle with them at their social functions.

Our weaknesses very definitely lie in the people who do not have sufficient interest to learn a foreign language, who do not make an effort to study the history or the background of the countries in which they are working and who therefore cannot

properly represent the United States because they cannot get their point of view across to the Latin people.

I specifically recall talking with an Air Force major, a member of the Air Mission in Colombia, who told me that the worst thing that could have happened to Colombia was the overthrow of their notorious dictator, Rojas Pinilla, because as he put it, "These people just aren't educated enough to govern themselves without a dictator."

In summation I would like to make the following concrete suggestions:

1. That our government should establish a policy of relations with Latin America that would recognize the Latin Americans as partners in a hemispheric relationship, both politically and economically.

2. That we should publicly state our recognition of their generally steadfast support of our international policies at a time when we are depending on this support both in the United Nations and out of it to maintain a strong position in the free world.

3. That we should recognize the great economic potential of a united hemisphere, with enlightened policies designed to maintain economic stability so necessary for the growth and development of democratic institutions and governments.

C. E. Campbell
Summit, N. J.
Jan. 23, 1959

A CENTER FOR THE AMERICAS

A Proposal

by

Colin E. Campbell

and

Betty Campbell

The Americas are a geographical reality that has never quite grown into a living entity. We talk about the hemisphere and hemisphere solidarity. We have had a good neighbor policy. Why not, then, develop the concept of The Americas -- that group of 21 republics so closely bound by geography and history, as well as economics, but which today are so divided in policy?

The United States, not only by virtue of its role as leader of the free world but also because it has developed a system of government that serves as an inspiration to all of the American republics, must take the lead in developing this Interamerican concept. But before this leadership can have real meaning, there must be developed a greater understanding of the importance of all the American countries. This greater understanding must be based on a realization of the interdependence of all of the Americas, economically, politically and socially.

There has never been established a single center where the countries of the Americas could meet -- culturally, technically, commercially, and most important, personally. There has been in existence a political union, the Organization of American States. This agency has created an effective atmosphere for political cooperation. It's activities in the broader field of creating wide public understanding have of necessity been limited.

To overcome the lack of mutual understanding, to promote the interdependence of all the Americas, and to provide a permanent place where the ideas and ideals of all the Americas can flourish, it is proposed that there be established a "CENTER FOR THE AMERICAS".

THE CENTER, physically, would be a permanent building designed to serve as a cultural, social, economic, and technical meeting place. Dedicated to the one basic idea -- to realistically show what all the Americas can gain from each other -- it would provide facilities for permanent exhibits to be sponsored by:

- business concerns
- educational organizations
- technical organizations
- cultural groups
- other interested groups

Accommodations would also be available to establish a trade information center, public relations and press center, regular informational seminars, and most important, information facilities to make individual visitors aware of the problem now facing all of the participating countries and of the programs for their future solution.

Theater facilities would be provided to make available to the public the best of the performing arts, while a library would maintain and present the literature of all the countries.

FINANCED initially by private and corporate donations, with proper promotion, the center could become not only a vital information center but also a self-supporting business center and tourist attraction.

WHERE would the center be located? New York City, the economic, cultural and tourist center of the U. S. and also the magnet that draws the greatest number of visitors from the Latin Americas would be the most effective location. The center's diversified program could make it a popular tourist attraction and in this way its message would reach the greatest number of people.

At the same time, the economic value of the center as a commercial clearing house would be of great benefit in this, the major trading area of the Americas. Close to the industrial center of the country, a real service could be provided through this commercial clearing house in its function as a channel for increased investment, provision of technical know-how, and establishment of trade relationships.

THE FUNCTION,of the center would be primarily educational. By centralizing the information operations of all the Americas, those who visited the center would be able to obtain a clearer understanding of the history, the culture, the aims and aspirations of all the participating countries. Not only would this tend to bridge the gap between the U. S. and Latin America but it would tend to have a unifying effect on the countries of Latin America itself. Working in a single center, facilities would also be provided for interamerican business or cultural seminars for discussion at a high level of the long-range solutions for problems now faced by the less developed areas.

PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS coverage in the U. S. of Latin American countries is shockingly poor. The center itself would soon become a newsworthy item. It would also be possible, through the organization of a professionally trained and seriously interested staff to prepare and issue press releases in sufficient volume and with sufficiently interesting content to greatly increase both the quantity and quality of press coverage of the newsworthy activities occurring in Latin America.

ADMINISTRATION of the center would be vested in a board of governors to be selected on some satisfactory basis. This board would be kept free from political influence by any individual country. By keeping this governing board above the political control of any country or group of countries it would be hoped that there would develop an Americas-wide sense of political responsibility and maturity.

The benefits that could derive from a CENTER FOR THE AMERICAS are limited only by the imagination and energy that are invested in its establishment and operation. Better understanding between all of the Americas is a prerequisite for future growth. The story of the U. S. is well-known in Latin America but the story of the other Americas needs a great deal of telling in the U. S. A center such as proposed would constitute a major step toward the telling of this story.

June 12, 1959

Campbell, Clara

Mrs. Clara B. Campbell
Glendale, California

Dear Mrs. Campbell:

Thank you very much for your nice letter of May 27.

Your kind wishes in regard to my leave of absence are appreciated. I hope that when I return to CBS next year, it will be with a program worthy enough to warrant your continued attention.

Sincerely yours,

Glendale Calif.
May 20-'59

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Dear Mr. Murrow.

I hope I'm not too late to wish you a good trip & rest away from the people who love and respect you so very much. A year is a heck of a long time and time seems short at my age. And, of course, no one can fill your shoes especialey Arthur Godfrey Since I never watch or listen to him a resent his arrogance at the remark in Newsweek that he made quote "he can have his program back if he wants it" I still burn when I think of it. Who does he think he is Oh well again just remember we will be looking & waiting eagerly for your return "in person". Very Truly Yours

(Mrs) Clara B. Campbell

Campbell, Kay

October 14, 1959

Dear Kay:

Forgive the fancy stationery and the many typos which this letter will undoubtedly contain. (See, I proved my point.) Things are confused, as you can imagine, and to add to my blessings, Hazel has been out for a couple of days. Wow!

But - to get to the point of this note - I had a call from a Mr. Mapel of the Overseas Press Club today. He reports that Madame Clare Booth Luce sent Mr. Murrow a cable around the first of October, a draft of which is attached, inviting him to join her as co-chairman of a committee to raise funds for new quarters for the OPC. She ended the cable, as you will note, asking for an answer by wire or phone. To date, the OPC says that they have not had a yes or now from Mr. M.

In view of the fact that Mrs. Luce is <u>finally</u> committed to appear on SMALL WORLD, and in view of the fact that she is Mrs. Luce, (enough said?), I wonder if you could get Mr. M. to answer her cable. The OPC stresses that they do not expect him to do anything more than to lend his name to the committee, but that they feel that its presence on the list would add much prestige, etc. They are in a bit of a hurry since they are about to move literature, stationery, etc. They are also prepared to have Mrs. Luce call Mr. Murrow, "if necessary", but I have persuaded them to wait until Friday before taking any such drastic action. I have also explained that Mr. M. has a terrible schedule through his lecture date, and I don't think they will charter a jet to call on him until that is over!

Will you cable me his answer - or, if he prefers to answer her directly, care of the OPC, would you let me know what his answer is?

I could write you paragraphs about life on this side of the ocean, but from what I gather, you are pretty hectic yourself. All I can say is that I have loafed during the past 8 years compared to what I am doing this year. There's only once thing wrong with that sentence. It should read we instead of I.

Much thanks ....I'm sure we'll be communicating....

Best,

Natalie

Edward R. Murrow

The Overseas Press C ub which you did so much to develop five years ago is readying a fund drive for new and absolutely needed expansion facilities. All of us can be proud of what the club has done in its present cramped quarters since 1954. The problem now is one of so much success that the OPC is bursting at the seams. I have taken my old job and need you and Bob Considine and John Daly as co-chairmen. I am sure they'll go along. Please write or phone me soonest.

Clare Booth Luce.

Campbell, Oscar J

THE ARTS CENTER PROGRAM

Columbia University IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

Telephone · UNiversity 5-4000, Extension 2653

March 5, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting
System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I express my deep appreciation of the invaluable service you have rendered to Columbia as a member of the Auxiliary Committee for Communication Arts of the Arts Center Program. The enclosed brochure describing the proposed Graduate School of Modern Arts, to be housed in the Center, is a happy culmination of the cooperation of your committee with the officers of the University.

Now that we are about to launch an active campaign for funds, we have thought it wise to substitute for the auxiliary committees a group of sponsors with its own executive committee. I know that you will allow us to call upon you individually for advice as the occasion may arise.

Sincerely,

Oscar James Campbell

Oscar James Campbell

Advisory Committee Curt H. Reisinger, *Chairman* · Oscar James Campbell, *Administrator* · Grayson Kirk, *President, Columbia Univers*
Leopold Arnaud · Erik Barnouw · Ralph F. Colin · Norman Cousins · William J. Donovan · Frank D. Fackenthal
Charles Garside · Oscar Hammerstein II · Norris Houghton · Donald F. Hyde · Ely Jacques Kahn · Lincoln Kir
Alfred A. Knopf · John A. Krout · Peppino G. Mangravite · Henry Allen Moe · Douglas Moore · Richard Rodge
Ernest I. Simmons · Roger L. Stevens · James Johnson

The Columbia University Arts Center

Housing the Graduate School of Modern Arts

Where will it be?

At Morningside Heights, on the new East Campus, along Amsterdam Avenue, in close proximity to the other educational activities of the University and on land already set aside by the Trustees.

What function will it fulfill?

Bringing together under one roof existing University work in the several arts and the School of Architecture, and at the same time providing a home for the new Graduate School of Modern Arts.

Whom will it serve?

Students—undergraduate, graduate, and special; members of the Faculty and their research associates; the University community and its guests.

What offerings will the new school unite?

The collegiate and advanced programs in Dramatic Arts, Painting, Sculpture and Graphic Arts, the so-called Communication Arts (Radio, Television, Motion Picture and the forms of writing used by mass media), plus the relevant activities of the departments of Fine Arts and Archaeology and Music.

What facilities will it provide?

THEATRES The building will include two theatres. The smaller, for 299 spectators, will provide a working stage for students in the courses in directing, acting and stagecraft. Departmental productions open to the public will also be mounted there. The larger theatre, for 600 spectators, embodying the latest developments in staging and lighting, will be available for productions of the ten dramatic and musical organizations of the University. It will also be used to try out dramas of a novel or unconventional character, under conditions favorable to experimentation.

STUDIOS For the teachers and students of Painting and Sculpture, as well as for those preparing to serve as museum directors and conservators of painting.

LABORATORIES For electronic music, of which Columbia is an important center, and for the testing of architectural materials.

LIBRARIES For the several divisions, including a record library and permanent collections of theatrical and other models.

REHEARSAL ROOMS In the areas provided for the divisions of Dramatic Arts and Music there will be rehearsal space for all University organizations, theatrical, orchestral, choral, and chamber music, as well as much needed practice rooms for piano and organ.

EXHIBITION ROOMS For the School of Architecture, there will be a room for the inspection of architectural materials, and a judgment room for the exhibition of students' architectural designs. It will also contain a gallery for the temporary exhibition of the art works of instructors and students, and also travelling collections of educational value.

COMMON ROOMS Also in the Center will be common rooms with an adjacent snack bar, where the students and teachers of the different departments can meet informally for the exchange of ideas, and members of the University and their guests can come to enjoy daily the productions and exhibitions of art.

Is the association of the departments to be purely geographical?

No: the program of the Center will integrate the activities sponsored by each of the departments. See the brochure: A New Plan for the Arts.

Will the new school be used by undergraduate students?

Yes: its instruction will be advanced and professional, but a large number of undergraduates drawn from Columbia and Barnard Colleges and the School of General Studies will be able to take work appropriate to their qualifications.

What other activities will take place in the Arts Center?

The Center will provide the University community and its downtown friends with every type of artistic production, except the dance: plays, operas, concerts, recitals, exhibitions of painting, sculpture and other graphic arts, as well as with lectures and discussions on all aspects of these arts. The expanded facilities of the music library will provide opportunities for the entire University as well as for music students to listen to recordings.

Why should this Center be on Morningside rather than at Lincoln Square?

Because the resources of many University departments and libraries are needed in teaching the theoretical and practical unity of the several Arts and Architecture, and this can be accomplished best in the atmosphere of learning characteristic of a university.

Also, because Columbia accepts the obligation to train an increasing number of teachers and other persons capable of directing amateur and professional groups, as well as institutions whose aim is the intelligent enjoyment of art.

Why is the Arts Center needed now?

The great upsurge of interest in the Arts that is evident throughout the nation imposes on the University the responsibility of providing an environment in which knowledge of the Arts can be enriched and transmitted to those who will take part in artistic enterprises.

What is the cost of the Arts Center?

The Arts Center will cost $5,950,000 to build; the University has one-fifth this amount in hand; the estimated sum does not include a fund for maintenance. For further details about the Center, or the means of contributing to any part of its building or functioning, please address:

DR. JACQUES BARZUN, DEAN OF FACULTIES,
411 Low Library, Columbia University,
New York 27, N. Y.

a new plan for the arts at Columbia University

GEORGE BIDDLE, *painter*

"...Art today is too vitally important to us—to the world—to have it created and shared only by the cognoscenti. If our painting and sculpture is to have enduring importance, it must be addressed to all and be understood by all the people..."

KATHARINE CORNELL, *actress-manager*

"At its best the theatre is a unity of all the arts. This dream has tantalized such geniuses as Richard Wagner and Serge Diaghileff. Columbia University's projected Arts Center is a giant step toward objectifying that dream."

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

"...I applaud the intention to provide a meeting place, under a single roof, for the vast cultural resources of a great university and the extraordinary wealth of artistic ability of a great metropolis."

ROBERT E. SHERWOOD, *the late dramatist*

"...I...believe...that [at the Arts Center] an atmosphere can be created wherein a potential playwright may discover himself and find the resources for essential training in his craft, and...that the appropriate environment can be provided particularly well here at Columbia with its proximity to the Broadway theatre and the off-Broadway theatre and the centers of radio and television production."

EMANUEL SACKS, *Staff Vice President, Radio Corporation of America*

"The establishment of an Arts Center at Columbia University is a project that merits the support and cooperation of all who are interested in creating and preserving a healthy, vibrant and dynamic cultural life in America."

AARON COPLAND, *composer*

"...The plan has the double advantage of a cooperation among the sister arts, functioning in a metropolitan center of cultural activity unique in this country..."

DAVID SARNOFF, *Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America*

"...I believe that an Arts Center...is highly desirable and should have far-reaching artistic results..."

C. H. ASLIN, *one-time President, Royal Institute of British Architects*

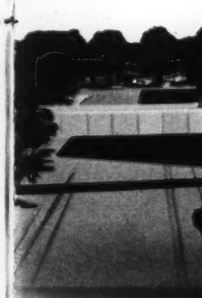
"...It is all to the good for architects to be trained in close proximity with students of the other arts including painting and sculpture. The proposed experiment may prove of great value to the architectural profession..."

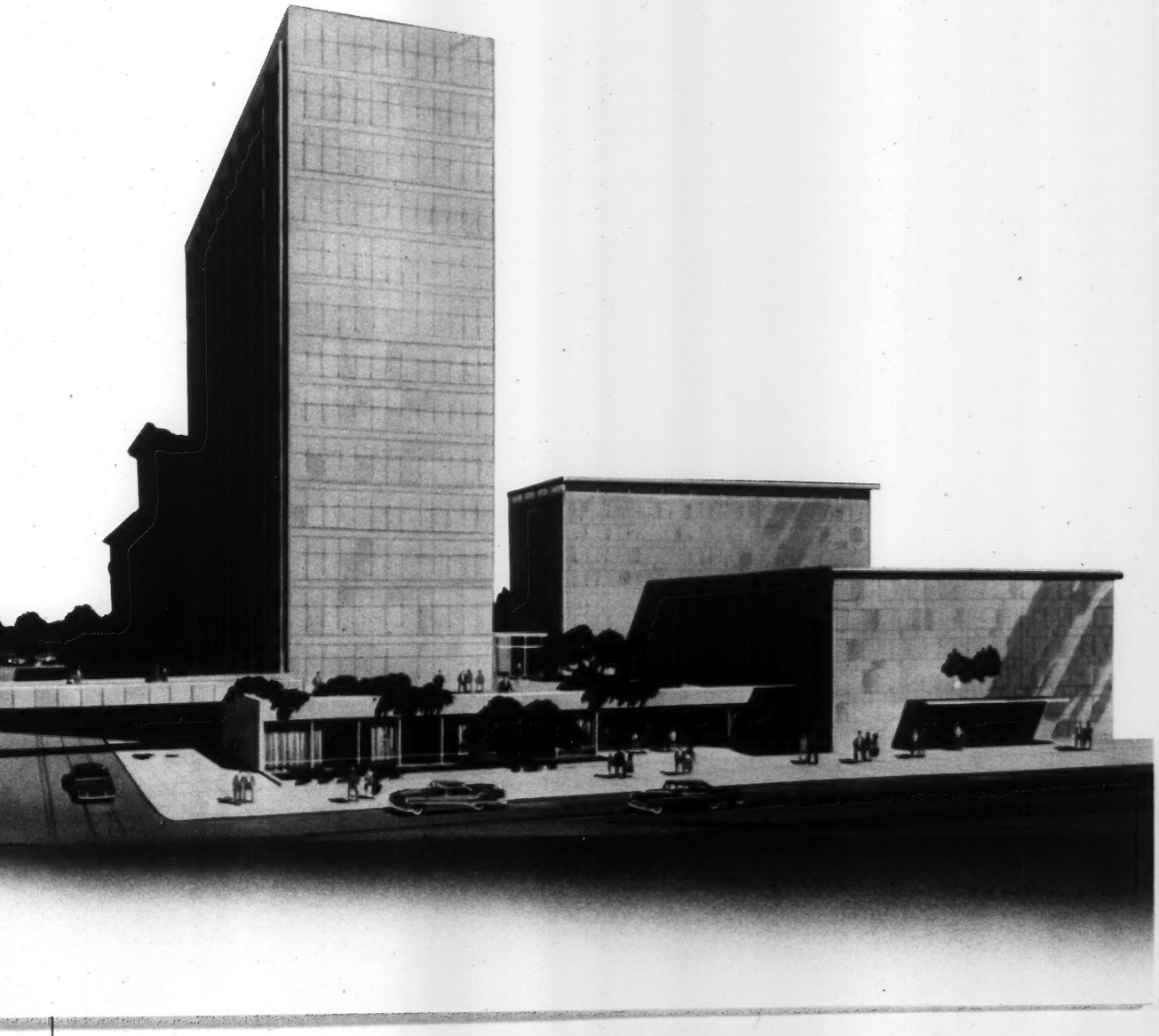
JAMES B. CONKLING, *one-time President, Columbia Records*

"The projected Arts Center at Columbia University represents an undertaking that all of us in the record industry will view with great enthusiasm and gratitude..."

JACQUES DUVAUX, *Président de la Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement*

"Je trouve cette idée excellente et suis profondément convaincu que ce projet ne pourra qu'aider les Architectes et amener le public à comprendre leur art et leur utilité incontestable—dans le domaine de la pensée comme dans celui de la technique..."





Columbia University is fortunate in being situated in the artistic center of the nation and purposes to make still greater use of this extraordinary environment. The plan is to draw upon the resources of the City as well as the entire University in order to offer a new integrated program of study in the Arts of modern times, their theory, history, and current practice, and their relations to one another and to society. The curriculum and staff will constitute a Graduate School of Modern Arts. The programs of the School will permit specialization in: DRAMA AND THE THEATRE ARTS; PAINTING, SCULPTURE AND THE GRAPHIC ARTS; THE SO-CALLED COMMUNICATION ARTS INCLUDING RADIO, TELEVISION, AND MOTION PICTURE, TOGETHER WITH ALL THEIR PREVAILING FORMS OF WRITTEN EXPRESSION; MUSIC; THE HISTORY OF FINE ARTS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

The work in these fields, together with the regular work of the School of Architecture, will be carried on in an Arts Center Building to be erected on Morningside Heights. The Center will provide under one roof: experimental theatres, studios, laboratories, libraries, classrooms, offices, exhibition halls and common rooms.

THE NEW PLAN

PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES

The distinctive character of the School derives from the two related ideas governing all its programs: (1) that the contemporary practice of the Arts makes the isolated study of any one of them incomplete and crippling, even in its own domain; (2) that the widespread contemporary appetite for the Arts calls for a new form of professional competence, no longer aimed exclusively at individual practice or solo performance, but at organizing, leading, and teaching in the numerous city and community centers, in the colleges and universities, in the museums, workshops, and festivals, which are the modern institutions embodying the country's unparalleled zest for self-expression and creativity.

A university with long-established departments of drama, music, the plastic and graphic arts, motion picture, and broadcasting can train the new type of professional now in demand by imparting high literacy in the several arts, coupled with theoretical and practical competence in the art chosen as a field of specialization.

Throughout the programs, the work is planned and supervised by professionals whose aim is to transmit professional skill, though they and the School recognize that by some students this skill may be used in the forms of leadership listed above, rather than in the traditional exhibitions of talent. Location in a metropolis also provides an opportunity for students to pursue their professional training with superior private teachers while following the broad academic program of the Graduate School of Modern Arts.

In other words, the School does not compete with the conservatories of music, the art schools or schools of acting, or any in-service technological training programs in the communications industries. In-

stead, it is pioneering in the preparation of persons who need for their life's work to balance the development of their native artistic talents with a calculated range of academic (theoretical and historical) knowledge. In each field there will be courses designed to train the administrative specialists concerned with public enterprises in the arts.

ORGANIZATION

The School is at once a distinct entity in the galaxy of Columbia University schools and a faculty composed through the cooperation of pre-existing departments or divisions. It is headed by a Director responsible to an Administrative Board, whose chairman is the Dean of Faculties and Provost. The other members of the Board are the heads of the cooperating units. The coherence of the School's activities will be assured by the Director, with the aid of representatives of the several artistic interests. University standards will govern the selection of students and teaching staff, the offering of courses, and the prescribing of degree requirements.

The University will maintain regular contact between the members of the School—the teachers and students—and the professionals at work in the studios, concert halls, and the theatres of New York. Columbia will invite distinguished painters, sculptors, architects, playwrights and producers to lecture and teach at the School for stated periods, as well as to inspect and assess its work. These relations serve both the School and the professional world. The knowledge of contemporary achievement in the Arts will keep academic programs fresh, and professional artists will find stimulation and satisfaction in contacts with young talents eager for training.

THE PROGRAMS

For Undergraduates

Undergraduate students enrolled in the three colleges of the University —Columbia College, Barnard College, the School of General Studies —will be able on the basis of their qualifications to elect courses in the Graduate School of Modern Arts, including studio courses, as part of an undergraduate sequence of specialization. The amounts of studio and theoretical work will be adjusted so as to form in all cases a balanced program comparable to those long established in undergraduate departments of science or the humanities. College students specializing in other fields than the Arts may also follow courses in the Graduate School of Modern Arts as one or more of their electives.

These new opportunities for undergraduates at Columbia follow naturally on the pioneering step that Columbia College took three decades ago in requiring of all students a year of music and of fine arts in addition to the fundamental Humanities course in the masterpieces of literature. The new expanded plan will answer the visibly growing demand for the further education of the talented in the Fine Arts. Moreover, all the undergraduate work now being done in the departments of music, the history of fine arts, dramatics, painting and sculpture, and broadcasting and motion pictures will be housed in the projected Arts Center and integrated into the total program of work, elementary and advanced.

For Graduates

1. *Candidates for the degree of Master of Fine Arts.*

For this degree, students must hold a degree from an accredited liberal arts college or the equivalent, and give evidence of talent in the art of

their specialization. They must, in addition, be able to write literate English and read one foreign language other than English *before admission*. Tests will be given in both English and the foreign language early in the term, and those found deficient will be required to take remedial work without credit.

The Master's Degree requires 51 points of work, of which at least 39 must be done in the School according to the prescriptions below and, in addition, a thesis or, under special circumstances, an artistic production of a defined sort. If all the requirements are fulfilled at the School, the degree can be obtained in two years.

Of the 51 points required for the degree, 12 may be offered in relevant undergraduate courses that were taken in the candidate's last term before entrance to the School, and which have not been counted toward his undergraduate degree. But of these 12, not more than six may be in practical work.

It follows from these provisions that a well-prepared student may obtain the M.A. Degree at the School with 39 points done in residence and, if proficient, may complete these and the thesis in three terms, or one calendar year counting Summer Session.

2. *Candidates for a Certificate.*

Students who fulfill the entrance requirements, but who do not aspire to a degree, are eligible for a certificate at the end of not less than one year of full-time work. These students may wish to receive, in a university atmosphere, training in an art they have already begun to practice, or in an administrative program in which they are already engaged. The courses and facilities of the School are open to them on the same terms as for degree candidates. The program of certificate

candidates must be approved by a designated adviser, who will see to it that the balance of theoretical with practical work, which is the educational philosophy of the School, is suitably preserved in each case. The certificate carries on its face the subject of specialization.

The certificate may, by special action of the Administrative Board, be granted to candidates for a Master's Degree under another Faculty of the University, if the candidate has completed a combined program of work equivalent to that required of candidates for the certificates.

3. *Special Students.*

Since a serious concern with the Arts as student or performer or both is compatible with a great variety of personal circumstances, the School provides instruction, within the limits of its facilities, for persons who seek neither a certificate nor a degree, but who give promise of being able to profit from the work offered. These special students, who must be at least 20 years of age, must also give evidence of talent or preparation in the art of their choice, for they are taught in the same classes as the regular students. Other special students will consist of individuals or classes sent for special instruction to Columbia by their own advisers in the schools or arts centers of greater New York.

All students registered in the School may audit any lecture course offered by any of its divisions.

The School will offer some of its regular courses in the Summer Session, so as to enable degree or certificate candidates to complete requirements expeditiously, and special students to pursue their avocation uninterruptedly. But new candidates for a degree or a certificate are admitted only to a Fall or Spring term.

THE PROGRAM IN OUTLINE

To furnish its new and distinctive kind of training, which rests upon a synoptic view of the Arts in modern society, the School prescribes a four-fold program (I to IV below) for all degree or certificate candidates, regardless of specialization; it is supplemented by two important activities (A & B below) which are voluntary.

I. THE ARTS IN MODERN SOCIETY.

The knowledge that the sociologist, psychologist, philosopher, anthropologist, lawyer, public administrator, as well as the artist can bring to bear on the practice and meaning of the Arts in the modern world.

II. THE HISTORY OF THE ARTS.

These courses give the student an understanding of the way in which his chosen art has come to be what it is, while they also acquaint him with its literature and the chronology of its masterpieces and their makers.

III. CURRENT PRACTICE IN THE ARTS.

The studio courses of the School are variously required by each division. In addition, appropriate facilities are at the disposal of the student who, on his own time, wants to paint, practice an instrument, act a part, etc., beyond the stated requirements. The extra-curricular opportunities listed below also constitute an outlet for these additional energies.

IV. PROSEMINAR.

In this course, sometimes taught jointly by instructors from different divisions, the degree candidate works on his essay or, under special circumstances, on his play, composition, script, or other artistic enterprise.

A. ORGANIZED RECREATION.

A Graduate School of Modern Arts would seem to be the one institution in which extra-curricular activities form a virtually required part of the program or, as certain portions of medical training have come to be called, "an involuntary elective". The reason is obvious: practice, performance, *doing* is the very essence of art, and the studio does not fully reproduce the conditions of actual doing. Hence, the plays, concerts, exhibits, and public lectures follow one another with kaleidoscopic, but also instructional, effect.

All the students are by turns participants and spectators, doers and critics, both within and outside their chosen art. The student of painting wants to try his hand at collecting, hanging, and cataloguing an exhibit. But there is no reason, if he chooses, why he should not organize a musical evening for and with his fellow students, playing discs and commenting on them, or introducing a live quartet to an audience consisting equally of members of the School and members of the University at large.

As for the undergraduate contingent, they traditionally show a lively interest in dramatics and the performance of music, both solo and ensemble, which the School fosters through its facilities, even while keeping the distinction clear between recreation and work, and between the advanced professional performance and the early efforts of talent.

B. EXPERIMENTATION.

With students of diverse backgrounds in close contact, and trained talents united in the staff, it is inevitable that new ideas should be struck off in the familiar way of artistic communities, and that these should find experimental assay through the equipment at hand. These efforts can neither be prescribed nor predicted, but when they reach maturity they can be scheduled as part of the programs in painting, sculpture, music (both traditional and electronic), the theatre arts, broadcasting and motion picture.

THE COMMON COURSES

Parts I and II of the Program outlined above consist of courses planned or offered cooperatively, and taught either by an appropriate specialist or by representatives of the several disciplines involved. In each Part, two courses (starred) are required of all students:

I. THE ARTS IN MODERN SOCIETY

*The commonwealth of art. (All departments participating)

*The psychology of perception and the philosophy of criticism. (Specialists from Psychology and Philosophy)

Artistic freedom and organized restraints. (Specialists from Law and Sociology)

The audience and the individual in relation to the arts. (An offering of the Sociology Department)

Religion and the arts. (An offering of the Department of Religion)

The Law of Copyright. (An offering of the School of Law)

Colloquium on the modern arts. (Reading and discussion led by two or more members of staff representing different departments)

II. THE HISTORY OF THE ARTS.

*The literature, theories, and methods of history in the several arts. (An introduction enabling the student of any art to find his way in the entire literature if need or curiosity should arise to take him outside his chosen art)

*The history of art chosen for specialization, or a portion of that history selected, with advice, from the departmental offering.

THE DIVISIONAL COURSES

These courses, as their name denotes, consist of theoretical or studio work in the several arts or their subdivisions. Merely for purposes of illustration, a few of the main headings of the divisional offerings are given here. It is assumed that each student will show suitable preparation—academic or practical—before entering any given course.

Drama and Theatre

1. Historical Surveys: the history of drama; the history of theatre.
2. Criticism and Theory: the philosophy of drama from Aristotle to the present; theatre criticism from Lessing to the present.
3. Professional Courses: playwriting—beginning, advanced; directing—beginning, advanced; acting—beginning, advanced; organization of dramatic enterprises and production.
4. Technical Subjects: scene design; lighting; costume; stage management; business management; speech; body movement.

Painting, Sculpture and the Graphic Arts

1. Historical Surveys: from primitive to modern art; modern painting from 1848-1900; the art of the Far East.
2. Criticism and Theory: aesthetics; theory of symbols; metaphysics; contemporary trends.
3. Technical Courses: research in creative design—beginning, intermediate, advanced drawing, painting, sculpture, and graphic arts.
4. Laboratory Courses: basic materials; drafting; anatomy.
5. Research Courses: museum direction; conservation, restoration, exhibition problems; graphic arts research problems.

Music

1. Historical Surveys: the history of music from 1000 to 1600; the history of music from 1600 to the present; the history of music in the theatre; music in the 20th century.
2. Criticism and Theory: seminar in music theory; advanced composition; the psychology of music; the philosophy of music; the aesthetics of music; introduction to stylistic criticism.
3. The Study of Genres: folk music; ethnic music; jazz and other American styles; the literature of opera; the literature of the symphony; the literature of chamber music; the literature of vocal music.
4. Technical Subjects: acoustics; conducting; instrumental study; the orchestra and instrumentation; the operatic libretto; score reading; vocal study.
5. Professional Courses: the management and production of musical enterprises.

Broadcasting and Motion Picture

1. Historical Surveys: the history and art of the motion picture; the history of broadcasting and mass communication; the history and art of the documentary.
2. Motion Picture Criticism and Theory: fundamentals of film production; the aesthetics of film; cinematography (composition, lighting, camera motion); the art film (painted film, puppet film, cartoon film).
3. Motion Picture Technical Subjects: film editing; film music; film writing (a seminar); introduction to recording, laboratory problems, and special effects.
4. Special Seminars: the business-sponsored films; field work in documentary-film production.
5. Broadcasting Criticism and Theory: fundamentals of radio and television; mass communication and audience research; international broadcasting.
6. Broadcasting Technical Subjects: the television studio—uses and limitations of equipment; designing for television; radio production workshop; television production workshop; writing for radio and television (a seminar); station management—problems and practices; internship (working experience at a television or radio station).

THE PROPOSED ART CENTER

Columbia University plans to erect a 12-story Arts Center on the East Campus at 115th Street. It will provide the space and equipment needed for those classes for undergraduates working in the Arts which are now conducted by the several University departments. It will house the activities of the divisions of the Graduate School of Modern Arts, together with those of the School of Architecture.

By bringing the Arts together under one roof, Columbia intends to foster new and significant relations among the teachers and students of the several divisions. Mutual understanding and respect will be enhanced by the provision of common rooms and snack bars, exhibition and concert halls, where everyone on the Campus—members of the faculty, graduates and undergraduates —can meet for social and intellectual conversation.

Division of Drama and Theatre Arts

The work of this Division will take place in two adjoining theatres, one for 299 spectators, the other for 600. The first is designed for the instruction of students registered in the department. It will provide a working stage and auditorium for the courses in directing, acting and stagecraft. There, also, productions open to the public will be mounted.

The second or "experimental theatre" will embody the latest developments in theatre architecture, stage design, and lighting equipment. It will be provided with an orchestra pit large enough to accommodate the orchestra needed for the cooperative projects of the departments of Drama and Music, and the annual Festivals of Contemporary Music. It will, moreover, be available for the rehearsal and public performances of the dramatic and musical clubs of Columbia and Barnard

Colleges, as well as those sponsored by the Department of Music—notably, the work of the University Chorus, the University Orchestra, the Collegium Musicum, and the Composers' Forum. Broadcasts for television and radio can occasionally originate in the experimental theatre.

The further use of the large theatre will be to try out drama of unconventional or novel construction, under conditions favorable for experimentation.

The two theatres will include stage-sized rehearsal rooms, class and seminar rooms, dressing rooms, instructors' offices, and quarters for the administration of the Division.

The Division of Painting, Sculpture and the Graphic Arts, and the Department of Fine Arts and Archaeology*

For teachers and students of painting, the building will provide the necessary studios; for the sculptors, a studio for clay modelling with a kiln, and a stone-cutting room. The studio will have adequate storage facilities for still-life and for students' portfolios, paint boxes, etc. There will be offices for instructors and administrative staffs. Although the departments will not acquire permanent collections of artifacts, they will have at their disposal a gallery for instructional exhibits. The work of the faculty and students will be shown there, as well as travelling collections and exhibitions on loan from local museums.

The Department of Music*

Quarters in the new Center will provide space for the various activities sponsored and directed by the Department of Music. The extended facilities will enable the Department to pursue its three-fold objectives: the development of musical culture as part of an undergraduate education; the pursuit of musical scholarship; and the encouragement of musical creation. There will be classrooms, a laboratory for experimentation in electronic music, offices for instructors, and sound-proofed rehearsal practice rooms and studios.

*The two Departments, Music and Fine Arts and Archaeology, which are now constituted in the Faculty of Philosophy, will retain their identity in that Faculty and will function as cooperative bodies in the Graduate School of Modern Arts, rather than as self-contained divisions.

The Division of Broadcasting and Motion Picture

The Division of Broadcasting and Motion Picture seeks to develop insight into the role of the so-called mass media in our society, to foster proficient and informed use of these media, and to encourage creative experimentation in them.

Columbia University's position in New York City gives it a unique opportunity to pursue these objectives in cooperation with the leaders of television, radio and film.

Moreover, by placing the Division under the same roof with the Departments of Music, History of Fine Arts and Archaeology, and the Divisions of Theatre, Painting, Sculpture and the Graphic Arts, the Graduate School will permit the uses of the new media to be studied and developed in the close relationship they bear to the older arts.

Plans for the Arts Center include studio facilities for television and film production; a studio for radio and recording; rooms for film and tape editing; a projection room; class and rehearsal rooms; shop space and equipment rooms. The Division will also share the facilities of other departments, particularly the theatres.

The School of Architecture

The School of Architecture will occupy several floors of the Arts Center, space which will permit a further development of Columbia's important program in Housing and City Planning. Moreover, it is clear that the teachers and students of architecture everywhere will benefit from closer contact with painters, sculptors, and the art historians. This is rendered difficult by physical separation such as usually exists. When Architecture is placed under the same roof with her sister arts, fruitful collaboration will inevitably develop. The work of students in one of the schools being on display in a common gallery will, as a matter of course, be viewed and discussed by the students of other divisions. Perhaps the greatest advantage of this to all concerned will come from the discussions and exchanges of ideas that will take place in the common rooms.

The facilities for Architecture in the Arts Center will consist of two large drafting rooms, one room for the inspection of architectural materials, a gallery for the exhibition of students' competition designs, and a large materials laboratory. There will be, in addition, offices, classrooms, and seminar rooms.

Libraries

The Music Library, to be grouped with the Dramatic Museum and Theatre Library, will include a main reading room from which there will be direct access to stacks containing 50,000 volumes, a phonograph listening room, storage stacks for phonograph records, sound-proofed rooms for the study of scores, a seminar room, cubicles for graduate students, and office for the librarian, and a staff work room.

The portion of the Library given over to the Division of Drama and Theatre will contain a reference reading room. The unrivalled possessions of the Dramatic Museum will eventually be divided; those primarily suitable for display will be sent on permanent loan to the Union Library and Museum for the Performing Arts which is to be built as part of the New York City Lincoln Square Development. This will include some of the remarkable models and drawings by the late Joseph Urban, which Columbia has generously been offered by his widow. Those primarily suited for study and research will be kept at Columbia in the space provided as a Museum. There will be a dark corridor with specially lighted compartments for the many theatre models in the Brander Matthews collection. The area will include a sound-proofed studio for the auditory arts of the theatre, a visual-aid projection room, stacks, and store rooms.

For Painting, Sculpture and the Graphic Arts, and the History of Fine Arts and Archaeology, the Ware Library of the School of Architecture and an expanded Library on Painting and Sculpture will form a single unit. Reading rooms operating under rules that permit the easy flow of materials to drafting rooms and studios will be provided around a central room with a common charging desk and union catalogue. Supplementing these collections is the Avery Collection on the nearby West Campus, in many ways the richest in the United States in architecture, painting and sculpture.

Common Rooms

The main common rooms on the ground floor will be open to all members of the University and their guests. They will be used for conversation, informal causeries, portions of exhibits, impromptu musicales, and the like. Access to a snack bar will complete the facilities for living amid the Arts.

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**See comment on inside covers*

MAURICE EVANS, *actor-director-producer*

"The Columbia Arts Center will provide a desperately needed outlet for the abundant Theatre talents which are now shackled by the chronic economic ills of Broadway."

DAVID E. FINLEY, *one-time Director, National Gallery of Art*

"Neither time nor circumstances nor age nor even blindness can take from us those visual images, those harmonies of sound, those great ideas greatly expressed which have become part of ourselves and will make us not only an educated but a happier and more contented people. If Columbia University can do that for your own students and for all who may come under their influence, your new Arts Center is worthy of all the effort you can make to establish it, not merely as a pleasant accessory of civilized living, but as a vital force in building the America we are determined to have now and in the future."

FRANK M. FOLSOM, *Chairman of the Executive Committee, Radio Corporation of America*

"...This project will, I believe, serve to inspire artists and perpetrate art forms that could add immeasurably to our lives and culture. It merits the support of men of good will everywhere, and I take this occasion to commend you and your associates for setting up a program that is both purposeful and persuasive."

ROBERT E. KINTNER, *Executive Vice President, National Broadcasting Company*

"...National Broadcasting Company would welcome the creation of the Arts Center at Columbia University as an important means of experimentation on matters of public taste, production techniques, and new approaches to the use of both media."

LEON KROLL, *painter*

"...Can be of great benefit to our country and to the rest of the world..."

JACQUES LIPCHITZ, *sculptor*

"...I hope that from this institution of higher learning will come the light which is so needed for the artists in this troubled world of today. If the artist is highly able for the 'How' he is absolutely lost about the 'What' and from here comes his loneliness. It seems to me that your project precisely will fill this need that so much talent will not be wasted..."

YEHUDI MENUHIN, *violinist*

"...I shall at all times wish to keep in close touch with your project and would like to assure you... of my desire to be associated with the undertaking... and later on with its actual functioning..."

LEONARD H. GOLDENSON, *President American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres, Inc.*

"...It is stimulating in its conception. The academic and intellectual resources of a great institution combining with the rich potential in our city of people and organizations working in the arts, should...contribute immeasurably to the growth and vitality of new creative forces as well as the development of talented newcomers in the arts and fields of communication..."

HOWARD HANSON, *Conductor and Director, Eastman School of Music*

"The proposal for an Arts Center at Columbia University with the dual purpose of offering opportunities for the communion and integration of the arts and better communication between the creative artist and the scholar-historian-critic is both unique in form and challenging in spirit..."

EFREM ZIMBALIST, *violinist; Director, The Curtis Institute of Music*

"...The project sounds more than worth while, especially since sponsored by such a great organization as Columbia University, and I have little doubt that it will be of inestimable benefit in raising the cultural level of our country..."

MAX WEBER, *painter*

"Within the portals and under the dome of this new home of the Arts in a university environment, unstifled freedom of expression, questful controversy, artistic contact and scholarly cooperation will flourish, and our entire national culture and spiritual aspiration will reach universal and permanent heights."

ARTHUR MILLER, *dramatist*

"...The nation has given care, money, and above all, its esteem to science. The arts have largely been left to wander in the marketplace, even at a time when men are so eager for that which is lasting and of the spirit. I am happy to learn that this project is going forward..."

JOSEPH SZIGETI, *violinist*

"...Its objectives and the grandeur with which they are visualized cannot fail to kindle the imagination of any worker in the Arts..."

F Canfield

June 26, 1959

Dear Cass:

Thanks for your gracious note of June 23. I would be delighted to lunch or spend more than half an hour with you, but this is my last day in the shop.

There is absolutely no chance of my undertaking a book during the coming year. Thanks for asking me anyway.

As ever yours,

ERM:skg

Mr. Cass Canfield
Harper & Brothers
49 East 33rd Street
New York, N.Y.

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CHAIRMAN OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD

49 EAST 33D ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

June 23, 1959

Dear Ed:

Now that you are getting some time off, I can't resist writing you a letter to express the hope that you consider writing something for book publication. "Something" is a mighty vague word but your interests are so broad that without talking to you I don't feel I should make any specific suggestion.

Is there any chance that we could have lunch or a half hour together some time soon?

As ever,

Cass

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Cass Canfield...RNH

Canfield, Cass (Mrs)

CABLE: PARENTHOOD, NEW YORK

Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.

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November 25, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I regret that it was not possible for you to come to hear Dr. Harrison Brown at Mrs. Lasker's home last Wednesday.

Some of what he said was a part of his address at the Planned Parenthood Lasker Award Luncheon that day. I hope you may find time to read the enclosed eight pages and that you will find Dr. Brown's views as thought-provoking as I do.

Sincerely,

Jane Canfield

Mrs. Cass Canfield

PLANNED PARENTHOOD

ADDRESS OF HARRISON BROWN, Ph.D.
PROFESSOR OF GEOCHEMISTRY
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
WINNER OF ALBERT LASKER AWARD IN PLANNED PARENTHOOD
AT 1958 ANNUAL LUNCHEON
OF PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA
NOVEMBER 19, 1958

Almost all of us realize that the number of human beings in the world is increasing very very rapidly. But very few of us appreciate just how rapid the rate of increase really is. Simple mathematics shows us that the present phenomenal rate of population growth could not possibly have prevailed for any appreciable length of time in the past. Nor can it prevail for any appreciable length of time in the future.

At present the population of the world is growing at the rate of about 18 per cent per decade. Equally significant, the rate of increase is increasing as well. In some parts of the world human numbers are now increasing at the rate of about 25 per cent each decade.

This upsurge in population which we are now experiencing should be a matter of grave concern to every human being. But unfortunately all too few persons are concerned - particularly here in the United States where rapid growth has been one of the major characteristics of our society since the first settlers arrived from Europe in the sixteenth century. Growth is so much a part of our tradition and culture that somehow it is looked upon as being an intrinsically good end in itself. Many persons believe that in view of the fact that we have been able to take care of our expanding numbers in the past, we will be able to take care of them in the future as well. In particular, many persons believe that our science and technology will somehow always enable us to provide for our needs.

I would like at the outset to dispel this myth. It is true that our science

and our technology can give us the means of creating a world of abundance. We have the tools for doing this if we wish. But it is equally clear that science and technology cannot provide the means for supporting a population which continues to grow at the rate of 18 per cent per decade. We have to realize that at some point in time population growth must stop.

Let us do some simple arithmetic and assess the consequences of continuing population expansion at the present rate. Let us assume that this growth continues decade after decade and century after century.

At this rate, in 730 years human beings will cover the land areas of the earth and will be so tightly packed that each of us will be able to own on the average estates which will be one square foot in area. Let us assume that by this time, however, that science has come to our rescue and has taught us how to grow food on the tops of our heads, or perhaps to convert ordinary rock into tasty, digestable and nourishing delicacies. The growth will continue and in less than another century human beings will have covered the waters of the oceans and the population density of the earth as a whole would then be one person per square foot.

By that time we will be eating our way down through the granite and basalt beneath our feet at a fantastic clip - and 1700 years from now humanity will have achieved the satisfying goal of weighing as much as the earth itself. Normally this milestone in human experience would be cause for a great rejoicing - but difficulties appear. Having eaten the earth there is nothing left to eat and people grow hungry.

But science and technology again come to the rescue and after but a momentary wavering of birth rate, the growth of population returns to the level

of 18 per cent per decade. We learn to feed upon the planets and then directly upon the sun itself.

By this time the earth has been replaced in its orbit by a sphere of thriving human beings and the radius of the sphere is increasing rather rapidly. Another milestone will be reached 2,400 years from now, for by then this ball of humanity will weigh as much as the sun - except for the fact that by then the sun will not exist for it, like the earth, will have been eaten.

About 3,300 years from now the radius of the sphere of humanity will equal that of the earth's orbit and will increase at the rate of 55 million miles per year. As century follows century the velocity of the expansion of the sphere will increase.

Finally, 5,300 years from now, a dreadful day, the insurmountable crisis confronts us. By that time, the sphere of humanity is expanding at the velocity of light, and as we know from Einstein's theory of relativity, it is impossible to travel any faster! From that point on, the rate of population growth must fall - and as the sphere becomes larger and larger, the rate of growth must eventually fall to zero.

Thus, the theory of relativity provides us with a rigid proof that our present rate of population growth can be maintained at most for 5,300 years, no matter how clever we are - no matter how energetically we pursue science and technology and profit from new discoveries.

I doubt that even Albert Einstein himself was aware of this hidden implication in his theory!

In any event, it is absolutely clear,as we can see from this reduction to absurdity, that at some point in time population growth must stop. We might wish it were otherwise. But wishing will not change the laws of nature. It is

inevitable that one day birth rates and death rates will become equal. It but remains to be seen when and under what conditions this will happen. And here I would like to emphasize that man has the power of decision - he can decide both the "when" and the "how". But if he does not make use of that power, if he procrastinates, nature will make the decision for him. If man refuses to make decisions which will result in the lowering of birth rates, it is inevitable that nature will compensate, no matter how energetically man struggles, by increasing death rates.

It seems to me that before man settles the question of when is enough enough, he must answer another: In what kind of a world does he want to live? What kind of a life does he want to lead? We don't have to wait for thousands or even hundreds of years to confront this problem. The trouble is here already. Most of the persons alive today are not being adequately cared for and it's likely to get worse before it will get better. We have to recognize we are faced with a world-wide problem of overpopulation right now, and it will have to be solved right now.

I believe that if we were to make a public opinion survey throughout the world we would find many divergences of opinion - and this, I believe, is healthy. A diversity of culture patterns enriches us all. But I believe we would also find that most people of the world share in common certain strong desires.

Most people would like to have enough to eat. Most would like to rid themselves of disease, deprivation and misery. Most would like to live in a world at peace. Most would like to lead lives in which they have freedom of choice - lives which are as free as possible from rules and regulations designed to control and bind men's actions - lives which are free from the fear of tyranny and despotism. Most would like to lead lives which have purpose and

meaning. And most, I believe, deep within themselves - would like, from time to time to commune with the world of nature from which man emerged, and to which he is forever bound.

Now, let us ask how our present high rate of population growth is likely to affect these human desires.

First, concerning food, we know that it is technically feasible to grow considerably more food on the surface of the earth than we are growing now. Simply by applying the agricultural technology which we already know on a world-wide basis, world food production could be doubled. By applying new techniques even greater gains could be achieved.

The difficulty lies not in what can be accomplished but in the rate at which it can be accomplished. If an area is increasing in population at the rate of 20 per cent per decade, the food production must increase at the rate of 20 per cent per decade just to stay even. This is an extremely difficult task - and indeed if population growth rates increase still further it seems likely that we can look forward to still more hunger in the world rather than to less.

Increasing hunger in Southeast Asia, Africa and the Middle East will breed increasing misery and discontent. And as industrialization spreads to these areas, as it will inevitably do, they will gain the power of waging modern war - including nuclear war.

Misery and discontent in these areas in turn will provide fertile ground for the emergence of totalitarianism - and totalitarian power once it is gained cannot easily be overthrown.

In the western world, the more rapidly our population grows, the more rapidly our demands for raw materials climb and the more rapidly competition among nations for the remaining earth's resources increases.

The more rapidly our population in the West increases the more rapidly will the complexities of life increase. As our cities become larger and larger, and as the dangers of war multiply, there will be increasing needs for efficiency and for rules and regulations. It seems likely that our personal freedoms will wither as a result of these pressures and conformity will become the order of the day.

As trees, meadows and hills retreat before the onslaught of asphalt, concrete and steel - as wilderness is replaced by mechanical orderliness - we will lose the little contact with nature which we have left.

Thus it is clear that rapid population growth works against practically all of the long-range goals, the hopes and desires, which men and women the world-over share. It is equally clear that global family planning is an essential factor in any sensible program for resource development. Of all the problems which confront our unhappy world I believe it is by all odds the most urgent and the most critical. Yet, ironically, it is the problem which, in spite of its magnitude and urgency, is receiving the least attention. In spite of the magnificent efforts of organizations such as the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, the amount of effort which is going into the search for ways and means of solving this problem is negligible when compared with the need.

I happen to believe that the problem of decreasing the rate of population growth can be solved. And, I believe that solutions can be found which do not violate human dignity and which can fit into the framework of individual culture patterns, moral codes and beliefs. But I also believe that the amount of effort required is prodigious.

The first requisite for solving a problem is understanding it. A much broader awareness of the nature of the population problem must be created - and this means that it must be discussed, and discussed widely, in colleges and universities, on radio and television, in magazines and in the press. It seems

to me that we have been much too squeamish about this problem as a subject for public discussion and that the time has come when we must cast our squeamishness aside.

And for those of you who retain your squeamishness,in spite of the fact that you understand the problem intellectually, I can recommend a very good cure. You should spend two weeks in Calcutta - not within the shelter of the Great Eastern Hotel or within the confines of the European-type luxury restaurants - but walking around the streets. Watch the tens of thousands of people sleeping on the sidewalks, huddled together under rags for warmth, many of whom have gone to sleep, never to awaken. Watch them cook their miserably inadequate meals over dung fires in the gutters. Watch the diseased and the deformed crawling along the streets and listen to their begging and their pleading for your help. Watch a young mother as she holds one arm outstretched and with the other holds a sick malnourished baby before your eyes. Watch the children fight over a piece of garbage. Visit the railway station where thousands of persons live permanently, eating and sleeping on the floor. And remember as you watch that you are watching human beings. In America we don't permit dogs to live in that fashion. Yet in spite of this we somehow can't fully comprehend why Asia is such fertile ground for Communism.

I can assure you that anyone who has had such an experience will emerge with a full comprehension of the population problem and its magnitude - and will not hesitate to talk about it with all of the frankness that is necessary.

The second requirement for solving the population problem is research and lots of it, both on the biological and on the social sides. And here again I would like to compliment Planned Parenthood on its efforts, but they don't begin to be enough. From the biological point of view we have only begun to study the

complexities of human fertility and its control. Given intensive effort, I am convinced that many techniques of fertility control will come into existence, most of which are as yet undreamed. And indeed it will be necessary for a variety of techniques of fertility control to be available. A method which will be acceptable and used within the framework of one culture pattern will often not be acceptable within the framework of another.

On the social side we need a vast amount of information. Even when a "perfect" contraceptive is available for a given culture, the securing of its acceptance and use will not be simple. People's habits cannot easily be changed overnight. It seems to me that our most serious problems will be encountered in this area. And clearly those problems will vary from culture to culture and from religion to religion. But we must search for social techniques of securing acceptance of methods of fertility control and of accelerating their use. All of this means that we must support social and biological research in this area on a scale far greater than we are supporting them today.

In conclusion, I would like to stress again that I am convinced that these problems can be solved. I am convinced that our science and our technology have given us the power to create a peaceful and stable world in which most persons can lead free and abundant lives. There is no doubt that we have the power. Let us now make use of it.

# # # #

A-6758

Caniff

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA107 PD=NEW CITY NY 18 155PME=

EDWARD MURROW=

485 MADISON AVE=

F

1959 JUN 18 PM 2 35

MY COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVE TONI MENDEZ WILL BE TELEPHONING YOU TOMORROW MORNING I THINK YOU WILL BE INTERESTED IN WHAT SHE HAS TO SAY=

MILTON CANIFF=

OK will talk

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Canney, Heyward E.

May 28, 1959

Dear Mr. Canney, Jr.:

Thank you for your recent letter expressing your idea for a television program.

Unfortunately, I shall very shortly be taking a year's leave of absence from my duties at CBS and, therefore, shall not be doing any television except some SMALL WORLD programs.

I appreciate the time you took in writing me about it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Heyward E. Canney, Jr.
4314 Nichols Avenue, S.W.
Washington 24, D. C.

E.

HEYWARD E. CANNEY, JR.
4314 Nichols Avenue, S. W.
Washington 24, D. C.

22 May 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
National Broadcasting Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing on the spur-of-the-moment to suggest a one-time program which I am sure you would find thought-provoking, at least.

Briefly, the idea is to assemble around one table, before the television camera, four intellectual giants of our time, to talk for as long as they liked on anything that came into their minds:

J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER	Science and Philosophy
CARL SANDBURG	Literature and the Arts
ALBERT SCHWEITZER	Religion and Humanity
WINSTON CHURCHILL	Politics and Civilization

My first feeling was that assigning them a topic would border on impudence, but if some unifying thought proves necessary for negotiation, the topic might be something very general like "The Prospects of Man".

Possibly NBC might be interested in sponsoring this, or, if not, perhaps the Ford Foundation, or the Fund for the Republic. I imagine the event would certainly be recorded on film.

I was briefly somewhat bothered by the fact these gentlemen are all English-speaking, and might have overtones of cultural provincialism. I pondered people like Sartre, Pasternak, and even Nehru. Somehow they didn't quite measure up. Sartre might be just as incomprehensible in English. Pasternak couldn't come even if he would, and if he did, Churchill would back out. Nehru fascinates me personnally, but I am uneasy about the classic Indian tendency to harangue. But mainly they lacked stature.

Anyway, you see the point...and these four gentlemen certainly would. I don't think the country will find much else very important while these men are on the air. The cultural impact would be monumental, and television itself would grow in stature in one big quantum jump.

Yours very sincerely,

Hayward E. Cannaff Jr.

HEYWARD E. CANNEY, JR.
4314 Nichols Avenue, S. W.
Washington 24, D. C.

22, May 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
National Broadcasting Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City, New York

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Yours very sincerely,

Hayward E. Cairney Jr.

Cannon, Capt. John C.

December 5, 1958

Dear Captain Cannon:

Thank you for your letter of December 1st.

Since I do not dispose of time on the network for programs of the kind you suggest, I am forwarding the correspondence to Mr. Sig Mickelson, Vice President in charge of News and Public Affairs for CBS.

Sincerely yours,

Captain John C. Cannon
U. S. Army
Hq USAMTC, BAMC
Fort Sam Houston
San Antonio, Texas

mcc

V.C. - To Mulchm

Hq USAMTC, BAMC
Fort Sam Houston
San Antonio, Texas
1 December 1958

Mr EDWARD R MURROW
CBS Television
New York, New York

Dear Mr MURROW:

Attached please find a copy of correspondence I forwarded to the Program Director, NBC Television, on 13 October. To date I have received no reply from his office.

In the December issue of "Fortune" magazine I read of your interest in programs emphasizing education. In this connection, it is possible that the enclosed format can be of value to you.

I would appreciate a reply at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

John C. Cannon

John C Cannon
Captain, US Army

C O P Y

Hq USAMTC, BAMC
Fort Sam Houston
San Antonio, Texas
11 October 1958

Program Director
NBC Television
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Attached please find an outline for a recommended new Television Program, submitted for your consideration.

I feel that this recommended program has merit for the following reasons:

First, it is in keeping with the current public interest in education created by the recent satellite activities;

Second, it has a definite public service value by assisting students in the furthering of their education and training;

Third, as an advertising vehicle it has an appeal to a large segment of the buying public, the high school and college group;

Fourth, the adverse attention now being given to "Quiz Shows" has developed an atmosphere for acceptance of a new trend in television programs.

I would appreciate a reply from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

John C Cannon, Captain, US Army

C O P Y

Fort Sam Houston

San Antonio, Texas
11 October 1958
Recommended TV Program

Following is outline for a recommended new Television Program:

Program frequency: Twice monthly, one hour duration.

Type: Live, preferably; film or tape for initial period until format is understood and accepted.

Aspirants: High school and college students.

Audience: Family, with direct appeal to high school and college group.

Method: Students submit lesson plan outlines on designated subjects; i. e., physics, art, music, electronics, mathematics, personnel management, etc.

Prizes: Scholarships to further education, grants for study over specified periods of time, junior executive positions in established business firms for one year with the understanding that there is the possibility of permanent employment. NO MONEY IS AWARDED and there is nothing to losers. Prizes are in effect only as long as the winners meet certain requirements as established when the prize is awarded. (Losers will undoubtedly be contacted by sympathetic viewers and offers made in many instances. This should have considerable audience appeal.)

Entry: A list of subjects and the dates of the programs they are to be presented is published and made available to the public as far ahead of the program date as possible. Aspirants must submit entries to their schools. Each high school or college is allowed to make one entry per program. The schools make written application for entry blank and submit the entry of their choice for the program. (A time schedule will have to be arrranged to give ample time for entries to be studied both at the schools and by a panel of experts in the field of the subject to be presented. This panel will select the required number of contestants for each program. These experts will also compose the panel for the program.)

Entry blank will include a space for a statement by the aspirant as to his desires for furthering his education or training. Student desires will be granted as prizes whenever possible. (Liason will have to be effected with various institutions in many instances.)

Conduct of program: Two or three chosen contestants will appear on the program and make a ten or fifteen minute presentation of the subject. This presentation may include the use of notes, visual aids, graphs, charts, etc. Laboratory tests may also be used. Assistants may be used when practicable. The method of presentation is entirely up to the contestant. The contestant who makes the best presentation is the winner. The panel has several minutes after each presentation to ask questions of the contestant. (Questions are designed to help the presentation and is NEVER used to "trip-up" a contestant or disprove something in his presentation. If a contestant gets into difficulty as a result of a question by the panel, the questioner is obliged to get him out of it.)

After all of the presentations have been made, the panel takes a few minutes to gather their thoughts, have a private discussion if necessary, and select a winner.

(This is the ideal place for a good, long commercial. No commercials are held during the program. Once the subject matter has been entered into, the program becomes high toned and scholarly. Continuity of thought is striven for from beginning to end. The panel should have nothing at all to do with the selling of the product.)

After the commercial the panel announces its decision. The program ends with a short "victory period" with the winner and the announcer.

General comments:

a. The first several programs can be put on film or tape and students from schools in the geographical area of the program origination used. These programs can be used as "example programs" for aspirants all over the country. This fact will be publicized to preclude the possibility of an accusation of "prompted" programs at a later date.

b. Care must be taken to insure that aspirants are capable of making a favorable presentation before an audience. It may be necessary to have an audition of a larger group and the desired number of contestants from audition group selected on the basis of their ability to make a presentation, as well as for subject matter.

c. During the commercial the published lists of future subjects and the dates they will be presented will be referred to.

d. In case of time running out before program ends, the program will have to be completed in the studio and the winner announced later on friendly TV programs and in newspapers to home audiences.

e. It might be possible to have the program extend over several weeks before choosing a winner, thereby giving opportunity to an increased number of contestants. The question is whether more or less interest will be generated by the home audience. A complete program in one night would seem to be preferred.

f. Periodically, every six months or so, a program is set aside for a report on the current activities of some of the past winners. Whenever any outstanding achievement is made by past winners, this achievement is brought to the attention of the home audience, with the person on hand, if possible. Home audience will then have a chance to keep in touch with the students' progress, and, it is hoped, develop a personal interest in the students and the program.

g. Foreign students are welcomed.

h. Possible format (for two contestants with fifteen minute presentations):

0 to 5 minutes - Opening (introduction to program and commercial)
5 to 8 minutes - Introduction of panel and contestants
8 to 23 minutes - First presentation
23 to 28 minutes - Questions from panel
28 to 30 minutes - Audience applause and introduction of second contestant
30 to 45 minutes - Second presentation
45 to 50 minutes - Questions from panel
50 to 55 minutes - Commercial and selection of winner
55 to 58 minutes - Victory period with winner and announcer
58 to 60 minutes - Commercial and closing.

i. Possible names:

The Student Hour
Boost
Gateway
Scholarship.

j. To be considered is the possibility of having each program originate from a different school with only students from that school as contestants. It is felt, however, that this approach would limit audience interest more than the other.

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919 18TH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

December 7, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
524 W. 57th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Madelyn Parry, Route #1, Cortland, Ohio, your name has been placed on our subscription records to receive CAPSULE NEWS weekly for one year.

The current issue is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Morris A. Bealle

Morris A. Bealle
Editor

MAB/lod

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Elected 1924

SIR ROBERT WEBBER, J.P., D.L.

(*Past President Newspaper Society of Great Britain*)

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Hon. Secretary :

Elected 1922

TREVOR M. WILLIAMS, J.P., F.C.I.S.

8, Ty-Gwyn Road

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CARDIFF IS PROUD OF THE PLATFORM OFFERED BY THE CLUB TO DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE TO SPEAK ON THEMES OF THEIR OWN CHOOSING AND TO LIGHT LAMPS OF KNOWLEDGE.

A GUEST'S APPRECIATION

The very names of Guest-Speakers may be said to throw light on crises and changes, on events that have tried men's souls and also exalted them, throughout the exacting years. Cardiff is grateful, as I chance to know, for the opportunities arranged by the Club to listen to commentaries on affairs which, in a noted phrase, touch every man's bosom and business, reaching to field and factory, to hearth and home.

No audience known to me, and I have experienced many, is more sensitively intense and responsive, more hospitable to insights and horizons, more swift and eager to acclaim achievements in scholarship and statesmanship, in industry and economic wisdom and well-being. No invitation therefore brings more pleasure to me (and a deeper sense of responsibility) than one from the finely importunate Trevor Williams, diligent and indefatigable. I take the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the courtesies extended with generous thoughtfulness to Guest-Speakers from the hour of arrival to the hour of return, from the warmth of the welcome at evening time to the graciousness of farewell when morning comes. Cardiff the City has a nobility all its own and to the City the Club adds an affectionate lustre which shines in my memories.

Sydney Walton

The Meetings are on Mondays, fortnight by fortnight, from October to March each year

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TMW/MEW. 26th October 1959.

Ed Murrow, Esq.,
C/o B.B.C.,
LONDON.

Dear Mr. Ed Murrow,

I read with tremendous interest the short reports of your admirable address at the Guildhall, London, last week on 'Television and Politics' and I am wondering whether you would do our Club the great honour of addressing a Luncheon or Dinner Meeting under our auspices on any day most convenient to you.

The name of our Club may already be known to you as we are now probably one of the most important and largest organisations of its kind in the Country and, as you will see from the accompanying brochure, we have had the honour of entertaining over the past 40 years some of the most eminent men in Great Britain together with a number of Allied Statesmen who were here during the War. In the list you will find included many eminent compatriots of your own.

Provided you gave me 7/10 days notice I should be happy to arrange a Luncheon or Dinner Meeting on any day you choose and I need hardly say we should be delighted to defray your expenses and provide hospitality for you during your stay in our City, which as you know is now the Capital of Wales.

With many thanks in advance of your early and, I hope, favourable reply.

Yours sincerely,

Trevor Williams.

Hon. Secretary.

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MONDAY, 5TH OCTOBER, 1959

THE OPENING ADDRESS

by The Rt. Hon.

VISCOUNT MONCKTON OF BRENCHLEY

P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C.
Chairman, Midland Bank Limited

To preside:

G. H. LATHAM, Esq., J.P., LL.D.
Chairman, Whitehead Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.

MONDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1959

"FOUR YEARS OF INDEPENDENT TELEVISION"

by

PAUL ADORIAN, Esq.

F.C.G.I., M.I.E.E., M.BRIT.I.R.E.
Managing Director, Associated Rediffusion Ltd.

To preside:

Major CREIGHTON GRIFFITHS, F.I.P.A.
Managing Director, Creighton Griffiths Ltd.

MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1959

"THE WEDGWOOD STORY"

by

Sir JOHN WEDGWOOD, Bt.

T.D., J.P.
Deputy Chairman, Josiah Wedgwood & Sons Ltd.

To preside:

A. A. THORPE, Esq., O.B.E., J.P.
Chairman, James Howell & Co. Ltd.

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1959

"ENJOY DICKENS WITH ME"

by

JOHN GREAVES, Esq.

Hon. Secretary, The Dickens Fellowship

To preside:

L. C. DAVIES, Esq., J.P.
Managing Director, British Ropes Ltd.

MONDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1959

"LET CANDLES BE BROUGHT IN"

by The Rt. Hon.

Sir GEOFFREY SHAKESPEARE, Bt.

M.A., LL.B.
Former Lord Commissioner of the Treasury

To preside:

JOHN MORGAN, Esq., M.INST.B.E.
Managing Director, John Morgan (Builders) Ltd.

MONDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1959

"SOME MIDDLE EAST PROBLEMS"

by

Sir KNOX HELM, G.B.E., K.C.M.G

Minister to Israel, 1949-51; British Ambassador to Turkey, 1951-54; Governor-General of the Sudan, 1955-56

To preside:

W. R. STEVENS, Esq., M.INST.T.
Divisional Traffic Manager, British Railways

MONDAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1960

AN ADDRESS

by The Rt. Hon.

VISCOUNT CILCENNIN, P.C.

First Lord of the Admiralty, 1951-56

To preside:

Councillor PERCY JONES, J.P.
Managing Director, South Wales Builders Supply Co. Ltd.

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1960

"NONSENSE, FOOLS, NICKNAMES"

by

SYDNEY WALTON, Esq.

C.B.E., M.A., B.LIT.
Former Chairman, The British Weekly

To preside:

CECIL H. RAPPORT, Esq., F.INST.D.
Managing Director, M. A. Rapport & Co. Ltd.

MONDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1960

AN ADDRESS

by

Sir WAVELL WAKEFIELD, M.P.

Captained England, Cambridge University, Middlesex, Royal Air Force and Harlequins at Rugby Football; Past President, Rugby Football Union

To preside:

W. F. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., J.P., D.L., M.I.MECH.E.
Assistant Managing Director, The Steel Company of Wales Ltd.

MONDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1960

AN ADDRESS

by

Captain JULIAN AMERY, M.P.

Under-Secretary for the Colonies

To preside:

Major C. G. TRAHERNE, T.D., J.P., M.A.
Lord Lieutenant of Glamorgan

MONDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1960

"IMPRESSIONS OF WAR"

by

THE LORD ST. OSWALD, M.C.

Reuters Correspondent for Spain, 1935; Daily Telegraph War Correspondent (condemned to death) 1936

To preside:

N. R. R. BROOKE, Esq., C.B.E., J.P.
Managing Director, Guest Keen & Nettlefolds (South Wales) Ltd.

MONDAY, 21ST MARCH, 1960

THE CLOSING ADDRESS

by

LORD COHEN OF BIRKENHEAD

J.P., M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.H.
Professor of Medicine, University of Liverpool; President, Royal Society of Health

To preside:

Sir TUDOR THOMAS

D.Sc., M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Past-President, British Medical Association

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Western Mail & Echo Ltd., Cardiff—4765L

TO

FROM Jerry Cardinale

418 West 35

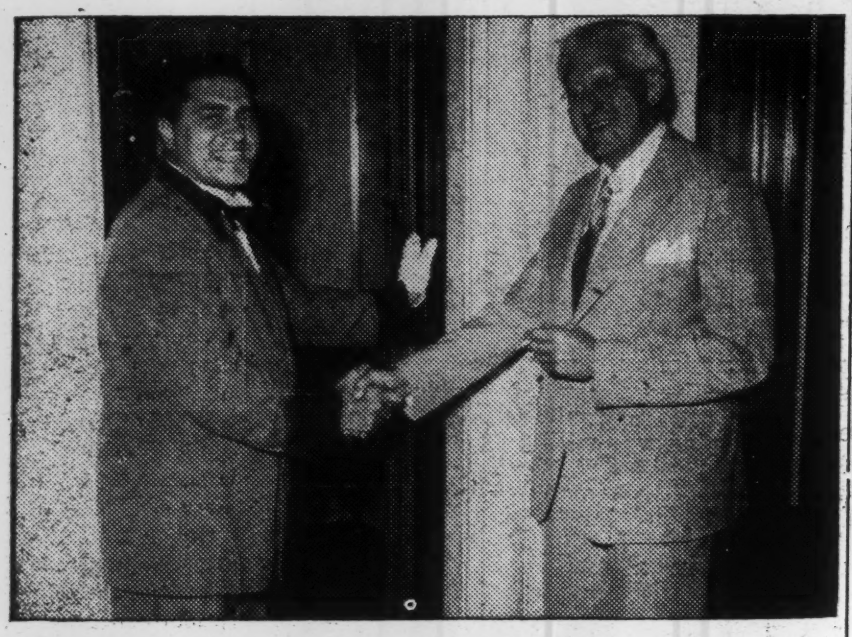
N.Y.C.

He's no longer with St Regis - he talked with Mr. McIntire.

delivered by hand 3/18

"One Of The Great Tenors Of Today..."

— Herald Tribune, June 29, 1952



Elevator Operator Jerry Cardinale takes a moment from his work at The St. Regis to greet a longtime friend, the famous conductor, Arturo Rodzinski, one of his many admirers.

If you had happened to wander into The Maisonette, the St. Regis night club almost any working day during the last 10 months you might have heard elevator operator Jerry Cardinale busily engaged in the empty room, keeping in trim. Operatically speaking, of course.

Unhappily, Jerry who as a tenor sang professionally for years under the name Joseph Mordino, had attracted so many listeners to his impromptu "free-time" performances that the even pace of St. Regis' operations was becoming disturbed. The result is that from here on in you'll have to go to the St. Regis Roof to hear the elevator-man "Caruso" at practice.

Jerry has an impressive record. Born in Brooklyn, he started his career in night clubs, radio and with small opera companies. After the war, during which he served with the Navy, Jerry sang with the Chicago Opera, the Cincinnati Zoo Opera and the Buffalo Opera as well as in the musical, "Up in Central Park."

Attended La Scala

From 1947-1949 he attended La Scala at Milan, Italy on the first scholarship ever given to an American singer to this world-famous operatic school; he was personally chosen for the honor by Arturo Toscanini.

Jerry's ability is attested by a host of newspaper and magazine reviews. Critics are a notably hard-boiled crew, little escapes them and they concede excellence only with extreme reluctance. But here's what four separate reviewers writing for four separate newspapers had to say about one of Jerry's many performances. They were writing about the rendition of Monteverdi's opera "Il Combattimento" at the Ipswich Estate Opera Show at Ipswich, Mass. on June 28, 1952.

Reviewers Agree

"Sung by one of the great tenors of today, Joseph Mordino and mimed by an agile duo, Marvin Gordon and Joan Fitzmaurice, 'Il Combattimento' pierced the heart of all who heard it." Jay S. Harrison in Herald Tribune, June 29, 1952.

"Tenor Joseph Mordino, who took this role, was clearly the finest of all performers and he sang Monteverdi's tender music with a superbly beautiful tone and style." Cyrus Durgin in Boston Daily Globe, June 28, 1952.

"Mr. Mordino achieved something of a triumph in his role of the narrator. He sang with fervor and unabashed emotion. Not for him the cold, clipped, emasculated phrases that some believe representative of the style. His delivery was Italianate and completely convincing." Harold C. Schonberg in New York Times, June 29, 1952.

"Joseph Mordino whose tenor is remarkable for its power, flexibility, and ring, sang the role of the narrator. His grasp of the style and the projection of the drama were superb." Harold Rogers in Christian Science Monitor, June 30, 1952.

Shortly after these reviews, an early throat operation flared up and Jerry was forced to retire from the opera stage. Last year he joined Local 144 and went to the St. Regis. His work record is excellent—Jerry has a habit of putting all his enthusiasm and drive into anything he tackles.

But his first love is the stage. He has new hope these days for a famous specialist told him that his throat is basically sound and that a cure is possible. Under these brightening circumstances it is quite possible that we'll soon be reading the name, Joseph Mordino, on the billboards again. It goes without saying that all his fellow-members in Local 144 wish him all the luck in the world.

"144" Members Extend Their Deep Sympathy

Our deep sympathy goes out to **Phil Miller,** elevatorman at The Commodore whose wife, Esther, died on January 30 after an extended illness. To Phil's two daughters, **Blanche** and **Sylvia,** we also express our sincere regret at their loss.

Thomas Coyle, bellman at the Hotel Tudor, also suffered the loss of his father recently. To Tom we extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolences.

The family of our late member **Albert Strictland** have sent their deep appreciation and thanks to the many friends in Local 144 who were so kind during their bereavement.

Mo In Me

Wha er, kn the N Visitor recogn know the Bu degree Bureau in beh ventio immed of our

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Hist eau year York collec action York ally a tion organ port.

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FIRST ITALIAN AMERICAN PUPIL OF "LA SCALA", ITALY MILAN, (1947-48- -(DIPLOMA)

CHOSEN BY MO. ARTURO TOSCANINI AS SUCH.

LIVED IN HIS HOME FOR TWO YEARS (MILAN ITALY) AS PROTOGÉ. MET + LIVED WITH MOST OF THE TOP TITELS OF EUROPE.

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WAS CALLED BY THE N.Y. TIMES (1951) ONE OF THE GREAT TENOR'S OF OUR TIME.

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FOR USE: MON. APR. 20, 1959

PLEASE OBSERVE

FOR: TRUE

THE BIG RED LIE

One of Russia's Big Lies is that it put a Lunik into orbit around the sun. Another Big Lie is that it has operational ICBMs that can pinpoint targets in America. So says space flight authority Lloyd Mallan, in an article in True magazine that will be on the stands tomorrow (Tuesday, April 21st). Mallan traveled 14,000 miles in Russia, spoke to 24 top Soviet scientists -- more than any other Western journalist has been able to interview -- and visited universities, research centers and observatories.

He went to Russia with the idea that the Reds were far ahead of us in the space race -- but returned with the dead flat certainty that they're 20 years behind this country and that the U. S. will beat Russia to the moon without half trying. Mallan went to Washington and talked to military men and intelligence officers at the Pentagon. He visited Project Space Track, telephoned major tracing stations and talked with scientists. Not one of them would make the flat statement that he had heard a signal from Lunik.

From everything he saw during his trip, the author is convinced the Russians don't consider miniaturization important and are still turning out bulky equipment. It is imperative to build microscopically small for controlled space flight for either an ICBM or a trip to the moon. Mallan insists in True the Reds haven't mastered this technique.

#####

I have used your TRUE "The Big Red Lie" Script

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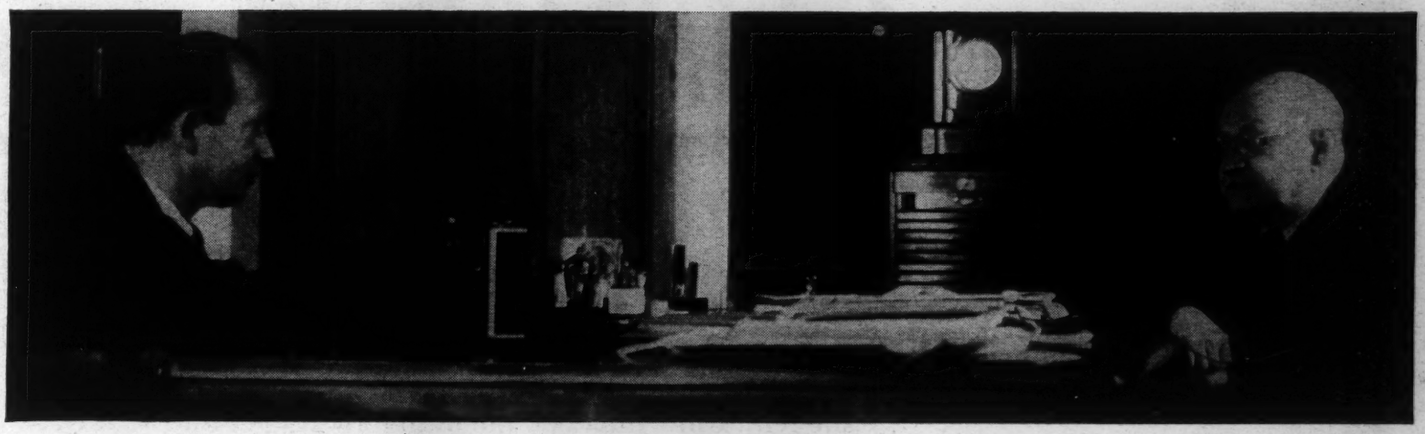


TRUE Correspondent Lloyd Mallan (shown above in an interview with Prof. Alexander Mikhailov, leading Soviet astronomer) is a veteran science writer/reporter, the author of numerous scientific books. Armand Spitz, head of the U.S. Moonwatch program calls Mallan "a superb observer, analyst and interpreter. . ." Dr. Fred Singer, designer of the first feasible earth satellite, introduces Mallan as "a science writer of great talent." Andrew Haley, president of the International Astronautical Federation, says of Mallan: "He is one of the truly great researchers. . ."

By LLOYD MALLAN

On Friday, January 2, 1959, the Soviet Union announced that it had successfully launched a rocket toward the moon. The Russians also claimed that this rocket, which they dubbed "Lunik," subsequently went into orbit around the sun.

This was a monumental triumph of propaganda. In one shattering blow, it wiped out the effects on world opinion of three great American achievements: the two Pioneer rockets that had nosed farther into space than anything previously made by man, and the delicately instrumented Atlas satellite that had opened a new era of long-distance communications. The world was agog. U.S. scientists writhed in chagrin and admiration. President Eisenhower himself, in a heroic show of sportsmanship, offered the Kremlin his genuine congratulations.

As for me, I was stunned.

In those first wild hours after the Russian announcement, I walked around in a nightmare. I was faced with a clearcut choice between two fantastic propositions. Neither seemed acceptable, but somehow, I had to choose.

The first proposition was that something was wrong with me, that in some unfathomable way I had been led into a colossal error of judgment. The second proposition was, simply, that the Russian moon rocket did not exist.

A few months before, I had traveled 14,000 miles through Russia on a scientific reporting expedition. I had talked to 24 of the top Soviet scientists—far more, I'm told, than any other Western journalist has ever been lucky enough to reach. I had seen major Soviet universities, research centers, observatories. Seemingly eager to have me take home a glowing report of their progress, the Russians had proudly shown me the cream of their technological achievements. I had looked and listened carefully. I had formed conclusions, tested them and re-tested them.

And I had come out of Russia with the dead, flat certainty that the United States was immeasurably far ahead in space technology—that, for one thing, Russia had no effective intercontinental ballistic missile; and that, for another, the U.S. would beat Russia to the moon without half trying.

But here I stood on the evening of January 2, Russia's epic announcement ringing loudly and mockingly in my ears. I poured myself a drink and sat down. I combed back through the notes and tape recordings and photographs and memories of my Russian journey. But no matter how I sifted and re-evaluated, I couldn't make it add up. Every-

LIE—

Left, Alla Massevich, leading lady of Soviet astronomy, watches an aide demonstrate best Russian aerial camera for Author Mallan. Compared to $100,000 U.S. tracking cameras (above—which can photograph a golf ball at 1,000 miles) the best Russian satellite tracking equipment appeared primitive.

This qualified observer, after 14,000 miles behind the Iron Curtain says:

1. The Soviet Union's first man-made planet, "Lunik," does not exist and never did.
2. The Russians do not have any ICBMs, the long-distance terror missile with which Khrushchev has threatened this country

thing I'd seen and heard in Russia argued against the alleged fact of Lunik. The scientific community which I had studied in that enigmatic land was not capable—simply not capable—of producing any such thing.

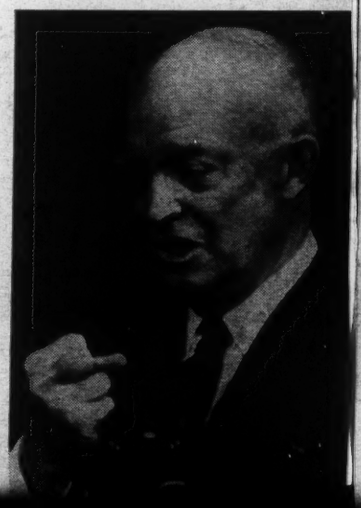
It was a hard concept to grasp, both intellectually and emotionally. But this was it: The Russians did not fire a rocket past the moon on January 2, 1959. If they fired anything, it failed to reach the distances achieved by the U.S. Pioneers. The Lunik, in short, was a coolly insolent, magnificent, international hoax.

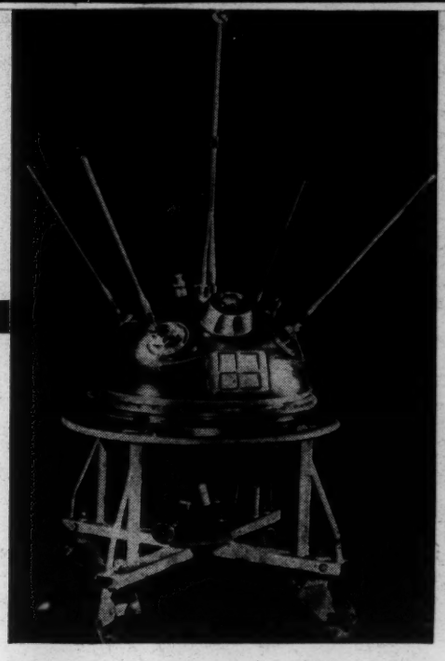
I couldn't just let the incredible thought ferment in my brain, of course. I went to Washington, talked with military men and intelligence officers in the Pentagon. I visited Project Space Track, the Air Force installation in Massachusetts that collects and correlates tracking data from all over the Free World. I telephoned major tracking stations. I talked with scientists.

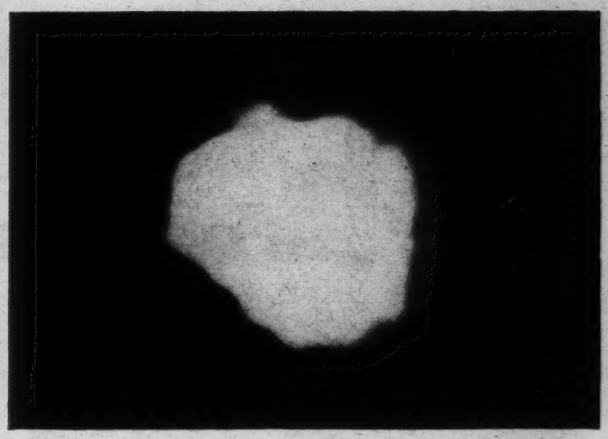
Not one of them would make the flat statement that he had heard a signal from Lunik. Officially, the U.S. was acknowledging the existence of Lunik. Unofficially and privately, the wet cold edge of doubt was beginning to seep into some clever minds.

Slowly, this doubt emerged into the open. Puzzled little essays began to appear in newspapers. Syndicated columnist Fulton Lewis, Jr., for instance, wrote on January 21 that "intelligence sources" were questioning Russia's veracity. An editor of the magazine *Electronic News* ran an exhaustive probe of the affair through correspondents around the world, ended convinced that no Lunik exists. He couldn't print his conviction, however; his publisher feared repercus-

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER: "We seem very prone to give 100% credence to some statement of the Soviets, if it happens to touch upon our own anxieties. . . Apparently they are believed all around the world and too implicitly."







Russians say this (left) is Lunik and white splotch (above) is rocket's sodium flare. Author Mallan brands both Russian-released photographs as fakes.

The BIG RED LIE

sions, ordered merely another vaguely puzzled essay.

These men are on the trail of the Big Red Lie, but unfortunately they must piece the story together from shadows on this side of the Iron Curtain. There is virtually no more chance of getting any useful leads inside Russia, for the Kremlin is now undoubtedly on guard to protect its lie. I was lucky enough, though, to get the story *before* Lunik. I saw Russia and talked to Russian scientists at a time when there was no Lunik hoax to protect.

In my notes and pictures and tape recordings there is, I submit, solid evidence that no such sun-orbiting rocket—and no effective Russian ICBM—could or does exist.

I arrived in Russia one year ago this month. In my luggage were letters to top Soviet scientists from their counterparts in U.S. science—men such as physicist Dr. S. Fred Singer of the University of Maryland, the man who first seriously proposed an earth satellite and showed that the idea was feasible. These letters asked the Russians to cooperate with me, identified me as a trained scientific observer and author of scientific books, and stated my mission as that of bringing home an objective and, presumably, flattering report on the state of Soviet science.

The whole idea of this mission sat well with the Russians, for they are politically committed to brag. To a huge extent, the success of Communism depends on the success of Communist propaganda in winning the world's admiration. From Premier Khrushchev down to the lowliest newspaper hack, Russians lose no opportunity to tell the world of their every achievement. I fitted into this effort very nicely. Here I was: an American science journalist, all starry-eyed, eager to add my voice to the admiring chorus. I really was. As I entered Russia that spring, I was fully prepared to be overwhelmed by an impression of tremendous technological progress.

I let the Russians know this, and they welcomed me. I have no other explanation for the fact that I was allowed to talk with so many key scientists, to see so much of what previously had been obscured. American news correspondents whom I met in Moscow gaped in disbelief when I showed them the list of Russians I planned to interview. They told me that they rarely, if ever, get to see a Soviet scientist of any note. Most of their science news is spooned out to them by Soviet press bureaus. It isn't hard to guess why: these are hard-digging reporters, and the Kremlin fears them. I, on the other hand, was billed as a man so full of awe and admiration that I'd swallow whatever was handed me.

Intourist, the Soviet government travel bureau, assigned an intelligent, moderately pretty girl named Natasha as my interpreter and guide. I told her that the first man I wanted to see was Prof. Leonid Sedov, head of the Permanent Interdepartmental Commission on Interplanetary Communications (*i.e.*, space travel) of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. As over-all boss of the Russian space program, Sedov had two things that I needed badly: (1) the locations and phone numbers of other important scientists, and (2) the power to help me, or not help me, get in touch with them. There are no phone books available to the public in Russia, and it is very, very hard to track down key men without help. Hard? Impossible.

Sedov, a big man with thick rimless glasses, was as obliging as a salesman with a hot prospect. I asked if I could look in on key research projects. Of course I could. Could I interview people working in the space program? Cer-

GENERAL LESLIE GROVES, former chief of the Manhattan Project: "I have always been skeptical of the reports we receive on Russian progress in scientific engineering and will remain so until there is free access across the Iron Curtain."

Author Mallan, right, and girl interpreter chat with astrophysicist Prof. Gleb Chebotarev (second from left) and aide.

The BIG RED LIE

tainly. Could I photograph rockets? Sure thing. I handed him a list of the top men I hoped to visit. Would he tell me where these people were and smooth the way for me to see them? He nodded amicably, jotting reminders to himself in a notebook. It could all be arranged. No problem.

Obviously, then, the Russians intended to show me things, send me reeling back to my hotel dazzled by scenes of mighty rockets and pioneering experiments. Mentally, I shrugged. It was an acceptable bargain. If they wanted to put on a show for me, I'd give it honest reviews when I got home.

But almost as soon as the curtain went up, I sensed that something was wrong.

One of my key interviews was with a man who, as far as I know, had never before talked with a Western reporter: Prof. Gleb Chebotarev, director of the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy in Leningrad. Chebotarev is one of Russia's top mathematical astronomers. In the months before I'd come to Russia, he had been widely touted in the Soviet press as the head of "Project Boomerang," a planned effort to send a rocket around the moon. According to these reports, Project Boomerang was well along; the Russian moon rocket would be launched quite soon.

Chebotarev was a bespectacled, amiable, middle-aged man; he looked the way astronomers look in the movies. I asked him how close his project was to its goal.

He shrugged. "I cannot say," he said. "I have not yet been approached by the engineers."

Trying not to look startled, I asked: "At any rate, your project is being seriously considered for future use?"

"Right now this is only theoretical work."

"You mean to say that no engineers have read your calculations and at least commented on them?"

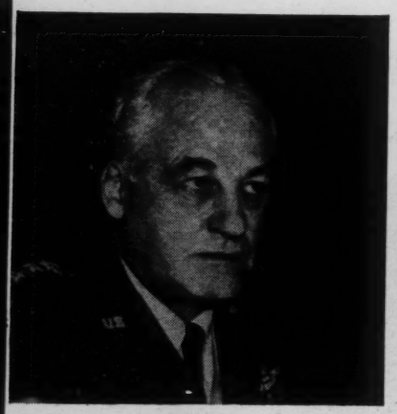
Chebotarev smiled. "If they have, they have not let me know. I do not think they believe in my sanity."

It was a shock. All along, I'd pictured the Boomerang project as a missile center alive with busy men, designs being drawn, components arriving, maybe a launching pad being made ready. Instead, it turned out to be a middle-aged professor in an ivory tower. The propagandists had grabbed a little weed of fact, held a magnifying glass up to it and made it look like a tall tree.

I was badly shaken, but I tried to hide it. I went on with more questions. Before coming to talk with Chebotarev I'd read over some newspaper clippings on him, and I now remembered a fragment from the New York *Times*. The *Times* was quoting from a *Moscow News* story on Boomerang: "The increase of a rocket's speed from the 18,000 mph already achieved (by the Sputniks) to 25,000 mph so that it can escape the earth's gravitational pull is 'perfectly possible at the present stage of technical development.'"

I asked Chebotarev about the problem of speed. Said he: "It will be a very great jump from eight to eleven kilometers a second. I do not know when it will be possible for them to do it."

Another shock. I sat there and looked at Chebotarev, trying to figure it out. He wasn't lying to me. Why should he? When the whole Communist propaganda machine was bragging raucously about the coming moon shot, why

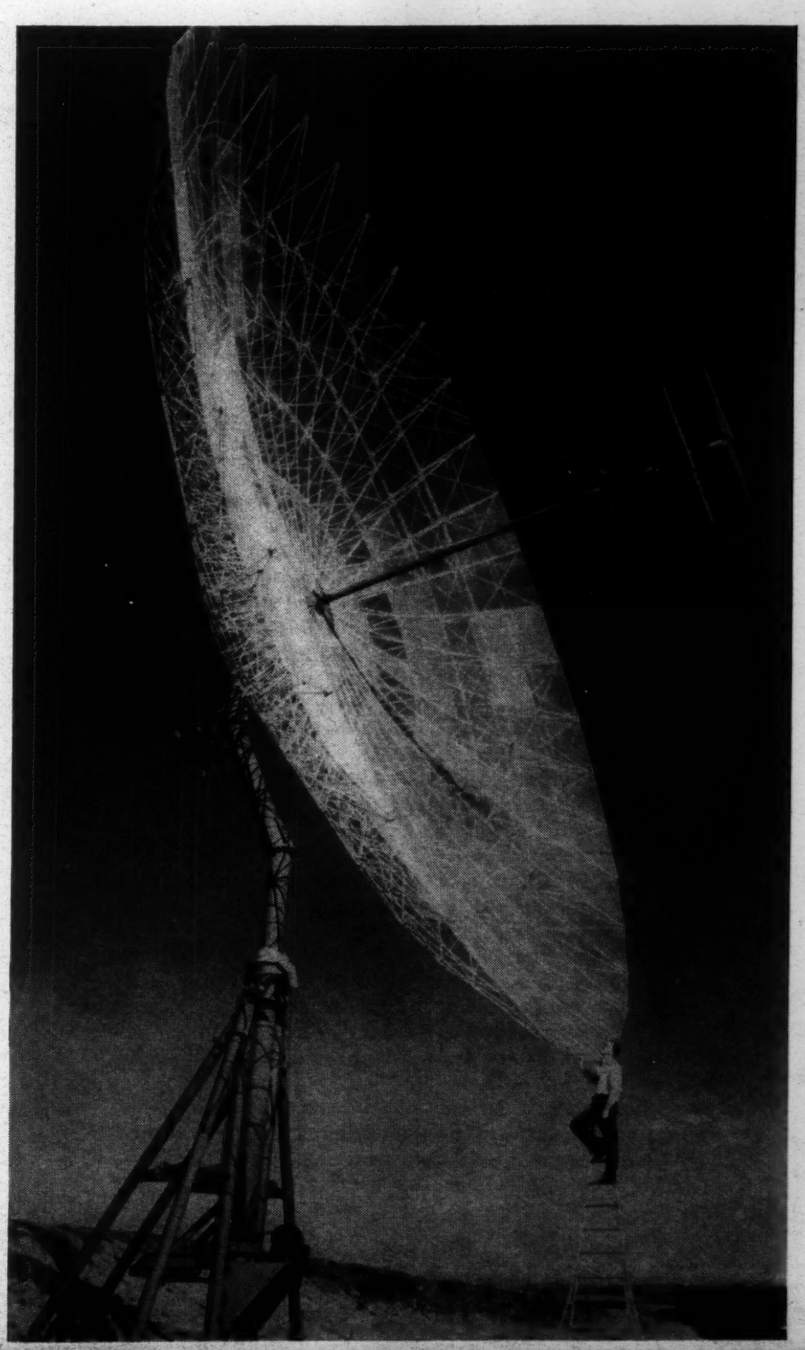


GENERAL NATHAN F. TWINING, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, commenting on Russian Defense Minister Malinovsky's assertion that Soviet ballistic rockets can pinpoint their targets, has said flatly that he doesn't believe the Red claim.

GENERAL BERNARD SCHRIEVER, chief of the Air Force ballistic missile division, when asked whether he accepted Russian boasts about ICBM's, said: "I don't believe the Soviet Union now has an operational long-range missile ready."

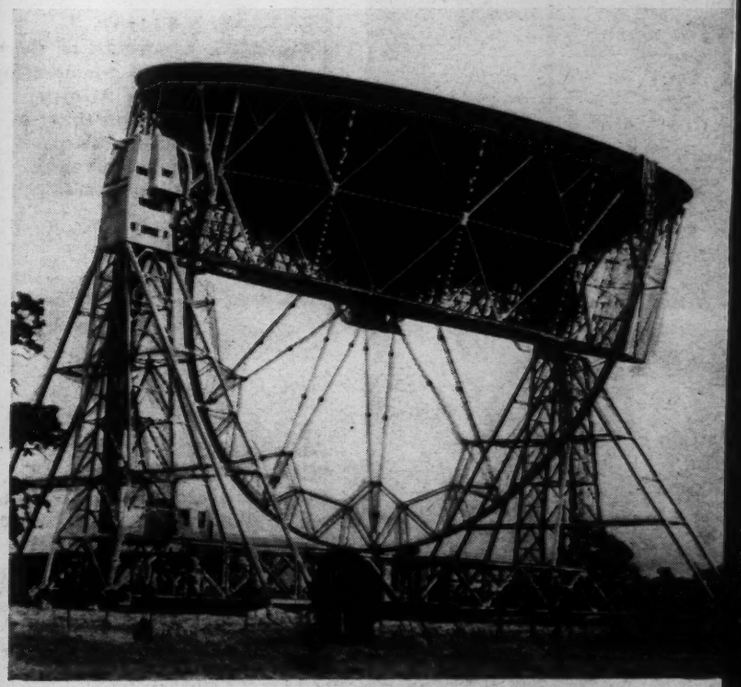
Amateur photographer in Scotland took this picture of a light in the sky after Lunik "launching." London papers said bright area might be a flare, but experts disagree.

Small Russian radio telescopes such as this were said to have picked up signals "loud and clear" from Lunik, whereas . . .



. . . giant U.S. Air Force instruments like this one (left) had no success in locating any trace of the fugitive Red rocket.

Lunik mystery deepened when world's largest radio 'scope at Jodrell Bank (below) reported failure to track rocket.



should this one scientist suddenly try to play it down? If he was going to lie, he'd have lied in the other direction; he'd have told me how the rocket was poised and ready to shoot.

I could only conclude he was telling the truth as he knew it. He was a scientist. Scientists are rigorously trained against falling into the trap of exaggeration; they make statements cautiously. They know that, in their business, a man's professional reputation can collapse overnight if he's caught saying misleading things about his work.

Then I wondered: wouldn't Sedov have foreseen this? Sedov, or whoever else was masterminding my journey? Wouldn't he have realized that, in sending me to see scientists, he was sending me to see truth? Maybe not. Maybe he believed the propaganda himself, or maybe he felt certain that the scientists, being Russians, would loyally back up the Big Red Lie.

Or maybe, I thought, maybe there's a moon shot under wraps somewhere, and Chebotarev just doesn't know about it. But this didn't stand up. One of Russia's top astronomers, a well-known expert in celestial mechanics, kept in the dark about Soviet space activities?

I put out another probe. I remembered reading an article in *Znaniye-Sila* (translation: Knowledge is Power), a leading Soviet science magazine. The article dealt with Chebotarev's lab, and it said in part: "By means of huge automatic computing machines, this Institute is engaged in calculating the precise movements of the earth, moon, and planets . . ."

I said to Chebotarev: "Perhaps you can give me some information regarding your electronic computers?"

Chebotarev said: "I am not acquainted with these machines. In my kind of work the electronic machines are not needed. All my calculations are made by another professor with the help of small electrical calculators."

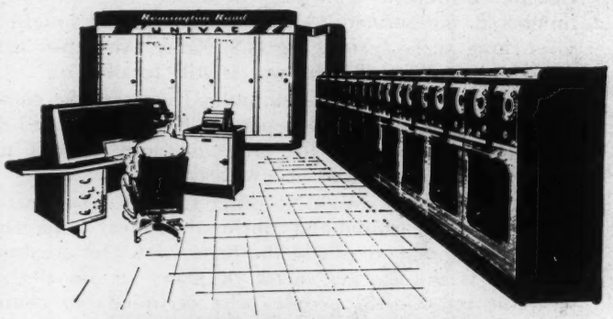
It was unbelievable. Not *Znaniye-Sila's* exaggeration, which was remarkable enough, but the fact itself. In the U.S. today, electronic computers are 100% essential both to theoretical astronomy and to the nuts-and-bolts work of space travel. Even small research shops use computers—scramble for them, rent them part-time when there's no other way to get them. Yet one of Russia's best astrophysicists is "not acquainted with these machines."

I wanted to read more about Soviet computers. I knew that a good place to do so was at Moscow's Technical Bookstore, the one place in the city where scientists, technical people and students can buy their specialized books. In this store, I reasoned, I'd find descriptions of the most up-to-date Soviet equipment.

I sneaked in without Natasha, for I didn't want to give her too many clues to the direction of my thinking. I have only a minimum knowledge of the Russian language, but mathematical and scientific symbols—and, of course, pictures—know no language barriers. In books with 1957 and 1958 publication dates, I found diagrams and photos of primitive electronic machines such as those used in America back in the early 1950's. In the fast-moving computer business, six or seven years add up to a long, long time. Compared to what IBM and Remington Rand are producing today, those old machines were [*Continued on page* 102]

EDITOR'S NOTE: Next month TRUE Correspondent Lloyd Mallan will reveal Other Big Lies which he discovered in Russia. Be sure to read his revelations on the myths of Soviet air power.

ANOTHER RED LIE...



UNIVAC

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Remington Rand Univac ad ran October 24, 1955.

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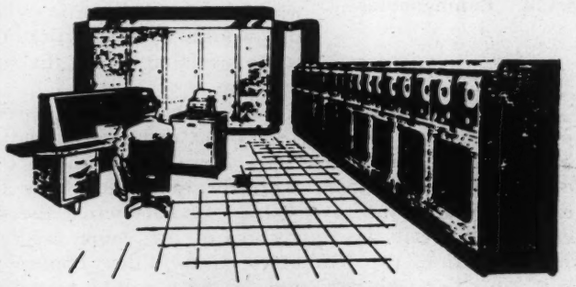
нетика стала развиваться быстрыми темпами.

Предшественниками современных кибернетических машин являются машины [illegible]ного действ[illegible]

Red Star **used retouched drawing, August 23, 1956.**



ORDINATEUR SOVIETIQUE
(d'après l'Etoile Rouge — 23 Août 1956)

French publication later accepted Soviet fakery.

An interesting example of Russian techniques of deception is documented above. The drawing of a Remington Rand Univac computer (top) appeared as part of a full-page advertisement in the international edition of *Time*. Ten months later, the same drawing, now minus the brand names at the top of the computer, appeared in the Russian Army paper *Red Star* in conjunction with an article on Soviet progress in the computer field. As has so often happened before and since, the lie found some takers: a French technical journal, *Review of Automation*, soon picked up the *Red Star* story, faked picture and all, and passed it along as fact for the rest of the too-trusting world to believe.

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The Big Red Lie

[*Continued from page* 43]

slow, not very versatile, and hounded by frequent breakdowns. I got the definite impression—and Chebotarev's statement backed me up—that even these machines were not used widely in Russia.

Maybe Russia is keeping its new computers under wraps, I thought. But this didn't make much sense. Keep them from Chebotarev? Keep them from the Technical Bookstore?

I was deeply puzzled. Without high-speed computers, you can't advance very fast in space technology. Maybe you can slam a satellite into a half-baked orbit by bolting a few big rockets together, aiming them at the sky, and hoping. But you can't quickly progress from there to the delicately instrumented, perfectly controlled craft that will land on the moon or pass close to it. You can't quickly progress to new, more powerful kinds of propulsion. Millions upon millions of calculations are necessary. Take nuclear propulsion. Both IBM and Remington Rand are now building for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission machines that will multiply a pair of 15-digit numbers in millionths of a second. These machines will do as much work in a day as the fastest existing computers can do in a month—and even so, says AEC, don't expect results too soon.

Next, I went to Moscow's Polytechnic Museum, the most important scientific showplace in Russia. In a special room devoted to progress in electronics, I found a computer that U.S. scientists would not have been very proud of even back in 1952. This was the Polytechnic Museum, an institution designed for showing off. Could I assume this backward machine was an example of Russia's best?

I was reminded of the time a year or two back when a Russian magazine published a picture of a Univac, with Remington Rand's label blacked out and a caption proudly referring to Soviet progress in electronic brains.

The thing that impressed me most at the museum was something that wasn't there: miniaturization. In space flight, where every ounce of weight counts, you must build microscopically small. You must have tiny sensing devices, a tiny computer, tiny navigation and control equipment. Without such miniaturized innards, the U.S. Atlas missile, for instance, would not be able to guide itself through space and land on a target 6,000 miles away. That's controlled space flight, necessary either for an ICBM or a trip to the moon.

At the museum, where the pride of Soviet science is displayed, I saw no evidence of miniaturization. The smallest vacuum tubes on display were bulky compared to what's turned out in the U.S., Germany, England and Japan. The Russians are known to make transistors, tiny gadgets that can do the work of big vacuum tubes in certain uses, but none were on display. From this and from subsequent reading and looking, I got the impression that Russians don't consider miniaturization an important kind of progress.

They admire bigness. Premier Krushchev is fond of referring to the U.S. Vanguard satellite as the "Grapefruitnik." He alludes to the greater size of the Sputniks. What he doesn't say is that the Vanguard spaceball is evidence of a much more sophisticated technology, a much

TRUE

"That's my jewelry box!"

firmer mastery of miniaturization. The Vanguard was guided into an orbit so stable that it'll be up there for a good two centuries. Sputniks I and II had remarkably unstable orbits, indicating that they weren't guided but merely thrown almost haphazardly into space.

In fact, Dr. I. M. Levitt, director of the Fels Planetarium in Philadelphia, took the Sputniks' faulty orbits alone as evidence that the Kremlin has no ICBM, no really accurate guidance system.

The Sputniks are big. Could the reason be that Russian engineers don't know how to build electronic equipment small? U.S. scientists have grumbled that Russia hasn't published much data collected by the Sputniks. Could it be that there *is* no data—no fine enough instruments aboard to collect it? Even the instruments that are aboard seem inferior. The monster Sputnik III's signals have always been so weak that only the most sensitive receiving equipment can detect them. Tiny Vanguard, less than a thousandth as big, comes in loud and clear.

I came out of the museum with my head spinning. Over a quiet cup of bad Soviet coffee, I tried to reconcile what I had seen and heard with the picture of Russia that I'd carried into the country. The whole progress of world affairs in the past 10 years had been shaped, to a big extent, by the belief that Russia was developing ICBM's, fearsome weapons that could break up New York and San Francisco and Detroit in one colossal attack. Were these terrifying things nothing, after all, but figments of somebody's imagination?

No, I told myself. You're going too far on too little evidence. Surely, before long, they'll show you some instruments that'll knock your eye out.

I went to see Alla Massevich, Vice-President of the Astronomical Council of the Academy of Sciences. She heads Russia's optical tracking network. A Red newspaper had said that Sputniks and Lunik were tracked by "specially built scientific stations equipped with a great number of radio-technical and optical instruments." This is a field in which I have real interest and knowledge, and I was anxious to talk to this celebrated woman astrophysicist. Accurate tracking is a must; you need to know exactly how your spacecraft behave in flight in order to improve them. And for accurate tracking, you need extremely fine, super-fast cameras, radio telescopes, and other very precise equipment.

Alla Massevich took me up on the roof of the Sternberg Astronomical Institute. "We have twenty-five tracking stations like this at universities and observatories all across Russia," she told me, proudly.

The major piece of equipment was an ordinary Red Air Force aerial reconnaissance camera, adapted for its new space-track job. It was of World War II vintage. Sure, it was a good, serviceable camera—but if you tried to sell it at Cape Canaveral, they'd laugh at you. In fact, Edmund Scientific Company of Barrington, New Jersey, will sell you a war-surplus American aerial camera of the same type for under $80.

I asked Alla Massevich whether Russia's other tracking stations had the same equipment. She said they had. *All* of them? Yes. Later in my trip, I verified this by visits to the key optical teaching stations. I also talked to a scientist who was starting to develop more accurate space-tracking cameras. But his project had hardly got off the ground.

It was all very hard to believe. The whole thing had the air of a last-minute scramble to throw a tracking network together with whatever equipment happened to be lying around loose. In the U.S., scientists had planned ahead. The Navy had gone to Perkin-Elmer Corporation more than a year before the first satellites were due to be launched, and had ordered special tracking cameras built at a cost of some $100,000 each. These cameras weren't just set up wherever universities and observatories chanced to be, but were very carefully spotted across the Northern and Southern Hemispheres for the best possible tracking effectiveness.

Well, I thought, maybe the Russians depend on radio and radar more than optical tracking. I asked Dr. Massevich about this. Said she: "We have amateur radio enthusiasts all over Russia. They collect this information for us."

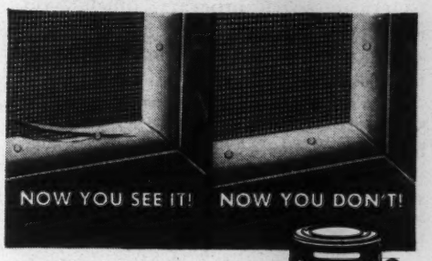
I pressed her further on the point, later asked other scientists about it. Crazy as it seemed, that's the way it was: this huge, science-minded nation depended on hams to keep track of the satellites' signals. The U.S. welcomes hams' tracking reports, but these aren't enough for the precise measurements demanded by an advanced space technology. In the American space program, official, professionally manned radio tracking posts are located at carefully picked spots on the map.

I remembered something about the Sputniks. Instead of broadcasting on the high frequency bands originally agreed on by International Geophysical Year scientists, the Russian moons came in on low frequencies—the frequencies allotted by worldwide convention to hams. This surprised and puzzled the West. Maybe, I now thought, the reason was simply that Russia didn't have enough of the more critical, harder-to-build high frequency equipment. Maybe Russia had to depend on ham receivers because nothing else was available.

I also remembered something else. Some three months after Sputnik I was launched, the Russians lost track of it. An official announcement from Moscow said that it had burned to nothing in the atmosphere. This revealed much about the precision of Russian tracking equipment. **Eight days later, astronomers at Ohio State University's Radio Observatory were still tracking the fragments of Sputnik I that remained in orbit.**

My whole concept of Russia was turning upside-down, and it turned a little more with each scientist I questioned. I went to see Prof. Alexander Mikhailov, director of the Pulkovo Observatory at Leningrad. A big front-page story in the

SCREEN SPLIT?



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Moscow News had startled Western astronomers with this statement:

"The biggest telescope in the world, with a six-metre (236-inch) diameter reflector, is being built in the Soviet Union. The designing of such an astronomical instrument is a very complex technical problem . . . It took ten years to build a similar telescope with a five-metre reflector in the United States . . . The new instrument will help astronomers in their observations of artificial satellites and interplanetary rockets which may soon fly around the moon, to Venus and Mars."

That's a whopping big statement. In one blow, it (1) sneers at the present world's largest (200-inch) scope, at Mount Palomar, California, (2) establishes Russia as a nation with superb technical skills, and (3) hints at an ambitious space program. I was eager to hear more about this new giant telescope. I asked Mikhailov for details.

"That telescope will take ten or fifteen years to make," he said. "The construction has not yet begun."

I asked him for details on the design. There weren't any. "It is not yet decided what kind of mount it will have," Mikhailov said. "We do not know yet where it will be installed."

In other words, the telescope that was "being built" hadn't even been designed. About all that had happened, apparently, was that somebody had decided it would be nice to have such a telescope some day. Once again, the weed of fact and the magnifying glass.

This was how the Big Red Lie was built, I reflected. It was cumulative; each lie supported a complex of others. Having believed other Russian exaggerations about their technical progress, the West was ready to believe the giant telescope story. And, believing that, it now stood ready to swallow still more.

I tried to get an interview with Prof. Viktor Zhdanov, Russia's Deputy Commissioner of Public Health. He had been quoted in the Soviet press as a space physiologist. He was said to be studying problems of human survival as these might be posed by viruses in space during interplanetary flight. He turned me down. "I do not have connections in these fields," he said.

I had a long session with Professors Yury Pobedonostev and Kiril Stanyukovich, both key scientists in the Soviet space program. One topic I had on my mind was inertial navigation, an important technique used in guiding U.S. rockets and missiles. I was fairly sure by now that Russia had not mastered the technique, for it requires a miniature computer and other kinds of high-grade electronic engineering. But I asked any way.

I was right. "Some work in this field has been done," Stanyukovich told me. "But it is all theoretical so far."

I turned to another topic. The Soviet press had made much of Russia's intensive program to send men up in satellites and out to the moon. I asked about pressure suits, the kind that would be used by men in outer space.

Said Pobedonostev: "We will develop such suits when we need them."

Here it was again: the apparent unwillingness or inability of Russian space officials to plan ahead. In the U.S., pressure suits are the subject of elaborate and determined research, and have been for a good fifteen years. Both the Air Force and the Navy have already developed operational pressure suits.

I asked: "Are you working toward manned space flight?"

"Yes," said Pobedonostev.

"Then you must have rocket-powered aircraft?"

"We have jets."

"No—I mean pure rocket-powered aircraft such as the American Bell X-1 series."

"We do not believe in such aircraft."

I stared. The rocket plane, capable of climbing over the top layers of atmosphere, is an essential experimental tool for manned space flight. It trains pilots in the art of flying through a vacuum, gives space physiologists priceless information on medical problems involved. It's the forerunner of the true spaceship, the logical stepping stone to interplanetary travel. I pointed this out.

"Such flying," said Stanyukovich, "is much too risky."

I asked what Russia was doing about space medicine, in that case.

"We make use of dogs," Pobedonostev replied. "The dogs will lead to the time when we can use men. One cannot know where he is going until he gets there."

"But if you don't know where you're going until you get there," I pointed out, "then you must take risks. You claimed rocket aircraft are too risky, but aren't such risks necessary for achieving space flight?"

Stanyukovich suddenly exploded with anger. He and Pobedonostev held a heated argument in Russian, which Natasha didn't translate for me. Obviously, I'd touched a tender spot. Despite all the bragging, Soviet Russia was a long, long way from landing a man on the moon. Matter of fact, there seemed to be no organized, long-range program at all for any such purpose.

Bit by bit, my picture of the Russian space and missile program was fitting together. The program, it turned out, was more noise than reality. It was a superb example of the propagandist's art.

I went on probing. I dropped in on *Znaniye-Sila,* the science magazine. Among the photographs that the editor proudly pulled out of his files for me was one of a radar-optical camera. It had a caption subtly leading the reader to believe the instrument was of Russian make. **I knew better. I'd helped take the photo myself four years before, at the**

White Sands Proving Ground in New Mexico.

Academician Sedov, who had promised me the world when I started out, now seemed to have changed his mind. He'd disappeared, leaving me to shift for myself. I was getting nervous. More than once, I thought I was being spied upon—and whether it was just nerves or the real thing, it was enough to worry me seriously. I was also worried about my photographs and film, my tape recordings, my notes. I began to think of ways to get them out of there safely.

It was time to go home. The film and tapes were a real problem. By Soviet law, I was supposed to submit them to the government for review before taking them out of the country. But if I did so, I felt, I'd be unlikely ever to see them again.

I put the tapes, photos and film on the bottom of a large suitcase, surrounded them with socks, covered them with a layer of shirts. On top of the shirts I put a row of scientific and technical books that had been autographed for me by their authors—big men like Pobedonostev and Chebotarev.

I walked up to the baggage inspector at the Moscow Airport and handed him the hot suitcase first. Then I held my breath.

He lifted the lid. A frown crossed his face when he saw the books' titles—all severely technical. Brows knit, he picked up one of the books, flipped through it. He looked at me, then back at the book. He seemed to be wondering whether it was all right to allow such books out of the country. It was, of course, but now I'd made him suspicious and alert.

Finally he saw the flyleaf and the autograph. His eyes widened. He looked at the other books' flyleafs. His hand wandered over the layer of shirts. He was going to lift them up. I thought: I'm finished.

Then he pushed the suitcase at me. I'd made it.

In West Germany, I was questioned about what I'd seen by U.S. intelligence agents. Eventually, I got home. The American picture of Russia hadn't changed much since I'd left. There was still fright in the air. Russia was dangerous, they said. Russia claimed to have intercontinental missiles that could cripple America in one crushing blow. Russia would soon have armed satellites and a base on the moon. Russia would control space and all earth beneath.

This wasn't the Russia I knew.

The Russia I knew was not capable of designing or building an effective intercontinental missile—or, indeed, any long-range rocket that would know where it was going before it got there. This Russia was a good twenty years behind the U.S. in space technology. It had little more hope of controlling space than did the Principality of Monaco. If it was ever foolhardy enough to start a war, the Strategic Air Command would destroy it as a nation in one week.

Then the Soviet Union announced Lunik. You may imagine how it hit me. Only by an incredible freak of luck could a Russian rocket have turned in any such performance. A moon shot predicates the existence of highly sophisticated computers, clever miniaturization, precise tracking, fine guidance, high-grade electronics. These things were not available to the scientists who allegedly built Lunik. A moon shot must also be planned very carefully in advance. No such plan existed when I was in Russia half a year before. One lonely professor was mulling over the idea. No one else seemed actively interested.

Lunik had to be a hoax. I was almost certain of it. I started to check around. By the time I finished, I was 100% certain.

The first new clue I got came, paradoxically, from a phone call that didn't go through. The Lunik announcement reached the U.S. on a Friday evening. On Saturday, I placed a call to Ohio

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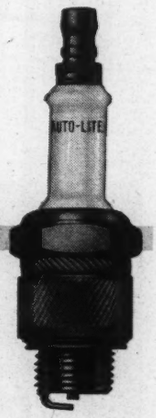

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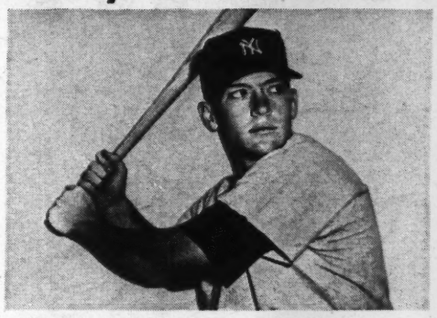

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State's Radio Observatory to find out whether any signals had actually been heard from Lunik. The switchboard operator told me that the astronomers had closed shop for the New Year's holiday weekend.

Sure, I thought. If I wanted to perpetrate a space hoax, when would I do it? Over a holiday weekend, when the Western World was relaxed.

On Monday, the Kremlin announced that Lunik's radio transmitters had gone dead as it passed the moon and headed into an orbit around the sun. Thus, all contact with the rocket—and all hope of proving or disproving its existence—was thenceforth and forever lost. Convenient. A little too convenient, perhaps. Two months later the successful U.S. space probe, Pioneer IV, kept transmitting useful data on three channels until it was almost half a million miles away.

When I finally got in touch with the Ohio State people and other tracking stations, a provocative new fact came to light: nobody, absolutely nobody, had received a signal that he could identify with certainty as coming from Lunik.

The Russians claimed that, on their receivers, signals were coming in clear as bells on all four of Lunik's announced radio frequencies. No one else had any luck, although trackers throughout the world had picked up Sputniks, U.S. satellites and moon probes—including, later, Pioneer IV. The huge radio telescope at Jodrell Bank, England, which later followed out beyond 400,000 miles, and which detects radio impulses from galaxies thousands of trillions of miles away, scanned the skies for 18 hours without finding a trace of Lunik. Prof. Bernard Lovell, Jodrell Bank's director, was quoted by the New York *Daily News* in March as speculating that "the whole story may have been a Russian propaganda hoax."

Other trackers around the world had doubts, too. Drs. Nakada and Takeuchi, top Japanese tracking scientists who had caught signals from all other space vehicles, detected nothing from Lunik. "We have to rely on the Russians' claims," they told *Astronautics*, official publication of the American Rocket Society. "We cannot acknowledge the existence of the rocket on the basis of our own findings."

According to George Grammer, official of the American Radio Relay League, the search for Lunik was "a complete negative as far as we're concerned." **The ARRL has 90,000 members throughout the world, and hundreds of them reported picking up each U.S. and Russian satellite. But only one report came in on Lunik. The ARRL is now sure the signals described in this report came from Sputnik III.**

I checked with military and intelligence men to find out what they thought. They were wary; I sensed that they wanted to keep their doubts to themselves. But the doubts were real. One Pentagon general told me: "Yes, it could have been a hoax. There's at least one other case where we know they were doing the same thing." He wouldn't elaborate. There was a good deal of embarrassment in the air. Another general smiled enigmatically. "Even if I knew," he said, "I wouldn't tell you." I guessed that he knew.

The embarrassment seemed to stem partly from the fact that President Eisenhower had publicly congratulated the Russians. He'd look silly, the feeling ran, if he now had to retract his words. But still the doubts piled up in secret. I was amused to notice that it took weeks for any of this to leak into the newspapers. On January 21, Fulton Lewis Jr. wrote in his column: "Allen Dulles, chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, reported ruefully to a secret session of Senators and Representatives that all evidence indicates the missile never went beyond the general vicinity of the moon, if, indeed, it got that far." Shortly afterward, the Defense Department slammed a security lid on all information about Lunik, and the papers lapsed into silence on the subject.

But the doubts and puzzlement continued. I talked with John T. Mengel, Director of the Tracking and Guidance Section of Project Vanguard. He told me that, theoretically, the skin temperature of a rocket or other body in sunlight should grow hotter as it moves away from the earth. Thus, the Lunik on its sun-bathed way to the moon should have reported considerably higher temperatures than does the Vanguard satellite, which never goes farther from the earth than 2,460 miles. But the people who invented Lunik apparently didn't know about this. An early report from Tass, the Soviet news agency, boasted that Lunik was 130,000 miles from the earth and stated that its skin temperature was 59 to 68 degrees Fahrenheit. In months when the Vanguard is in sunlight all the way around its orbit, its skin temperature goes up near 150 degrees.

To bolster their lie, the Russians released what they said was a photograph of Lunik before launching. At least two things about this picture made it suspect. First, it was very crudely and very heavily retouched—as much a painting as a photograph. Second, the transmitting antenna system depicted could not possibly have broadcast clearly from outer space on Lunik's announced wavelengths. According to Prof. Thomas A. Benham of

Haverford College, well-known expert in radiophysics, the Russians would have needed a receiving antenna system several acres broad to catch any signals at all—let alone the loud, clear ones they claim to receive—from such a rig.

The Kremlin also published what it said was a photograph of a sodium flare released by Lunik at a point 62,000 miles out from earth. The photo, allegedly, was taken by the Alma Atá Observatory in Soviet Asia. It wasn't very convincing. It showed a great big nondescript white blob on a starless black background. There was no grain in the photo, so it wasn't an enlargment. I'd visited the Alma Atá Observatory, and I know that the biggest telescope there is 500 millimeters in diameter. Even if Lunik's flare was a mile across, it would have appeared to this telescope as a mere dot of light from 62,000 miles away.

Only one non-Russian observer thought he saw Lunik's flare. This was a Scottish cameraman, who snapped a picture of a cigar-shaped patch of light in the sky over Edinburgh. If it was 62,000 miles away, it would have had to be at least a thousand miles across to appear that big to the camera's naked eye. Scientists, examining the picture, concluded that what the Scotsman saw was really the result of a temperature inversion—a mirage-like reflection of light from the city below.

Yet despite all these inconsistencies and improbabilities, the U.S. man-in-the-street believed in Lunik—just as he has believed other parts of the Big Red Lie. Americans in general are gullible when it comes to Soviet stories; no boast from that big, mysterious nation seems too fantastic to be true. The Lie is self-supporting.

Occasionally, you hear a voice beseeching everybody to calm down. Late in January, for instance, General Nathan F. Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated flatly that the Kremlin's boast about having operational ICBM's is just that—a boast. Said Twining: "There's nothing to it."

But most Americans fear Russia. It is easy to fear something you don't understand; and to most Westerners, Russians are a strange, paradoxical people. They don't think or act like us, as many Western reporters have noted. John Gunther, author of *Inside Russia Today*, comments that the Russians can build big, powerful machines, "but a simple flashlight seems beyond them." It's hard for Americans to understand this. We tend to think that, because the Russians can blast an earth satellite into orbit, they must also be able to guide a rocket to the moon or a missile to a U.S. city. It just isn't so.

It is also hard for Americans to understand how anybody could have the sheer nerve to lie on so huge a scale. To the Russians, it comes easy. The lie, the hoax, the con game occurs again and again down through their history.

For instance, every schoolboy who has studied Russia knows of the famous hoax that was perpetrated on Catherine the Great in 1787. When she visited what is now the Ukraine in that year, the Governor General of the region, Grigori Potemkin, was worried over what might happen to him if Tsarina found out how poverty-stricken the area had become under his inefficient administration. To fool her, he had the wretched hovels along her river route daubed with bright new paint. Collapsed roofs were covered with painted cardboard. The hordes of ragged poor were ordered to stay indoors out of sight. The blighted landscape was even brightened with cardboard trees.

That's what Russians are like. Today, they're hoaxers not only by temperament, but also by political decree. Make no mistake, the Communists in control of Russia are without morality as we know it. They gibe at democratic nations for their honesty. As it was written by Lenin, the Father of the Russian Revolution:

"We repudiate all morality taken apart from human society and classes. We say that it is a deception, a fraud, a befogging of the minds of the workers and peasants in the interests of the landlords and capitalists.

"We say that our morality is entirely subordinated to the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat."

What Lenin meant, simply, was that if lying was useful to Communism, then it was moral. To those in the Kremlin today, lying is not only useful; it is a foundation stone of their power.

Next time the Kremlin announces a new space triumph, consider carefully whether the triumph is real—or whether the Russians are merely, once again, practicing the gospel that Lenin preached.—**Lloyd Mallan**

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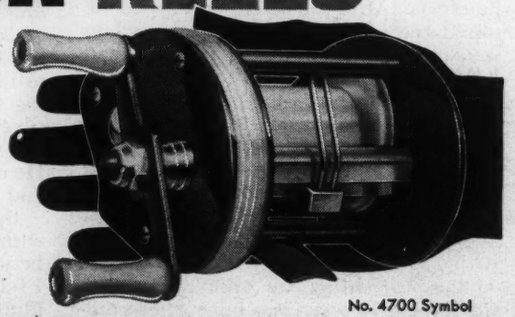

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Carlson, Edgar M

February 27, 1959

Dear Mr. Carlson:

I have your nice letter of February 2.

Unfortunately, I will not be able to make the Commencement Address on June 7th at Gustavus Adolphus College since I expect to be out of the country at that time.

It was very nice of you to ask me.

Sincerely,

Mr. Edgar M. Carlson
Gustavus Adolphus College
St. Peter, Minnesota

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS COLLEGE
St. Peter, Minnesota

Office of The President

February 2, 1959

no

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia B roadcasting System
485 Madison A ve.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Gustavus Adolphus College is interested in knowing whether you might be available for a Commencement Address on Sunday, June 7, 1959, and what your fee would be.

Gustavus is a liberal arts college associated with the Lutheran Church and is currently sponsoring a memorial to Alfred Nobel with the endorsement of the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm. Your unusual understanding of the problems of the modern world would make your participation in their Commencement a memorable occasion for the two hundred graduating seniors and their families and friends, as well as for the institution itself.

The college is located at St. Peter, Minnesota, about sixty-five miles from Minneapolis.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar M. Carlson

Edgar M. Carlson
President

EMC:f

Carlson, Wm. O.

October 10, 1958

Good Morning Ed,

Thanks for your nice note.

I'm sorry you cannot make use of the Glacier Park film, but I am sure that your new television show, "Small World", will be a tremendous success anyway.

Best personal regards,

Bill

William O. Carlson
Public Relations Director

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

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Carlson, Wm. O.

October 6, 1958

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of September 9th.

I am about to launch a new television show, but it is called SMALL WORLD not HOLIDAY U. S. A. SMALL WORLD is a discussion program. I cannot, therefore, take advantage of your kind offer to send me a print of the Glacier Park film.

The rumors about HOLIDAY U. S. A. arise from the fact that some of my co-producers have an idea for such a show, but so far no one has found a spot for it.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William O. Carlson
Public Relations Director
Glacier Park Company
218 Great Northern Building
St. Paul, Minnesota

mcc

September 9, 1958

Good Morning Ed,

I see by the papers that you are about to launch a new television show - "Holiday U.S.A." - using films of the better resorts of the country.

The Glacier Park Company not only boasts considerable scenic beauty as you can attest, but also a 22 minute color-sound film which might give you an idea of the sort of pictures that could be well used on a program of this type.

I'd happily send a print of the Glacier Park film if this interests you.

Regards,

Bill

William O. Carlson
Public Relations Director

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

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Carlton-Sheraton

May 5, 1959

The Manager
Sheraton-Carlton Hotel
923 16th N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I write to confirm some reservations which I made with your advance booking clerk yesterday over the telephone.

I have booked a suite with two bedrooms linked by a sitting-room from Friday, May 8, through Wednesday, May 13, for Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Murrow and their son, Casey Murrow. Mr. Murrow will check out Thursday morning, May 14.

As a matter of fact, Casey Murrow will be returning to New York on the Sunday, so that one of the bedrooms of the suite will be empty Sunday night through Wednesday night. I understand from your clerk that the only way to put him in an adjacent room to his parents over the Saturday night was to book the whole suite through Wednesday night. This does seem a rather wasteful arrangement and I trust that if a suite with just one bedroom and a sittingroom becomes available for Sunday through Wednesday night, you will consult with the Murrows about moving them into it.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

WASHINGTON

SATURDAY, MAY 9	
9:55	Take-off Flight 171 American Airlines La Guardia
11:20	Arrive Washington
	Suite booked at Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, 923 16th N.W.
MONDAY, MAY 11	Mr. Bliss will take the 11 a.m. flight from New York
evening	Lippmanns and Restons for dinner?
TUESDAY, MAY 12	XB
10 a.m.	See General Lemnitzer
10:15 a.m.	See General Clifton
lunch	Iranian Ambassador
dinner 8 p.m. (black tie)	with Ambassador Chagla of India, 2700 Macomb Street.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13	
THURSDAY, MAY 14	drive back to New York.

WASHINGTON

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 13	
THURSDAY, MAY 14	drive back to New York.

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Bureau of Ships
Washington 25, D.C.

Neil Strausser) WTOP
Helen Sinussat)

Charles H. Phillips
Supreme Court
Washington 13, D.C. (law clerk to Mr. Justice Clark. He invited you to lunch with other Pegler targets. He occasionally writes concerning the 7:45)

Paul Porter
Arnold, Fortas & Porter
1229 Nineteenth Street
Washington 6, D.C.

Mr. M.C. Jugran
Embassy of India
2107 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.
Washington 8, D.C. (Columbia 5-5050)

Ambassador and Mrs. Chagla of India
2700 Macomb Street
Washington, D.C.

Miss Kay Halle
3001 Dent Place N.W.
Washington 7 D.C.

Justice Douglas — HOME: EMerson 2-3732
Supreme Court — 3-2800
Washington (Executive 3-1640) (Secretary:- Mrs. Burgess)

Jordanian Ambassador Mr. Nedhet Juma (you wish to discuss King Hussein)
2319 Wyoming Avenue N.W.
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Special Operations Research office — Georgetown
The American University — (ADams 2-5779)
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WTOP - EMerson 2-9300

Carmen, Dr + Mr

July 9, 1959

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Carmen:

Many thanks for your nice letter of June 17th with its kind comments.

Your good wishes to me in connection with my upcoming sabbatical leave are appreciated. I hope that when I return to CBS next year, it will be with a program worthy enough to warrant your continued attention.

Sincerely,

Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Carmen
136 Hicks Street
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136 HICKS STREET

BROOKLYN 1, N. Y.

June 17,1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
WCBS Radio,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

May we express our deep admiration to you for the inestimable services so unceasingly rendered to the people of our country - and to voice the sincere regret for your pending absence from the microphones.

It is our deep conviction that you, at all times, clearly demonstrated two of the highest virtues in man - namely, an abiding sense of justice and an unfaltering degree of high courage with which to thereby supplement it.

These are indeed attributes otherwise so sadly missing from our contemporary reportorial as well as political scenes.

We join, with what must surely be countless others, in wishing you and yours Godspeed.

Sincerely,

Dr. Jas. E. Carmen

Carpenter, Harry

June 27, 1958

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your cordial letter of June 26th.
I, too, found our association most pleasant.

Many thanks for your good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry B. Carpenter
Young & Rubicam, Inc.
285 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

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HARRY B. CARPENTER
Vice President

NEW YORK 17 · 285 Madison Avenue

June 26, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Although it was decided not to continue the LIFE MAGAZINE sponsorship of PERSON TO PERSON another year -- I would like, through you, to thank your producers and staff for the cordial and understanding relationships with our people which seem characteristic of the whole period we were together.

It was nice to catch up with you personally.

And it's an enjoyable program which we hope continues its long run.

Sincerely,

Harry B. Carpenter

Harry B. Carpenter

/bf

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HARRY B. CARPENTER
Vice President

NEW YORK 17 · 285 Madison Avenue

Jan. 30.

January 2, 1958

Call Jan. 30

Yes

~~Chateau~~ Chateau Briand

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

The Marian Anderson TV show was certainly one of the "highs". Congratulations to you.

This makes me increasingly anxious to pursue further the thought that "See It Now" should be an every week program.

I am wondering when we could have lunch again. Is Monday, January ~~13th~~ 20 a possibility?

Sincerely,

Harry B. Carpenter

HBC:st

John Carr

f

March 20, 1959

Dear John:

I was delighted to have your letter of February 18, and am sorry to be so long in answering.

I really haven't a clue as to where I am going or when, but I do have an active appetite to spend a little time wandering about the south, which, as you know, is a part of the country from which I come, and about which I have learned very little in recent years.

If I am fortunate enough to be in your area, I shall certainly give you a shout.

Again, many thanks for your gracious letter.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John H. Carr
General Manager
WLAF
Fleet Oil Building
LaFollette, Tennessee

ERM:jmi

1450 K C

FLEET OIL BUILDING
TELEPHONE 1060

WLAF

LAFOLLETTE,
TENNESSEE

LOA

February 18, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

In scanning our UPI printer, I notice that you are taking a richly-deserved "respite" from the reportorial wars. Ed, I hate to think that I'll miss your evening radio report for 366 days. I remember back during World War II when I so anxiously awaited your London report because, even though I was a budding young radio man, I felt that here was truth...the report of the actual occurences...not the thoughts of one man about how or where do we go from here.

During the ensuing years, it has been a pleasure to sit at a control board and hear your reports from New York, and elsewhere that your work has carried you. It was indeed a pleasure being near you at Gatlinburg during the Governor's Convention, and having the chance to say afterward that,"I watched Ed Murrow at work". This may sound as if I were a maudlin, naive upstart who has emotional problems like a teen-age Presley fan. Perhaps this is my case. Conversely, I am what I consider a mature parent of two youngsters, reached the over-ripe age of 32 on Monday, (16th), and have almost 20 years behind me in this business. I have always felt that your claim of being a reporter, not a commentator, has been verified by your evening news. Never have I been disappointed in your brief analysis of the entire picture.

May I offer my heartiest hopes that you have an enjoyable year of travel, talk, and relaxation wherever you go. We would enjoy another visit from you here in Tennessee, if your star destines itself in this direction.

In signing off,..and I have to quote one here,"In this reporter's opinion, you are tops...hurry back, Ed."

Sincerely,

John

jhc/eh

John H. Carr
General Manager

Carr, Mary

No. 6

F

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is a two fold letter: the first part is to wish you a more happy and fruitful sabatical crammed with pleasure for you and your family; the second part a bit elongated is to extend a humble thank you for your always concise, ever brilliant newscasting of current events. In this field you have no peer; as caustic I must admit

"What will the news concerning U.S. do without Edward R. Murrow for one whole year?" (I for one dread the thoughts!)

The Radio and Television industries have very justly rewarded your scintillating and penetrating "See It Now," a documentary in which you reach your zenith in my opinion. I have followed these brilliant vignettes from "This Is Korea" to your crowning finale "The Educated Woman." Oh how dreary to face the week-end sans "Person to Person" and the provocative

"Small world!"

I'm sure your colleagues will carry on but our radios and televisions will seem a little dimmer without even for a little while their top newscaster and his graphic fictionization of the world's incredulities.

Good-bye and good luck,

Miss Mary Carr.

Carroll, Francis

January 9, 1958

Dear Dr. Carroll:

Very many thanks for your letter of January 1st and for sending me a copy of the Roger Ludlow High School Father's Committee report.

I appreciate your suggestion of this report to be covered in my programs and regret that like many other interesting ideas, it is impossible to find a place for it at the present time, but we will keep your idea on file.

I am grateful for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Francis A. Carroll
1333 Post Road
Fairfield, Connecticut

mcc

FRANCIS A. CARROLL, D.D.S.
1333 POST ROAD
FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT

January 1,1958

Mr. Ed Morrow
C. B. S.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

Having enjoyed your programs over the years, I have been left with a feeling of wanting to show my personal appreciation.

Last night, at a meeting of the Roger Ludlow High School Father's Club of Fairfield, Connecticut, I came across a Committee report that may be of some interest to you on your future shows.

Wishing you continued success, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Francis A. Carroll

Dr. Francis A. Carroll

THE FAIRFIELD CITIZENS SCHOOL STUDY COUNCIL

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON INDUSTRY-TEACHER COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

In February of 1956 Mr. John Sherwood, who is a member of the Engineering Staff of a local manufacturer of mechanical and electronic equipment, requested permission from the principal of Mill Plain School to conduct one period lectures to each of three eighth grade mathematics classes on the subject of application of mathematics to the profession of Engineering.

The thought behind this desire to present this information to the students may be expressed as follows. 1. With each year that passes, we find in our society more and more complex electrical and mechanical mechanisms which are intended to improve our standard of living. Many of these devices are sold and operated by personnel totally ignorant both as to the proper operation of the equipment and the proper methods to be followed in order to maintain the equipment at its peak operating efficiency. 2. We are in effect imposing terrific responsibilities on fewer and fewer adequately trained technical personnel while at the same time we are trying to sell to the public and to the military complex and automatic devices which may or may not function properly dependent upon the technical ability of those who manufacture and those who service the equipment. 3. If we are to inspire and train individuals to fit these ever increasing technical responsibilities, we must start at the school level and illustrate to the students specifically what their jobs might consist of in simple down to earth language were they to choose the profession of Engineering.

Permission was granted for the three sessions and a small electro-mechanical device was demonstrated to each of the classes together with a simple mathematical tie in as to the basic principal of the design.

The results of the experience were most gratifying.

In analyzing the class reaction to the presentation, it was noted that one of the three classes appeared to be outstanding in their interest and response. Further analysis indicated that the teacher of this particular class had had experience in industry in an accounting position and carried back to her classroom many practical applications for mathematics as applied to industry. It was this fact that sparked the idea of a Teacher Industry Co-operation Program.

In February of 1957, the idea of the program was disclosed by Mr. Sherwood at the Ludlow High School Father's Club Meeting after a panel presentation of the Fairfield School Study Council which had outlined in detail their accomplishments on community school projects over the years.

The idea was accepted as a challenge and was adopted on the agenda of the Fairfield School Study Council after a brief presentation to their steering committee.

A committee was formed for the purpose of carrying out the ideas expressed, namely that if teachers were enabled to obtain summertime work together with an opportunity to learn the workings of a commercial or industrial organization that they could take back with them to the classroom information of a practical nature which would serve to challenge our youth to pursue their studies in order that they may have a practical idea as to what their future job might consist of and what preparation is required to follow through. This plan is unique for its local application and the concerted cooperation of several groups.

At the initial meetings of the Committee representatives from the School Administration, interested teachers and Members of the Committee who are interested in the progress of education in Fairfield were present.

Through the efforts of two of the members of the Committee, Wesley Day and Joseph Murphy, local industries were contacted and the program was explained to them. The Dictaphone Corp. represented by A. Diem, Harvey Bowman, and Maxwell Griffith played a major part in the initial phases of the program. The school administration, through the cooperation of Harold Shea and Richard Riccardi, supplied the Committee with lists of teachers whom they recommended as participants in the pilot program. Several meetings were effected and the actual mechanics of the plan began to develop.

Seven industries in the Bridgeport area agreed to accept teachers with the express idea of allowing them to participate as employees within the original structure of the plan.

The Fairfield Citizens School Study Council is pleased and proud to have had the opportunity of being sponsors of this joint venture and expresses its appreciation to those already mentioned and equally to the following teachers who participated.

Edith Millword	Genevieve McCarthy
Jayne Brotherton	Alice Mulligan
Eugene Karpinski	Manny Scrofani
Robert Samuelson	Helen Barila

I think that perhaps the most effective way of presenting the experience gained by the teachers would be to express their ideas as originally presented in their evaluation of the program. The following are direct excerpts from their evaluations. The teacher's classes included kindergarten through high school and school supervision.

> "Perhaps the greatest value in this program to me personally was the enlarged and clarified view I received of the business world. Previous secretarial positions had not prepared me for concepts of a larger business. The most surprising thing I felt was the fact that so many people were needed, working harmoniously, to product a single product. I did not realize that for one fairly simple mechanism to be produced that drafting rooms, labs, production, sales, piece workers, assemblers, testers, checkers, freighters, shippers, etc., were all needed. Seeing all these people on their jobs also made me realize as a teacher, that all kinds of workers are going to come from our schools. I feel that too often teachers tend to think of classes in terms of intellectual capacities alone, not considering that many jobs are to be filled by people who perform mere mechanical motions, and that our future workers and thinkers must perform harmoniously. In short, in our society there is need for all abilities, and that all those abilities are represented in our classrooms."

> "A relation with parents outside the school orbit: a chance to hear objectively two sides of a problem in which the teacher is not immediately involved. An understanding of such a situation might help the teacher avoid a similar problem in her own class."

"In general I would say the workers in this industry think that each person should have some type of specialized education which the individual can fall back on whether trade school, college, or business education. The machine tool worker thinks that more practical experience is needed in educating our youth."

"As an Industrial Arts teacher, this summer's employment has been very valuable in a number of ways. First, I have learned a great many things about the industry and what some of its problems are in getting the type of worker it wants. I have received much information that can be used in the classroom in connection with teaching Industrial Arts. I have learned and seen what skills and knowledge is required for a person wishing to be employed in the machine tool trades and the many different types of job opportunities there are in the machine tool trades. I learned to know what type of worker industry wants and how we in school might better prepare our children for it."

"By working in industry, I was able to absorb a great insight as to the actual duties of many jobs which were meaningless to me except for being just names of occupations. That aspect alone is important to any person in Education who has cause for counseling or for increasing the worth of guidance data in respect to recognizing the occupational data of a family which appears on the pupil's registration card."

"Another profitable experience was the personal dealings with men of industry whose main topics of conversations were different from those who exclusively work in formal education. At times, it is quite possible to conceive that a person working only in Education can easily be unaware of the feelings, problems and issues that face other people. It also is comforting to recognize that people in other endeavors have the same problems as teachers and that the 'grass is not always greener on the other side of the fence'."

"One phase that stood out was the weakness in my former interpretation of the word 'engineering' and its connotations. As a former teacher of Mathematics, I was in contact with many students who expressed interest in engineering. My own stereotyped definition led me to mistakenly guide some of them away from this field due to their inability of doing very well in mathematics. This summer's work opened the vast types of occupations which are classified as engineering, but requiring different abilities in many respects. A teacher aware of the multiple possibilities can prevent anyone being so discouraged early in life by sharing this resevoir of vocational knowledge with the students."

"My own personal education appears to have been supplemented by an activity that is equal to many formal educational courses at least. Industry has taught me a number of lessons which can be utilized. Perhaps industry can come into the classroom to an equal extent so as to better understand each other's problems and to meet mutual objectives harmoniously."

"In Mathematics, my main field at school, the experiences gained showed mainly what part Mathematics plays in industry. From the figuring of job rates, logging in of orders, purchase part numbers, cost of various parts of the helicopter, increased and decreases in prices, the percentage of ships going to various parts of the world, the thousandth of an inch a helicopter blade had to be milled and filed, the various department numbers, numbers in code, the work week and the production week, the pay dates, the cooperative insurance plan, scheduling, work orders, numbered memos, shipping numbers, helicopter models, I now have had that many more practical situations in real life to discuss various areas in the field of Mathematics, thereby making it more meaningful to the children at school."

"Areas in guidance which were enriched are safety, specific courses needed for the various jobs in industry, and probably most important of all, a deeper insight into problems. I have come to know a few of the many problems confronting industry. I have met the mothers and fathers of the children attending school. I have met some of their older brothers and sisters, and in so doing heard of their particular problems, be it financial, social or emotional, all of which results in a better up-to-date knowledge of existing problems in homes other than my own or immediate relatives."

The reports by Industry are as encouraging as are those of the teachers. The following area industries participated in the pilot plan for which we again want to express our appreciation.

Sikorsky Aircraft Div.
of United Aircraft Corporation
Bullard Company
Sprague Meter Company
Dictaphone Corporation
The Singer Manufacturing Co.
Unemployment Compensation Div.
of Connecticut State Labor Dept.
Bridgeport Brass Company

Here again the responses can best portray their evaluation of the program. The following is a typical response from Industry.

"We believe the teacher in Industry Program is a very valuable one and that results can be secured directly in proportion to the time spent by industrial management in explaining operations, requirements, and standards. The character of management and its objectives is also a most important consideration in getting the total picture across to the teacher. The standards of the particular job on which he is employed also have their value in bringing home various factors."

"It is certainly true that the vacation period during the summer dilutes the program, but we can see no way to avoid this. Our Training Supervisor spend, over a period of weeks, a total of approximately two full days in a tour of the plant, explanation of organization and operation, and in discussion of industrial requirements. A considerable amount of time was spent also in discussing the qualities sought in new employees, the attitudes too frequently encountered in new employees, and the difficulty of reaching better than mediocre performance. Special attention was given to the standards of quality maintained and the methods to insure and control the same."

This particular instance of Teacher-Employer relationship indicates the time and effort spent by these industries participating to afford the teachers as full an understanding as possible for the "why" and "how" of his or her summer employment. It should be emphasized that this program is not undertaken as a summer employment agency for teachers. Its basic purpose is to afford teachers the opportunity of better understanding the problems of industry that their experiences might serve as a gage to measure and evaluate the subject matter of their classrooms in relation to practical application in the work-a-day world. We should also point out that our original discussions took into account that all students would not be going into industry but since this summer program was strictly a pilot plan its scope was limited.

The benefits derived by industry are understandably inconclusive because the "acid test" of this plan will be when the students who have benefited by the experience gained by the teachers become a member of industry.

The portions of the reports you have heard would indicate the trial has established a basis for further pursuing this plan. It is the feeling of this committee that the plan has sufficient merit to continue. We believe that experience has taught us ways that we may improve the plan next year. It is our intention to request that the teachers further evaluate last summers experiences before the end of the school term in the light of this year's classroom application. These additional evaluations will aid us in our planning.

Howard M. Moran, Chairman
John Sherwood
Earl G. Marsh
Wesley N. Day
Joseph J. Murphy
Harold Shea
Richard Ricciardi
Thomas F. Banahan
Harvey R. Bowman
Maxwell L. Griffith
Hugh Guthrie

Carroll, J

May 1, 1959

Mr. J. Carroll
Chichester Road
Belfast
N. Ireland

Dear Mr. Carroll:

I write to thank you for your letter of April 25. In reply to your remarks, I can only say that it is not our practice to censor a conversation among three adult people, simply because it might offend a part of the audience.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Saturday, 25th April.

Edward Murrow
C.B.S.Tv. Network- New York

Sir,

Through the courtesy of the B.B.C. we have been permitted to 'Look In' at your programme 'Small World' which we have always found very interesting and entertaining, but this evg. we have been treated to a most offensive programme which purported to be a discussion on 'wit and humour'. As Host we were most disppointed at your failure to deal with the situation which developed into a religious-political talk of an anti-British nature and including a 'rebuke' for our Prime Minister- Mr. Harold MacMillan.

An acknowledgement of this letter will be appreciated as it may never reach you.

I am making this strong protest on behalf of a number of viewers

Yours faithfully

J. Carroll

Carson, A. K.
2-A-13

Nix On Nixon

"Most ignorant of what he's most assured,
His glassy essence—like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before
high heaven
As make the angels weep;"

Measure For Measure

NIX ON NIXON

This all began back in '52, when I created for the Republican Party a slogan: The people's power backs Eisenhower.

Holding fast to the spirit of that slogan and continuing to work in harmony with the Independents, I campaigned actively in '56 for the re-election of the President.

Part of the time, by special request, I functioned as director of advertising and publicity for a County Republican Committee in one of the mid-western states.

Now a legal resident of New York, and entirely without political affiliations, I voted in the '58 election for the Democrats.

I here join all forward-looking citizens in congratulating Nelson Rockefeller on his great personal victory.

Mr. Rockefeller, following a sturdy tradition, himself campaigned like a "happy warrior."

I believe, as do all citizens of good will, that Mr. Rockefeller is going to make another great Governor.

And now we come to Mr. Nixon. Never in modern times has a campaigning politician looked more "like an angry ape" than has Mr. Nixon.

Nixon, with his violent denunciation of liberals as radicals trying to lead America down the road to communism, has not only been talking nonsense; he has thumbed his nose at personal, spiritual responsibility.

And it is personal, spiritual responsibility that, above all, has made "this dear, dear land of ours" truly great.

The American people did not elect Nixon as their President. Yet look at the brazen way in which he took it upon himself to dictate how and in what spirit the Republican campaign should be conducted.

Despite a defeat that has made the Republican Party look perfectly ridiculous, Mr. Nixon is nevertheless determined to continue his vain pursuit of the Presidency. And of course at our expense, not his.

No wonder that more and more business and industrial leaders are now backing up the people's slogan: Nix On Nixon!

Which brings us to our happy ending:

Shortly before his death at 87, a great American said to a magazine writer, who later became the creative chief of one of America's foremost advertising agencies:

"Young man, expect great things. Expect great things of God. Expect great things of your fellow man and of yourself. Expect great things of America. Far greater opportunities are ahead; greater than any that have come before. But only those who have the courage and vision to expect them will profit by them."

Let us all, then, as fellow Americans, regardless of political affiliations, work together for the economic, social and spiritual advancement of our beloved country.

Archie Carson

Copyrighted 1958

TO.....

FROM.....

Archie K. Carson
235 E. 46 Street

7

A Copywriter Defends Advertising

IT WAS AFTER MIDNIGHT and the copywriter had put aside the magazines and newspapers.

But he was not yet ready to go to bed.

Still sitting there under the reading lamp, he was thinking about all those irresponsible attacks upon the advertising business.

And the last two attacks he had just been reading had come from those standing in high places—places where personal responsibility was especially vital to the nation's welfare.

The first attack was in the report of a speech by a nationally known political leader.

"Have the techniques of getting the truth to the public through the news media", the political leader had demanded, "kept up with the technique of mass persuasion, developed to a pseudo-science by the practitioners of Madison Avenue and their head-shrinking consultants?"

What did that mean, if anything, except that it was obviously an attempt to smear fellow Americans in the advertising business?

And what did the political leader mean when he went on to speak of "a semi-respectable form of bamboozelement, obfuscation and plain deception masquerading under the title of mass persuasion"?

Did the political leader himself know what he meant, except that he was again trying to smear fellow Americans in the advertising business?

Why was he doing it? Perhaps the time had come for both Governor Harriman and Nelson Rockefeller to ask him.

And to remind him, as every political leader ought to know, that "good public relations is the gentle art of making and keeping friends."

But it was the attack on advertising agencies by one of America's leading ministers of the gospel that had really aroused the copywriter's righteous anger.

For here, almost incredible as it had seemed, was what the minister was reported to have said in a recent commencement address:

"When we think of the factors that have made this the generation of conformity, one stands out—the advertising agencies. In our day they are the major wielders of social control. There are no taste-makers so powerful. More than any other influence at work in contemporary life, they are pushing Americans toward conformity.

"They are dictating the content of radio and television programs. By means of these media they are bombarding all of us, are bombarding children from the moment they can listen and just barely read.

"There is no doubt at all that these hidden and irresponsible persuaders are treating human beings as a commodity to be trafficed in—analyzed, acted upon, exploited, bought and sold."

"Written After Hours"

Granted that advertising, like any other human activity in a free society, had its faults, how much truth was there to such accusations? Regardless of the answer given, the copywriter knew that he could pack a big book with one case history after another proving that advertising agencies could indeed be rightly proud of the part they had played in helping make America great.

And was not advertising the very life blood of the American free enterprise that builds our churches and keeps alive hundreds of religious publications?

Not forgetting the long list of religious programs on radio and television made possible by the revenue that advertising brought in.

And did not the newspapers and magazines, as well as the radio and television networks, give staunch support to such fine programs as Religion In American Life?

He knew that nowhere was there more generous belief in religious freedom and understanding than among the men and women in advertising and that from no other business came a greater creative contribution to the cause of human welfare.

To borrow the title of a great inspirational advertisement created by a pioneering copywriter almost forty years ago, most of that creative contribution had been "Written After Hours".

Well, reflected the advertising man under the lamp, perhaps he should now let his righteous anger cool off. Just because that minister of the gospel had apparently forgotten a certain well known verse in the Sermon On The Mount did not justify him in doing so, even though, like Abraham Lincoln, he wasn't a member of any church.

The copywriter was also willing to concede that there were religious leaders fair enough to praise advertising for the immeasurable good it accomplished.

Good Words From South And North

So thinking he opened one of his scrap books, and from an advertisement titled Good Words From The South Followed By Some From The North read the following patriotic classic by A Southern Editor And Publisher:

"I went to Washington the other day and I stood on the Capitol Hill, and my heart beat quick as I looked at the towering marble of my country's Capitol, and a mist gathered in my eyes as I thought of its tremendous significance, of the armies and the treasury, and the judges and the President, and the Congress and the Courts, and all that was gathered there; and I felt that the sun in all its course could not look down on a better sight than the majestic home of a Republic that had taught the world its best lesson of liberty. And I felt that if honor and wisdom and justice dwelt therein, the world would at last owe that great house in which the ark of the covenant of my country is lodged its final uplifting and regeneration.

"A few days afterward I went to visit a friend in the country, a modest man with a quiet home; a simple, independent, upright man, master of his land and of himself. There too lived the old father, happy in the heart and home of his son...

"So the night came down on that home, falling gently as the wing of an unseen dove. And the old man, while a startled bird called from the forest, and the trees thrilled with the crickets' cry, and the stars were falling from the sky, called the family around him, and took the Bible from the table, and called them to their knees...

"While I gazed, the vision of the marble Capitol faded; forgotten were its treasures and its majesty; and I said, 'Surely in the homes of the people are lodged at last the strength and responsibility of the Government, the hope and promise of the Republic.'"

Was that, the copywriter hoped both Nelson Rockefeller and Governor Harriman would ask the minister who had attacked advertising agencies, an example of how those "hidden and irresponsible persuaders were treating human beings as a commodity to be trafficed in—analyzed, acted upon, exploited, bought and sold"?

In an adjoining column of that same advertisement appeared a quotation from a book titled The Autobiography Of An Idea. It was the most stirring passage on the power of words that the copywriter had ever read:

"All the beauty, all the joy, all the love that man has known, all his kindness, all his yearnings, all his dreams for better things; his passionate desire for peace and an anchorage within a universe that has filled him with fear and mystery and adoration; his daily round of toil, and commonplaces; his assumption of things as they are; his lofty and divine contemplations, his gorgeous imageries; his valor, his dogged will, his patience in long suffering, his ecstasies, his sacrifices small and great—even to the casting aside of his life for a thought, a compassion, an ambition—all these are bound up in words; hence words are dangerous when let loose. They may mean man's destruction, they may signify a way out of the dark. For Light is a word, Courage is a word, and Vision is another. Therefore, it is wise to use words with caution. Their content is so complex and explosive; and in combinations they may work beautiful or dreadful things."

Carl Sandburg? No, the author was a mid-western architect, the man whose famous dictum "Form Follows Function" had laid the foundation not only for modern architecture but for modern advertising, as every creative man in the business well knew.

Would that this prose poem on words, tucked away in one of the columns of a newspaper advertisement, might be memorized both by Governor Harriman and by Nelson Rockefeller!

Politics! In some ways the most important of all American activities—an activity in which every good citizen should faithfully participate to the best of his or her ability.

The People's Prayer

The copywriter under the lamp turned another page of his scrap book and there he read the script of a bought-and-paid-for political broadcast over a local radio station in a little mid-western city.

It had been written and personally delivered by a copywriter the Saturday night before the national election of 1952.

And this was the script:

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform;
He plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm."

Quoting a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States, we emphasized in an earlier column that this is a religious nation.

It is, indeed. And if ever there was a time when the American people needed God's help in making a decision it is right now, with the most important national election in almost a century only three days off.

So it surely is fitting and proper for us to end this, our last column, with a prayer.

Would that this prayer might be read tomorrow in every house of worship throughout America.

And that it might be humbly whispered to God by every American voter as he or she goes to the polls next Tuesday.

Then each vote would be cast only according to conscience, with thought solely for the good of America and the world's freedom.

For here, born to immortality in the heart of a Renaissance saint, is a prayer that may rightfully be called "The People's Prayer."

Here is a prayer that will continue to inspire the human soul long after the Communist Manifesto is dead and gone.

Here is a prayer that after this election is over, regardless of the outcome, can be used most effectively to unite those of all faiths in a goodly fellowship that will finally rid the world of hatred and war.

This is the prayer:

"Lord, make me an instrument of your peace. Where there is hatred, let me sow love; where there is injury, pardon; where there is doubt, faith; where there is despair, hope; where there is darkness, light; and where there is sadness, joy. O, Divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek to be consoled as to console; to be understood as to understand; to be loved as to love; for it is in giving that we receive; it is in pardoning that we are pardoned; and it is in dying that we are born to eternal life."

For weeks preceding his broadcast, that same copywriter, like so many other advertising men, had been donating time, energy and money to campaigning for the Presidential candidate of his choice. Among other things he had contributed a bi-weekly column appearing in the local daily newspaper.

The People's Power

On November 11, 1952, he ran in the local newspaper a full page advertisement he had written the day after the election titled How We United Americans Can Help Our Great Leader After He Becomes President. It was bought and paid for both by Republicans and by Democrats and was signed Citizens For Local Responsibility.

From that advertisement the man under the lamp read the following paragraphs:

The national election proved beyond question that *the people's power backs Eisenhower!*

That is because he is the leader of a crusade for honesty in government and a peace prosperity.

But after Dwight Eisenhower takes office as President we should not expect him to carry on his crusade alone while we sit idly and complacently by waiting for him to "lead us out of the wilderness."

If he is to bear forward victoriously the world-heavy burdens that we have placed upon his only human shoulders, he must have, as he was first to say, the daily help of all of us.

So we the people should not only remain united, but we should accept our individual responsibility as good American citizens.

* * *

The man under the lamp here stopped reading for a minute. Wasn't the fundamental spirit of that advertisement, he asked himself, even more timely now than on the day it was written?

Turning another page of his scrap book, he came to a second advertisement in that same mid-western daily newspaper. The date was July 31, 1956. It was signed Americans For Personal Responsibility, and ended with the slogan "Let's Have A Clean Campaign."

And here is the way that advertisement read:

It is not enough to have the stars in their courses fighting for freedom. We must go to the polls and vote. And when you vote, vote for Peace, Progress and Prosperity. Help re-elect the President!

That will be not only for the good of our beloved country, but in the interest of a world peace founded enduringly on spiritual as well as economic truth.

"It is good to have money and the things that money can buy, but it is good, too, to check up once in awhile and make sure you haven't lost the things that money can't buy."

As answer to the cynics who sneer even at such practical American idealism, we might fittingly quote both the "Declaration of Independence" and the "Gettysburg Address."

Instead, we give the following sentiment by an Unknown American as printed in a little book titled Words From The Heart Of America:

"Next to God the most sacred word in all the world to me is America. When I hear that word, something begins singing in my heart and sometimes the tears come in my eyes. I am not ashamed of those tears. For in that one word, America, are enshrined all my love, my dreams, my hopes, my faith in a future, when not only I but all men shall be free. Who would not fight and if need be die for this dear land of ours? Long live America!"

The more harmoniously the powers of the Federal Government, the State, the Local Community, and the Individual Citizen work together as Forward-For-Freedom Democracy, the more happy and prosperous will America be. While naturally determined to retain and expand the social gains willed by Divine Providence, the American people are also determined to keep their independence and self-respect.

We will not only continue to work for honest government in Washington. As united fellow Americans we will do our own part to make good local government even better, and where it is corrupt help make it upright.

Above all, we will show by our active participation in our own community's progress that we ourselves have faith in the future of America.

Vote for peace, progress and prosperity. Help re-elect the President!

* * *

Directly beneath the advertisement appeared this quotation from a letter signed by the president of one of the ten biggest advertising agencies in America:

"I got a great kick out of reading this advertisement. It makes clear one of the most important aspects of the President's importance to the country—which is the spiritual quality of the man and his approach to the problems which face the government and all of us."

And just below there was a copy of this telegram sent to the President the night of his re-election by Adlai Stevenson:

"You have won not only the election but also an expression of the great confidence of the American people. I send you my warm congratulations. Tonight we are not Republicans and Democrats, but Americans.

"We appreciate the grave difficulties that your Administration faces, and as Americans we join in wishing you all success in the years that lie ahead."

All that of course, beginning with those wonderful words from the inmost heart of a Southern editor and publisher, was only a lot of hogwash, according to the communists.

And hogwash too would the communists certainly call this statement by a mid-western religious leader:

"The business man may be in fact materialistic and in fact economically determined, but at least he vaguely sees himself as doing a great and mighty work for God and man."

Hogwash? Not so, answered the man under the reading lamp. Everything he had read vibrated with the spirit and drum beat of truth, like the Bible that Abraham Lincoln had loved so profoundly. So thinking he turned to one more page of his scrap book.

For The Good Of Our Beloved Country

There he found a proof of an advertisement written in 1953 but never published. It was titled For the Good of Our Beloved Country ..."Be strong and of a good courage...."

It read in part as follows:

Ever since the birth of this nation, the boldest and bravest crusader against dictatorship has been America's God-worshipping Bible reader.

The fifty-six signers of the Declaration Of Independence were all God-worshipping readers of the Bible.

The last sentence of the Declaration fairly sings with the personal religious fervor of each individual signer. It read as follows:

"And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Having first personally searched the scriptures, one of our sturdy founding fathers saw to it that there was inscribed on America's Liberty Bell:

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

That immortal command from Almighty God is now ringing not only here in America, but in the hearts of brave men and women of all religious faiths around the world, the death knell of atheistic tyranny.

It was the personal faith of our founding fathers in God and His word that finally overcame the almost endless objections of sharply conflicting material interests and made possible the establishment of our mighty people's Constitution, including the Bill Of Rights.

We the people can thus thank individual Bible reading for our freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of peaceable assemblage and freedom of religion.

All true Bible readers believe in God. And they look upon the preservation of freedom for all, regardless of race or creed, as a sacred trust.

Both Catholic and Protestant Bible readers, standing shoulder to shoulder in defense of freedom with the profoundly religious Jews of America, accept the teachings not only of the Sermon On The Mount, but of the Ten Commandments.

Modern psychiatrists affirm that daily Bible reading is of invaluable help in the treatment and cure of mental disturbances.

"Verily, verily," quote today's psychiatrists, "I say unto thee, Except a man be born again he can not see the Kingdom Of God."

The Bible is not only for the sick and discouraged. It is also the Book of books for dynamic, healthy personalities who seek spiritual strength, the better to help themselves.

By joining with our friends and neighbors in working for the personal and local responsibility the Bible so inspiringly teaches, we will be acting, in a most powerful way, *for the good of our beloved country.*

"The Unconquerable Heart Of The Pioneer"

Both Governor Harriman and Nelson Rockefeller, the copywriter reflected, were themselves God-worshipping Bible readers, political leaders whose personal integrity, like that of the founding fathers, was above reproach.

So while the political campaign already under way would be a hard-hitting one until the very end of the last round, it must be a clean campaign.

Thus concluding his midnight reflections, the copywriter turned out his reading lamp, ready at last to go to bed. As he did so there hummed deep down within him these challenging words that continue to sing in the soul of every true American:

"The unconquerable heart of the pioneer still beats within American breasts... The American people are the propagandists and not the misers of liberty... The American people are not perishing; they are just beginning their real career."

And now, what do you think of this defense of advertising? Do you believe that it may help a little to make America a better place than ever in which to live? If you do, please tell your friends and neighbors, and encourage discussion of A Copywriter Defends Advertising.

ARCHIE CARSON

Space bought and paid for by fellow Americans. If you want to help publicize and circulate this advertisement, write Ad Service Company, 228 East 45th Street, New York 17, N.Y. for reprints and mats.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

Carter

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

E81CC 4S NL PD

NEWYORK NY NOV 9 1958

EDWARD R MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

DONR FONE MADISON AVE AT 52 ST NYK

DEAR ED IF IT IS OF ANY INTEREST TO CBS PETER WILSON WHO AUCTIONED THE GOLDSCHMIDT PICTURES WILL BE IN NEW YORK WEDNESDAY THROUGH FRIDAY AND CAN BE REACHED IN CARE OF SOTHEBYS MANHATTAN OFFICE

JOHN CARTER

922P

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Casey, George

April 2, 1958

Dear Mr. Casey:

I have your letter of March 20th.

I wish it were possible to give your interesting questions the time and attention they deserve and very much regret that the great volume of similar letters prevents me from doing so.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George Casey, Jr.
c/o Graduate Department of
Journalism
University of California
Los Angeles 24, California

mcc

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA

March 20, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
c/o News Department
CBS Network Headquarters
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am currently engaged in the writing of a magazine article, subject: that small, select corps of national television news analysts and commentators; who makes it up; its future; and how difficult it is for newcomers to break into the circle.

The idea is certainly not entirely original, but neither has it been overworked. Quincy Howe's article, "The Rise and Fall of the Radio Commentator" (Saturday Review, late '57) provides a starting jump, and a recent talk I had here in Los Angeles with Elmer Petersen (news analyst with NBC's local station, KRCA) provided some additional interesting points of departure.

Petersen seemed to think that the already small number of national news commentators would, if anything, decrease, owing to such forces and innovations as TV programs of the Meet the Press stripe where the newsmaker, himself, is exposed to the public, minimizing the need for a news interpreting middle man.

For purposes of this article, I would like very much, Mr. Murrow, to learn your thoughts on this matter --- particularly since you are the foremost of these same commentators.

Do you feel that the role of the television news commentator or analyst will increase or decrease in the future? Will his function change? How do you account for the durability of the present circle of television news personalities? And from where and how are the commentators of the future going to come (radio, newspapers, or within television itself)?

Ans. guest.

I am well aware of the pressing nature of your work schedule, but would appreciate your thoughts on any aspect of this problem. If the future of the American news commentator is being subjected to pressures for change, I feel we numerous Americans who so rely upon you, deserve to know about it.

Most respectfully,

George Casey Jr.

George Casey Jr
c/o Graduate Department of Journalism
University of California at Los Angeles
Los Angeles 24, Calif.

GC/ab

Cassidy, Chas J.

CITY OF BOGALUSA
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CHARLES J. CASSIDY
MAYOR

October 13, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrell
CBS Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrell:

Last Thursday, October 9, was City-Country Day at our 45th Annual Washington Parish Fair held in Louisiana and our speaker was Dr. Alexander Sas-Jaworsky. Sass did a magnificent job and won the hearts of not only our own people but also some two hundred seventy-five guests from New Orleans and a delegation from Latin America and the Near East.

It was my privilege to introduce Sass and I welcomed the opportunity to remind the audience it was on your CBS show the "$64,000 Question" I saw for the first time this amazing personality and outspoken champion of our American way of life.

So many, many people came up after the program to greet Sass and comment on his appearance as a contestant on your Network that I thought you and the sponsor would like to know of all the kind feeling existing among we Louisianans for your having given such a worthy citizen this wonderful opportunity.

Yours very truly,

Charles J. Cassidy
Mayor, City of Bogalusa

Cassirer, Henry R

March 16, 1959

Dear Henry:

Please forgive the delay in answering yours of February 28. I have been out of town.

Unfortunately, I do not know anyone involved in the University of Pennsylvania project, and I don't feel that I should intervene as a stranger. I know something of the project and I know something of you, and I think you would do a hell of a fine job, and I would be delighted to say as much to Dr. Gaylord P. Harnwell, should he ask my opinion. I am sure you will understand my reluctance to intervene without invitation and, if it is what you want, I hope you get it, and I will be delighted to do anything I can to see that that comes about.

As ever yours,

Mr. Henry R. Cassirer
4802 North 20th Place
Arlington 7, Virginia

EEM/hl

HENRY R. CASSIRER, PH. D.

4802 North 20th Place

Arlington 7, Va.

Feb. 28, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

It has been brought to my attention that the University of Pennsylvania is currently planning the establishment of a graduate School of Communications under a significant grant from the Annenbergs, publishers of TV publications. It would seem that this school is liable to play an important role in the improvement of television and other mass media through training, research and experimentation.

While I am well satisfied with the scope and security which my position as Head of Television at UNESCO offers me, I feel that the challenge which this new graduate school offers might be great enough to induce me to return to this country. I understand that they are currently looking for a director and seek someone with a wide background both in the industry and in education. I do not want to apply directly for a position with this School, but I think they are liable to be quite interested in my qualifications, as there are few people who have long-standing professional experience with a major network, and who have at the same time a Ph.D. as well as experience in teaching and research, not to speak of the international position I am holding.

If you share my impression and think it would be of value to the University to be better acquainted with me, could you perhaps draw their attention, or that of the Annenbergs, to me, without indicating that I have taken the initiative in writing to you? The President of the University is Dr. Gaylord P. Harnwell. I am enclosing a Curriculum Vitae for your <u>personal</u> information and not for transmittal.

With sincere thanks and best personal regards,

Yours,

Hen.

Henry R. Cassirer

4802 North 20th Place
xxxx
Arlington, 7, Va.

Curriculum Vitae

Born: 2. Sept., 1911, Berlin, Germany

Education: Odenwaldschule, Germany
Universities of Frankfurt, Cologne/Bonn until 1933
London School of Economics, 1933-35 (undergraduate)
Doctor of Philosophy (History), London University, 1940

Citizenship: U.S. citizen, came to the United States in 1940

Professional record:

Present: Head of Television, UNESCO, Paris

In this capacity: Author of "Television, a world survey", 1954 and Supplement 1955. Currently engaged in writing a book on the educational needs of our time and the potential role of instructional television. Author of numerous articles on international broadcasting, the use of television for formal and adult education, and cultural communication through the broadcast media.
Producer of the film: Television comes to the Land. 1958
Organizer and director of numerous international meetings at London, Tangier, Paris, Brussels on various subjects related to television and film.
Expert missions to India, various European countries and the United States.

1949/52: Free-lance writer/producer and teacher of television and film.
Teacher of Television Neww, New School for Social Research.
Teacher of Television News, including practical course in film shooting and editing, School of Radio Technique, N.Y.
Guest Lecturer, Columbia University.
Writer of film scripts for the United Nations.
Writer of CBS-TV Quizz program: 'It's News to Me'.
Producer/writer of CBS Color Television programs 1949/50
Producer/director of art film: BUMA, African sculpture speaks.
Writer of publicity film for Bates Fabrics, Inc.

1944/49: Television News Editor, Columbia Broadcasting System.
Established TV News Department, emphasis on use of film, still pictures and graphics. Training and directing of personel.
In charge of numerous public affairs programs, incl. the political conventions 1948, the discussion program People's Platform, a United Nations program: You and Human Rights.
Teacher of Television News, New School for Social Research and New York University.
Author of numerous professional articles on TV News and Public Aff
Producer/director of art film: Men of our Age, the sculpture of Jo Davidson.

1940/44: Foreign News Reporter, later Assistant Director, CBS Short Wave Listening Station.
Writer and lecturer on various aspects of foreign propaganda and propaganda analysis.

1938/40: Announcer/translator of the British Broadcasting Corporation's German-language service.

* * *

Other relevant qualifications:

Languages: English, French, German, Italian, Latin

Educational methodology: Raised in one of the pioneering, internationally known progressive schools of Europe. Remained in constant touch with developments in educational philosophy and methodology. Sucessfully enjoyed all opportunities at teaching, lecturing and personal guidance of students.

Basic approach: Continuous blending of theoretical and practical work in seeking new forms and developing new aspects of the broadcast and film media, whether as a reporter, producer, teacher or international civil servant. Application of scientific methodology and philosophy to broadcasting and the research into its impact. Application to teaching and dissemination of information about these media of many-sided practical work in the fields of radio, television, film, photography and graphics.

Catherall, Bennet

f

March 16, 1959

Dear Bennett:

I write to say my thanks for your gracious letter of February 25.

A considerable number of kind and generous letters such as yours have caused me to wonder whether I can possibly live up to them when I return from the year's leave. I shall do my best.

Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bennett Catherall
Dennett Building
5 Post Office Square
Sharon, Massachusetts

EBM/hl

BENNETT CATHERALL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
DENNETT BUILDING
5 POST OFFICE SQUARE
SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

TELEPHONE
SUNSET 4-5662

February 25, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I address you thus, informally, since you have been a guest in our home so often: to do otherwise would make me uncomfortable.

I have read of your decision to take a year's leave of absence and, although I and my family will miss your visits, we look forward to your return, refreshed physically, intellectually and spiritually.

The gratuitous editorials and commentaries relative to your decision remind me that the legal giants of this age have been Holmes, Brandeis, Cardozo and Learned Hand, all of whom had a profound contempt for conformity, orthodoxy and the herd instinct, whose dissenting opinions are the law of the land today. May this time of reflection and meditation give you the strength and perspective to go forward at that level in the work to which you have so ably dedicated yourself.

Sincerely yours,

Bennett Catherall

Bennett Catherall

BC:MH

Caudle

WASHINGTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES PARIS

CARL BYOIR & ASSOCIATES, INC.
800 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
YUKON 6-6100

ND

April 1, 1959

Dear Ed:

With the subject of air safety continually in the news we feel that you'll be interested in the first public demonstration of a new aircraft altimeter that tests out to be extremely sensitive, accurate and readable.

The demonstration will be held Wednesday, April 8 at 10:45 AM in the North Columbia Room of the Hotel Astor, with cocktails and luncheon to follow. This demonstration will even include a zippy ride up and down the Astor's elevator to show you how the altimeter works and how sensitive it is.

Hope you can join us at this important event and stay for lunch. Please let us know if you can attend via the enclosed reply card.

Best regards,

Charley

Charley Caudle

Cazalet-Keir

M

RECEIVED
1958 OCT -9 AM 9:27
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y

LA 61 KCBS 10/8/58

ED MURROW,

CBS NEWS NEW YORK

DELIGHTED TO MAKE THE ACQUAINTANCE OF MRS. CAZALET-KEIR.

WE WILL LAY ON A TOUR OR TOURS OF WHATEVER INTERESTS HER.

REGARDS

JACK BECK

Cazalet-Keir

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Mr. Jones

October 8, 1958

Thank you for including me in the luncheon for Mrs. Thelma Cazalet-Keir.

May I give you a qualified acceptance which I will clear up early next week. Reason -- I am tentatively committed to attend an Advertising Council dinner in Chicago on October 23.

MERLE S. JONES

ch

Cazalet-Keir
luncheon.

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C. NEWS OFFICE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 3-1465
CABLES: NEWSCASTS, WASHINGTON

NEW YORK OFFICE
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 7-0656
CABLES: BROADCASTS, NEW YORK

October 7, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

How very kind of you. I should love to come to the luncheon you are giving for Mrs. Thelma Cazalet-Keir on Thursday, October 3rd at the Brussels.

Yours sincerely,

Barrie

Barrie Thorne
North American Representative

BT/eb

October 3, 1938

yes

Dear Barry:

I am planning a small luncheon party for Thelma Cazalet-Keir on Thursday, October 23rd. It will be in a private room at the Brussels Restaurant.

I do hope you can come. Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Barry Thorne
British Broadcasting Corporation
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

mec

Cazalet-Keir

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

Accept Regret
Appropriate Action
Background?
FYI FILE
Note & Return
Phone SM
Reply Direct
Return to Sender
Status?
Suggest Reply
To Discuss
Comment or Recommendation
Copy to SM
URGENT

to: Sig Mickelson

from: Ed Murrow

October 3, 1958

I am arranging a small luncheon for Mrs. Thelma Cazalet-Keir formerly a Member of Parliament (National Conservative) and now a governor of the B.B.C.

The luncheon will be in a private room at the Brussels Restaurant, 115 East 54 Street on Thursday, October 23rd at 1:00 PM. I hope you can come.

mcc

Ed

yes

10/7

also JZ

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Fred Friendly

from: Ed Murrow

October 3, 1958 yes

I am arranging a small luncheon for Mrs. Thelma Cazalet-Keir formerly a Member of Parliament (National Conservative) and now a governor of the B.B.C.

The luncheon will be in a private room at the Brussels Restaurant, 115 East 54 Street on Thursday, October 23rd at 1:00 PM. I hope you can come.

mcc

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Jesse Zousmer

from: Ed Murrow

yes

October 3, 1958

I am arranging a small luncheon for Mrs. Thelma Cazalet-Keir formerly a Member of Parliament (National Conservative) and now a governor of the B.B.C.

The luncheon will be in a private room at the Brussels Restaurant, 115 East 54 Street on Thursday, October 23rd at 1:00 PM. I hope you can come.

mec

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: John Aaron

from: Ed Murrow

yes

October 3, 1958

I am arranging a small luncheon for Mrs. Thelma Cazalet-Keir formerly a Member of Parliament (National Conservative) and now a governor of the B.B.C.

The luncheon will be in a private room at the Brussels Restaurant, 115 East 54 Street on Thursday, October 23rd at 1:00 PM. I hope you can come.

mrc

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Harry Ommerle

from: Ed Murrow

yes

October 3, 1958

I am arranging a small luncheon for Mrs. Thelma Cazalet-Keir formerly a Member of Parliament (National Conservative) and now a governor of the B.B.C.

The luncheon will be in a private room at the Brussels Restaurant, 115 East 54 Street on Thursday, October 23rd at 1:00 PM. I hope you can come.

mec

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Sig Mickelson

from: Ed Murrow

yes

October 3, 1958

I am arranging a small luncheon for Mrs. Thelma Cazalet-Keir formerly a Member of Parliament (National Conservative) and now a governor of the B.B.C.

The luncheon will be in a private room at the Brussels Restaurant, 115 East 54 Street on Thursday, October 23rd at 1:00 PM. I hope you can come.

mec

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Merle Jones

from: Ed Murrow

yes?

October 3, 1958

I am arranging a small luncheon for Mrs. Thelma Cazalet-Keir formerly a Member of Parliament (National Conservative) and now a governor of the B.B.C.

The luncheon will be in a private room at the Brussels Restaurant, 115 East 54 Street on Thursday, October 23rd at 1:00 PM. I hope you can come.

mrc

Chagla, Ambassador
M.C.

February 5, 1959

His Excellency, Ambassador M.C. Chagla
Embassy of India
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 19 and for your intervention with Prime Minister Nehru. His secretary has cabled us that he finds the date suggested inconvenient. I am sorry, but nonetheless grateful for your kindly assistance.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

EMBASSY OF INDIA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 19, 1959
Pausa 29, 1880(Saka)

My dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you for your letter of the 12th January.

Your idea of having the Commonwealth Prime Ministers speak in your famous "Small World" programme is an excellent one and I have written to the Prime Minister strongly supporting your request to him to participate in it.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

M. C. Chagla

(M. C. CHAGLA)
Ambassador of India

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Chagla, Amb.

Ask Mrs M. ch for me. —

The Ambassador of India and Mrs. Chagla

request the honour of the company of

Mr. and Mrs. Murrow

accepted

at dinner

on Tuesday, May twelfth

at 8:00 o'clock

Black Tie

R.S.V.P.

CO5-5050 X 73

Social Secretary

2700 Macomb Street

Washington, D.C.

Chamberlain, Leigh

SWISSAIR

THE AIRLINE OF SWITZERLAND • 3 EAST 54th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. • PLAZA 7-4433

F

February 18, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Corporation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are planning a window of world leaders who have travelled with us. Would you be kind enough to send us a studio portrait for display in our 49th Street window?

Sincerely,

Leigh Chamberlain

Leigh Chamberlain
Public Relations

Chamberlain, Ralph

March 30, 1959

Mrs. Ralph T. Chamberlain
Jane Addams Peace Association
26 Indian Field Road
Greenwich, Conn.

Dear Mrs. Chamberlain:

I must apologize for the delay in replying to your letter of March 10. Mr. Murrow is in Europe and I have been out of town for the last week, so that our correspondence has suffered somewhat.

I will show your letter to Mr. Murrow when he returns from Europe and see what he suggests. Unfortunately, his schedule is already so overloaded that he is having a difficult time keeping abreast of his regular commitments, and I very much doubt that he will be able to take the time to participate in discussions about the Randall tapes, sympathetic though he is to the idea behind them. I will let you know as soon as he returns to this country.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

JANE ADDAMS PEACE ASSOCIATION, INC.

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46th STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 2-8830

Committee on Radio Project, "Friendly World Broadcasting."

26 Indian Field Road,
Greenwich, Conn.,
March 10,1959.

Miss Sheila Hogg, Secretary,
Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22, N.Y.

My dear Miss Hogg,

Thank you so much for answering my note in the melee that must have followed the announcement of Mr. Murrow's plans.(May I say that I am one of the hordes of people who will find the lure to listen greatly diminished by the reduction of the number of Mr. Murrow's programs on the air?)

These Randall programs on tape about which we wish to consult Mr. Murrow are based on the same philosophy he holds--that people are interested in people, their ideas, experiences, how they live, think and feel. They are dedicated to bringing about better understanding in the world by developing a wider person to person acquaintance. We happen to see as our first obligation the broadening of the thinking of the citizen in the United States, his better understanding of other points of view as expressed in the pertinent comments of world citizens.

Here on the eastern seaboard where we have good newspapers with good proportional coverage of world news, we have no conception of the aweful dearth of such news in the newspapers available in the middle and near far west. Would that I were on the committee to plan Mr. Murrow's travels when he sets out to rediscover what people in various corners of the world think and believe! How I wish he would study at first hand a belt in this country, a broad path that wiggles its way from north to south, to determine what happens in terms of community thinking and perspective when the only mass media of communication available to large numbers of its citizens stoops to small devices to discredit international thinking and functioning! In Richmond, Indiana, - ironically the site of a well-known Quaker college,- the newspaper is so actively isolationist that it refuses to print the words, "United Nations" with capital letters. Those people vote, send representatives to Congress where they are called upon to help make foreign policy, support foreign aid programs, etc. If they remotely try to reflect the thinking of their constituents in such matters how adequate can they possibly be? The degree to which international thinking along the eastern seacoast is either broad or penetrating enough at times is question-

Contributions to the Jane Addams Peace Association are deductible for U. S. Income Tax purposes

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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DEVON, PENNSYLVANIA

MRS. MARY T. SANDBACH
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Jane Addams Peace Association, Inc., is a membership corporation engaged in sponsoring and financing, in whole or in part, certain educational programs initiated by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Among these programs are Art for World Friendship—Mrs. Maude Muller, Media, Pa., Chairman; Committee for World Development and World Disarmament—Miss Freda Kirchwey, New York, N. Y., and Mrs. Agnes M. Morley, Greenwich, Conn., Co-Chairmen; Heloise Brainerd Scholarship Fund—Mrs. Carolyn Threlkeld, Berkeley, Calif., Chairman; Jane Addams Scholarship Fund—Mrs. Alma S. Petersen, Chicago, Ill., Treasurer.

Committee on Radio Project, "Friendly World Broadcasting"-- Mrs. Mary Howgate Chamberlain, Greenwich, Conn., Chairman.

Among the Sponsors of the Program are:

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able but, at least, there are tools at hand for its improvement. Most of the rest of the country needs the larger vision coming at it in every conceivable form.

These taped Randall programs, offered as a service, free of charge, to radio stations acorss the country have what seems to us unlimited possibilities. In the less settled areas of the country where many radio stations function, farmers, housewives, the citizenry in general, depend on their radio stations for contacts with the outside world. It is not difficult to imagine the impact on the farmer who happens into the house somewhat early in the late afternoon to hear the market and crop reports and hears, preceeding them, the voice of Linius Pauling, the scientist, or Harry Golden, the homespun philosopher, or Clarence Pickett, the keeper of the peace -- three people on the latest listings of these tapes.

We've been studying Mr. Morrow's articles, such as "What's Wheng with TV?", in Reader's Digest, February,1959, his statements in newspapers and other magazines, statements about him, such as that of Jack Gould in the Sunday, February 22, New York Times. We dare to believe that essentially we are trying to do a small part of the job that he sees so clearly needs doing so badly.

The help we need from Mr. Murrow is counsel on how to proceed with the Committee's project-- to broaden and expand radio use of these tapes. We need to know which of the Foundations, or fund-giving groups, are primarily interested in mass media of communication and better quality material on the air.

We are rank amateurs trying to find our way in a highly professional circles-- toward the end of improved person to person understanding which we believe is basic to a world without conflict.

Anything you can do to bring this matter to Mr. Murrow's attention and to facillitate an appointment with him at a time appropriate to his schedule will be most appreciated.

Sincerely,

Mary Howgate Chamberlain

Mrs. Ralph T. Chamberlain,
Chairman, Committee on Radio Project,
" Friendly World Broadcasting",
Jane Addams Peace Association.

Chamberlain

March 2, 1959

Mrs. Ralph T. Chamberlain
26 Indian Field Road
Greenwich, Conn.

Dear Mrs. Chamberlain:

I am sorry about the delay in replying to your recent letter. We have had to deal with a great deal of letters recently as a result of Mr. Murrow's decision to take a year's leave of absence.

Mr. Murrow is away from New York at present and has been for the past week. As far as I know, he has not yet had a chance to listen to Mr. Randall's tapes as he has been much occupied lately. I am afraid we will have to leave your interview with him until sometime later in the spring, as he will be leaving for Europe almost as soon as he returns to New York.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Townsend 9-5343

MRS. RALPH T. CHAMBERLAIN
26 INDIAN FIELD ROAD
GREENWICH, CONN.

Feb.18,1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York,22, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow,

I am the chairman of a committee appointed to increase the use of the Edwin T. Randall taped programs for radio-- and we need expert advice.

We are finding it difficult to discover groups, already interested in good radio programs, that might give us help with our promotion. For instance, what has happened to the George Peabody award to good radio programs-- is it still being given, by whom? Are there other such groups, and where?

I plan to be in town on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 3rd and 4th, or could come in on Friday, March 6th. Would it be possible for me to have an appointment with you on any one of those days? If not, would you be good enough to indicate a time when I might see you?

We hope you have had time to listen to the tape of the Norfolk school situation that Mr. Randall left with you a few weeks ago. It has gone extremely well in the south-- tapes were requested by some 200 radio stations.

We would be grateful for your help,

Sincerely,

(Mrs. Ralph T.) Mary Howgate Chamberlain

Champain, Phill

May 29, 1959

Dear Miss Champain:

Thank you for your note of May 22nd.

Will you please tell Mr. Pryce-Jones when he returns that I regret very much I cannot do as he asks and contribute to your special American number.

My time is fully occupied until I begin my year's leave of absence on July 1st, and I am not planning to do any writing during that year.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Philippa Champain
The Times
Printing House Square
London, E.C.4

mc

THE TIMES
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED
PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE
LONDON, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2000

22nd May 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Mr. Pryce-Jones is at the moment abroad, and apologises for not writing to you himself. He wonders if you would like to contribute to our special American number, and asked me to enclose a note on its general aim.

What he would particularly like from you is a piece about television in America to-day in so far as it is a manifestation of the American imagination. He would be extremely grateful for your help.

Yours sincerely,

Philippa Champain

Editor's Secretary.

Mr. Ed Murrow,
580 Park Avenue,
New York City,
New York, U.S.A.

THE TIMES
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED
PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE
LONDON, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2000

22nd May 1959

A special number on American literature published by us several years ago was so successful that we plan to expand the theme into a second number to cover the American Imagination entire.

What we hope to do is to describe what is specifically American in the creative arts and - where they touch the imagination - in the world of ideas. This will mean some 30 articles averaging 2,500 words.

We shall need our copy by Monday 20th July.

The articles will, I think, be anonymous in accordance with our usual practice.

Alan Pryce-Jones.

Chapman, Maristan

ignored

MARISTAN CHAPMAN
SOLVANG, CALIFORNIA

May 17, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow,

Before you take off on your sabbatical — may I ask two questions:

Why was so little heed paid to Lothrop Stoddard's book THE RISING TIDE OF COLOR when it was published in 1920 by Scribners? Many of us were making warning cries then only to be ignored. Could this book be brought to attention again & Stoddard given due credit?

In our IMPERIAL BROTHER (a Biography of the Duc de Morny. Publ'd. by Viking 1931) there is a note on p. 383 concerning an unhappy incident. In connection with the massacre of the boulevards*, which resulted from idiotic human error, an aide reported that the mob was facing the Imperial Guard. Count de St Hernand who was troubled with a cough, said. "Ma sacré toux!" before he could clear his throat for an order, the aide rushed out crying "Massacres, tous!" The order to fire was given & hundreds fell.

Now: what protection has the public from similar risks, when a mishearing, sometimes genuine, sometimes maliciously perverted,

*1851 Napoleon III's coup d'etat

causes wild controversy, as when ex-President Truman, in connection with the communist hunt, tired with the excesses, said in his quick way, "Another Red Herring — S — d — n!!" And reporters went hairing off to the phones to record that the President had called the search for subversives "another red herring". This may not happen often; it may be more comic than tragic. But it is potentially fatal.

If in your prowls you are at Vandenberg Mickey Finn Base, please come to Solvang & watch a lively old world village in process of dying under military prosperity. It is interesting.

Best wishes and a good year from

Yours sincerely,

Maristan Chapman

who has missed very few of yr. broadcasts in the last twenty years.

Chas. Clayton

August 3, 1959

Mr. Charles C. Clayton
The Quill
805 Taylor Drive
Carbondale, Illinois

Dear Mr. Clayton:

As Mr. Murrow is on the West Coast at present, I am answering your letter of July 30 on his behalf. I much regret that it will not be possible for him to contribute the article for your anniversary issue. He will be constantly on the move from now on and there will be no opportunity for him to settle down to writing, between now and the time he leaves the country at the end of August.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

THE
QUILL
A Magazine For Journalists

35 EAST WACKER DRIVE
CHICAGO 1
PUBLISHING OFFICES
•
ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHARLES C. CLAYTON
EDITOR
805 Taylor Drive
Carbondale, Illinois

July 30, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am addressing this to CBS as I do not have your home address. I am planning a big magazine for the fiftieth anniversary issue of the Quill, to be published in November. In it I hope we can take a look back over the last half century and perhaps forecast something of the future. As one of the outstanding figures in television today and as a fellow of Sigma Delta Chi, you are the ideal person to write an article for this issue on television news.

I am perfectly willing to leave the choice of subject to you. I can use up to 3,000 words and have set a tentative deadline of September 15.

I realize this is a great deal to ask a busy man, but I hope you will say yes.

With best personal regards,

Cordially yours,

Chas. C. Clayton

Charles C. Clayton
Editor

CCC:ee

Charpentier, Arthur

March 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Charpentier:

Many thanks for your kind letter inviting me to speak to 500 law librarians at a luncheon on Wednesday, June 24th.

Unfortunately, I will not be able to accept your most gracious invitation. My radio and television schedule has increased to the point where I have had to decide not to undertake any speaking engagements at all.

I am sorry, but am sure you understand.

Sincerely,

Mr. Arthur A. Charpentier
The Association of the Bar
of the City of New York
42 West 44 Street
New York 36, New York

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
42 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

ARTHUR A. CHARPENTIER
LIBRARIAN

mb

February 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Before you take off on your wonderful year will you talk to 500 law librarians at a luncheon on Wednesday, June 24th?

The American Association of Law Libraries is holding its annual meeting in New York and I am chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee, a rather ulcerous position.

Most of us in law library work spend a good deal of time digging up material for news agencies; all of us are very familiar with your work and would like to hear from you.

The annual meeting, a four day affair, will bring to New York about 500 law librarians from all parts of this country, Canada and the United Kingdom. It is an intelligent group and would, I think, enjoy a discussion by you of your very evident interest in the development of human rights concepts, as you have so effectively presented them.

I would be pleased to talk about this with you. In any event, I do hope that you will succeed in convincing the authorities at CBS that your programs, which I have enjoyed so much, will not be replaced during your absence by another of those damn westerns.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Charpentier

AAC/lt

Chase, Robert H.

June 13, 1958

Dear Mr. Chase:

Thank you for your letter of June 4th. Mrs. Murrow and I were glad to make the "cat painting" available for the photographs that Mr. Obregon wanted.

It is most kind of you to offer to show us your collection of paintings. We shall hope to take advantage of your invitation some time.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert H. Chase
N. W. Ayer & Son
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

mcc

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Boston · San Francisco · Hollywood · Honolulu

N·W·AYER & SON INC.

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City 20
PLaza 7-5700

June 4, 1958

Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mrs. Murrow:

Please accept my belated thanks for your kindness and courtesy in providing, through CBS, the still photographs of your "cat painting" by Alezandro Obregon. I forwarded them to Mr. Obregon in Ardeche, France where he is spending about a year. Only a few weeks ago I received a nice note from him thanking me and also you for your thoughtfulness. It seems that he has black and white photos of most of his paintings but this was one painting without a photo. I believe he plans to use some of the colors and space relationships from your painting in another larger painting.

I am the owner of a rather large painting called "Crucifixion" by Mr. Obregon which was purchased some years ago through the Pan American Union in Washington, D. C.

Most of my collection is contemporary Italian abstracts such as Afro, Morlotti, Creminini, although there is one Soulages together with such painters as Allen Davie and Peter Lanyon, Kay Sage, John Wilde, and Edward Dugmore.

Knowing of yours and Mr. Murrow's interest in contemporary art, I should feel privileged to have you see this collection at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Robert H. Chase

Robert H. Chase

31 Morton Street
New York 14, N. Y.

Cherne, Leo

Leo Cherne

Executive Director
The Research Institute of America, Inc.
589 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

June 4, 1959

To Executive Members of the Research Institute:

These last six months here at the Institute have in some startling ways resembled the months preceding the beginning of World War II in Europe. In 1939 we anticipated war. In 1959 we do not. But now as then a part of our research mechanism is concerned with the effects of world crisis on the conduct of American business.

With Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum on October 27, 1958, we intensified our contacts with many of the key figures involved and, as you know, played a part in Berlin Mayor's Willy Brandt coming to this country in February. Many Research Institute Members attended the luncheon we arranged to honor him -- among other reasons, to offset the psychological damage of the ill-conceived hospitality which had previously been extended to the Soviet Deputy Chief Anastas Mikoyan.

Our concern about the developing crisis led us to widely dispersed areas from Tibet to Cuba. We were able to alert you to, though not spell out, the plans for the invasion of Panama, and our Government's knowledge of them, six weeks before the move was attempted. The importance of Communist efforts to penetrate Latin America cannot be exaggerated; where Cuba moves in the coming months may yet prove decisive in the Soviet's plan to break through the barrier of the Monroe Doctrine and gain a major foothold in the Caribbean and Central and South America.

But above all, our watch was intensified in the eye of the hurricane -- the negotiations which for months have been going on among Khrushchev, Macmillan, Eisenhower, Adenauer, de Gaulle. The Foreign Ministers' Conference now in process is both a dress rehearsal and a front. Genuine understandings were reached between Macmillan and Khrushchev months before the present pre-Summit confab.

And some of those understandings were endorsed in the subsequent meeting between Eisenhower and Macmillan.

These occasional letters have been for the purpose of telling you something of how our staff operates in areas of crisis. In this spirit we present the following summarization by our European staff of what has really been going on at the Foreign Ministers' Conference, in the major Foreign Offices of the world and what has already been agreed upon to be agreed upon at the Summit.

We must ask that this report not be reprinted or reproduced in any form. We will, as always, deeply appreciate hearing from you, particularly to have your responses and reactions to this information.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Cherne

NEW YORK WASHINGTON

The Research Institute of America, Inc.

Carl Hovgard, Pres. Leo Cherne, Exec. Dir. Joseph D. Ardleigh, Exec. Vice Pres.

589 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

The enclosed report has been sent to our Executive Members. We believe that it contains information which will be of interest to you.

We ask that this report not be reprinted or quoted since some of its contents are of a confidential nature.

We would appreciate receiving your comments on this material.

Sincerely,

Richard R. Salzmann
Director of Public Services

Cherne, Leo

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED

255 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • ORegon 4-4200

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March 24, 1959

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Murrow:

As you may know, the International Rescue Committee recently commemorated its 25th anniversary. A quarter-century is a good round period of time, and it was our feeling that the occasion called for the publication of a brief history of IRC's 25 years of service and accomplishment.

The enclosed brochure, entitled "Saving Freedom's Seed-Corn" was prepared in limited edition for distribution to the American press and our very good friends and supporters. We believe that you will find it exciting reading. Since one of IRC's chief attributes has been its ability to respond immediately to political emergencies and the needs of their victims, in a sense the story of our Committee is also the story of the crises of our times. But further, we believe you will find our history an intensely human and moving document, illustrated by the true stories of men and women who have fought heroically and suffered tragically for the cause of freedom -- and whom it has been IRC's privilege to assist.

On this occasion we should like to thank you warmly for your generous support of the work of the International Rescue Committee.

Sincerely,

Leo Cherne

Leo Cherne
Chairman of the Board

Angier Biddle Duke

Angier Biddle Duke
President

Enc.

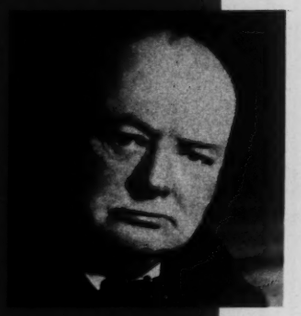
Contributions are deductible from taxable income.
Programs and financial statements filed with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the Department of State. Cable Address: INTERESCUE

SAVING FREEDOM'S SEED CORN

The first 25 years
of the International Rescue Committee

The Admiral Byrd Memorial Award

TRIBUTE TO
SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL



SIR WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, in his time, has achieved fame as journalist, historian, master of English prose, soldier, statesman. Few of the Olympian figures of history have excelled in so many fields of endeavor; fewer still have enjoyed such universal respect and affection.

But it is for his qualities of heart and spirit, and for his contributions to the cause of human freedom that posterity will most remember him. When he was called to the helm of a Britain that stood alone and virtually defenseless against the Nazi military colossus, he rallied his people in a manner which inspired the entire world. No more eloquent exhortations to courage have ever been spoken than those he addressed to his battered countrymen during the critical war years.

With the courage of the soldier-patriot he has combined the still rarer courage of the prophet—the willingness to speak the truth and to take the truthful action even when his own people and his friends did not understand and did not approve. His prophetic warnings of the menace of Nazism made him a lonely and unpopular figure in the world of the '30s—perhaps it was natural to prefer the illusory prospect of peaceful coexistence to the unpleasant alternative of a showdown with the Nazi evil. His intervention in Greece in the closing days of the war brought down upon him the wrath of virtually the entire Anglo-American press—but today it is generally conceded that his decisive action, taken without the approval of his Allies, was the one thing that saved Greece from Communist subjugation. History has yet to render the final verdict on his warnings of the post war period; but certainly it will record that he has continued to display the sublime indifference of the prophet to popularity on the one hand, and derision on the other hand.

In the struggle against the modern tyrannies of Nazism and Communism no man has foreseen more wisely or fought more valiantly than WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL. It is fitting, therefore, that he should receive this award established by an organization whose primary dedication is to the victims of totalitarian oppression, and named after a great American whose name was synonymous with fortitude and service to the cause of a Free World.

* * * * * *

The name of Admiral Richard E. Byrd was closely identified with the International Rescue Committee over a period of eight years preceding his death in March, 1957. His leadership and devoted labors were largely responsible for the great success of the Committee's pioneering efforts to bring emergency assistance to those who escaped from the tyranny of Communism. But this was only one facet of an extraordinarily complex, talented and dedicated personality.

To his country and to mankind, Admiral Byrd rendered outstanding services as a pioneer in aviation, as an explorer and scientist, as a humanitarian, and as a champion of freedom and international understanding. But, as much as his accomplishments, it was his qualities of the heart and of the spirit that made him universally admired and an inspiration to his countrymen. His life epitomized all that is best in the heritage of America, and made him one of the great world figures of our time.

It was to commemorate the life of this great American and to help perpetuate the tradition to which he contributed so signally, that the *Admiral Richard E. Byrd Memorial Award* was established by the International Rescue Committee, to be given annually "for leadership in the cause of the free world."

* * * * * *

President Ngo dinh Diem of Viet Nam was the selection of the Directors of the International Rescue Committee to be the first recipient of the *Admiral Richard E. Byrd Memorial Award.* The citation conferring the award on President Diem read: "It is to the eternal credit of President Diem that, by his faith in freedom, his courage and his personal integrity, he has been able to weld together his nation, to restore its shattered economy, to resettle the refugees, to firmly establish democratic institutions, and to give his people a sense of pride and spiritual unity. In accomplishing these things, President Ngo dinh Diem has made Viet Nam a beacon of freedom for the whole of Asia."

The International Rescue Committee

THE IMMENSE TASK of relief and resettlement for victims of tyranny in the post war period has been a work of many hands—of national governments, voluntary agencies, governmental agencies like the United States Escapee Program (USEP) and intergovernmental agencies like the United Nations High Commissioner for Refguees (UNHCR) and the Intergovernmental Commission on European Migration (ICEM).

Between these there has existed a tacit division of labor. In terms of dollars spent and relief commodities shipped, the voluntary agencies cannot hope to compete with the operations conducted by the U. S. Government and other governments and by the various intergovernmental agencies. But the contribution of the voluntary agencies cannot be measured in dollars alone. Their labors have uniquely endowed the work of relief and resettlement with a people-to-people and a person-to-person quality which would otherwise have been lacking. Especially in the work of refugee resettlement, where individual attention is of the essence, the voluntary agencies have played an indispensable role.

The pages that follow tell the story of one of these agencies, the International Rescue Committee, and of its antecedents, the International Relief Association and the Emergency Rescue Committee. The account is in a sense, the story of the crises of the past quarter century, told through the individual experiences of those who have suffered in the struggle with fascist and communist totalitarianism.

The International Rescue Committee shares the general philanthropic belief that the Western World has a moral obligation to assist the hungry and homeless and downtrodden of Europe, Asia and Africa. But it also believes that, ultimately, humanitarianism and freedom are inseparable, and that those who have suffered for the cause of freedom have a special claim to the support of all free men. In the world situation that exists today, those who have the moral courage to resist and to sacrifice constitute an elite upon whom depends the very future of the human race. By providing them with assistance—as immediate and as generous as possible—the Western world can at the same time render effective support to the cause of human liberty.

The International Rescue Committee, in short, feels that there is a special place for a refugee welfare organization which combines the business of relief with the struggle for freedom.

Such an organization must by definition, be non-sectarian and non-national, and it must be flexible so that it can adapt its program instantly—to the Blockade of Berlin or to the crisis of 1955 in Viet Nam or to the October Revolution in Hungary, or to the other political cataclysms which are characteristic of the times through which we are living.

We believe that the IRC has constituted precisely such an organization. The hundreds of thousands of people it has helped testify to the breadth of its program. Its immediate appearance at successive points of crisis testifies to its flexibility and to its effective humanitarianism in the cause of freedom.

The IRC asks no man's race or religion; nor, within the very broad spectrum of democratic viewpoints, is it concerned with his political affiliation. Its only criteria in giving assistance are the need of the individual, the fact of his escape from oppression and his dedication to human liberty.

Saving Freedom's Seed-Corn

Since the year of Hitler's advent to power, the International Rescue Committee has been aiding the victims of the police states of Europe to escape to free soil. Its work today is concentrated on the lands under Communist domination, but its fundamental objective remains the same: to assist practicing democrats, opponents of all forms of totalitarianism, to live in dignity and work for liberty. Agents at key points in Europe, main stations on the Underground Railroad by which men and women fleeing from Communist terror are continually filtering through the iron curtain, meet the refugees, help them to rebuild a broken existence, bring them into contact with various private and government agencies through which their knowledge and skills can be put to use. Some can never return to their homes; others can, and do, to become a first line in the fight for democracy.

When freedom in so much of Eastern Europe is being ploughed under, it is essential to save as much of the seed-corn as is humanly possible. From a humanitarian standpoint, these refugees deserve aid, because most of them have sacrificed everything, risked life itself, in the common cause of human liberty. From the practical standpoint, they have very much to contribute to the continuing fight for freedom. And they also provide an opportunity for every American to take part in the dramatic struggle, upon which such great issues depend. The work of the International Rescue Committee is financed wholly by private donations; the committee, in view of the increasing demands upon its services, has launched an Iron Curtain Refugee Campaign, to raise $1,000,000. Under the chairmanship of Admiral Richard E. Byrd, with Mr. Sumner Welles as honorary chairman, and sponsors who include the governors of twenty-six states, this campaign deserves the widest support. Gifts may be addressed to the Campaign at 130 Park Avenue, New York 17.

Against a Background of Terror

THE BIRTH OF IRC

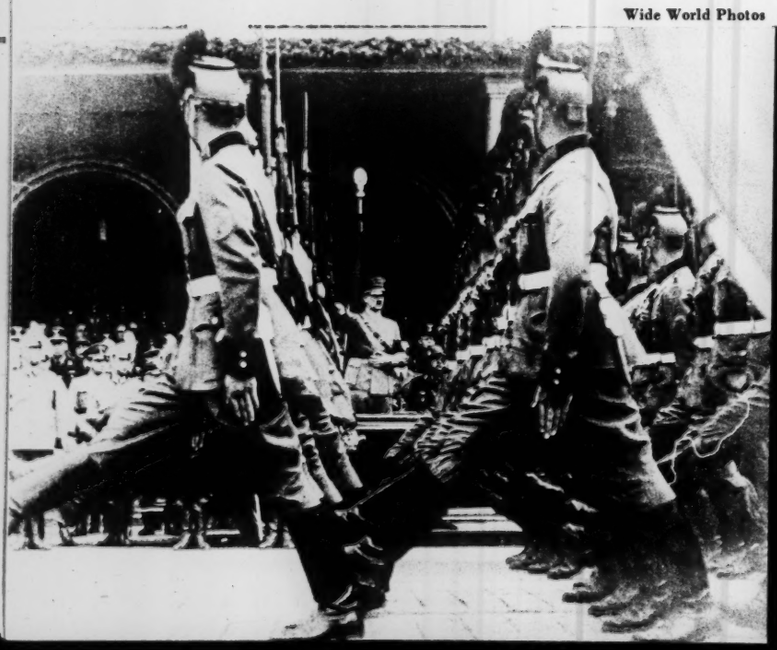
IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1933, Adolph Hitler, although his party fell short of having a majority, took over the Chancellorship of a chaotic and disunited Germany. The Nazi Storm Troopers who until that moment had been held in check by the police authorities, were now given free reign. Jews were attacked on the streets, synagogues desecrated. (At a later date the Catholic and Protestant religions were assailed for their Old Testament origins, and an effort was made to replace all religion with a barbaric neo-paganism.) Rallies of opposition political parties were broken up and their printing plants and headquarters vandalized. The Reichstag fire of February 27, 1933, was used as a pretext for formally illegalizing all opposition parties. From that moment on, terror and sadism became government institutions. Tens of thousands of the noblest spirits in Germany and Austria were hurled into concentration camps.

The International Relief Association was established shortly after the Nazi takeover by a group of private citizens who felt that it was the duty of Americans to do everything in their power to assist those who had been compelled to flee from the Nazi terror and those who were continuing an underground struggle against almost hopeless odds. Among the names associated with the Committee in its early days were Dr. John Dewey, Amos Pinchot, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Dr. Sterling Spero, Dr. Bryn Hovde and Dr. Paul Brissenden. The Secretary of the Association, later Executive Secretary of the IRC and now a member of the Board of Directors, was Mrs. Sheba Strunsky Goodman.

For a period of almost eight years the Committee was one of the chief mainstays of the political opponents of the Nazi regime. It sent assistance to the families of concentration camp victims and arranged resettlement for anti-Nazi refugees who had fled abroad; and some of its co-workers participated in the dangerous work of smuggling members of the anti-Nazi underground out of Germany.

With the fall of France in June 1940, the work of rescue moved into a new phase . . .

Wide World Photos



NAZI TROOPERS MARCHING IN REVIEW.
Europe trembled as the sound of the goose-step became louder and louder.

Surrender on Demand*

By VARIAN FRY

THE FALL OF FRANCE meant not merely the defeat of the French nation. It meant also the creation of the most gigantic man trap in history. France had been the traditional haven for Europe's political exiles. White Russians and Russian Mensheviks; Italian republicans, liberals and socialists; Germans and Austrians of all political parties but the Nazi; Spaniards of every republican and leftist view—one after another, they had all found refuge in France.

When it was learned that the armistice France signed with Germany in June, 1940 contained a clause providing for the "surrender on demand" of many of these people, a group of American citizens, apprehensive for the welfare of the intellectual and political refugees trapped in France, formed the Emergency Rescue Committee. The sole purpose of the Committee was to get those who were on the Nazi "wanted" list out of France before the Gestapo caught up with them. (I should perhaps add that the committee was in no way concerned with the small but highly organized communist minority among the refugees. Our concern was with the non-communist refugees because we felt them to be our kindred and because their peril was much greater.)

My pocket full of lists of refugees who were believed to be still in France, and my head full of suggestions on how to get them out, I left New York, in August, 1940, on a secret mission—a mission that was to succeed in rescuing almost 1,500 more or less prominent men and women, among them many of international reputation: Franz Werfel, the author of *The Song of Bernadette*; Konrad Heiden, the biographer of Hitler; Friedrich Stampfer, German trade-union leader and former editor of the Berlin *Vorwaerts*; the painters Max Ernst, Marc Chagall and André Masson; the sculptor Jacques Lipchitz; Wanda Landowska, then and now generally acknowledged to be the world's greatest harpsichordist; the Paris photographer Ylla, whose tender and beautiful pictures of animals had already won her recognition as one of the immortals of her art; the orchestra leader, Eduard Fendler; the Spanish philosopher, Alfredo Mendizabel; and many others.

Within days of my arrival in Marseilles, I had met with Frank Bohn, whom the A. F. of L. had sent to Marseilles to rescue European labor leaders, and with a number of devoted and daring men and women who were destined shortly to become members of my trusted "apparatus." The first of these was a young German anti-Nazi whose real name was Albert Hirschman, but whom I nicknamed "Beamish," and a young Austrian Catholic monarchist named Franz von Hildebrand.

On Bohn's recommendation, I set up "relief" headquarters quite openly in the Hotel Splendide—and the refugees began coming to my room the next day. Many of them had been through hell. Their nerves were shattered and their courage gone. Interned during the great German offensive, they had been released only just in time to join the great exodus to the South, sometimes walking hundreds of miles to get away from the Nazis.

It was therefore not surprising that many of them—especially the Germans and Austrians—believed that every ring of the doorbell, every step on the stairs, might be the Gestapo. They sought frantically for some means of escape from the net in which they were caught. In their eagerness to get away, they easily became prey to every sort of swindler and blackmailer

During the initial period we were able to organize the escape of hundreds of these refugees simply by getting United States visas for them, or providing them with Chinese or Siamese visas, on the basis of which they were able to obtain Portuguese and then Spanish transit visas. The Chinese visas were all in Chinese except for two words, "100 Francs." Those who could read Chinese said that the "visa" really read: "This person shall not under any circumstances be allowed to enter China." Fortunately, the Portuguese consul could not read Chinese. As for the Siamese visas, there was absolutely no way of getting from Lisbon to Bangkok at the time. But such minor technical considerations the Portuguese officials seemed disposed, at least for the moment, to overlook.

Many of our refugees had no passports, for the Nazi government had deprived them of their nationality years before; others could not travel under their real names, because the names alone were enough to imperil them.

We were able to overcome the difficulties of the stateless and the nameless by means of a financial-patriotic arrangement with Vladimir Vochoč, the Czech Consul in Marseilles. Vochoč's real job was smuggling Czech volunteers out of France so they could fight with the British. In return for funds with which to replenish his supply of blank passports, Vochoč agreed to provide Czech passports to any anti-Nazi I recommended to him. For Konrad Heiden, for example, we obtained a Czech passport under the name of David Silbermann, and with it he went safely through to Lisbon. At a later

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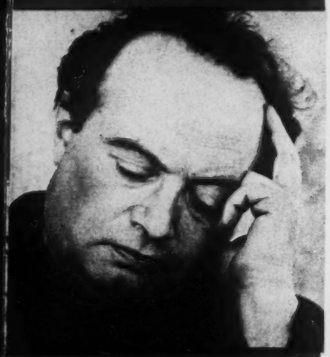
JACQUES LIPCHITZ
Internationally famous sculptor.

HANS HABE
Hungarian writer, author of "A Thousand Shall Fall."

ERNST REUTER
Until his death, Mayor of Free Berlin.



FRANZ WERFEL
Author of "The Song of Bernadette."

date, with the aid of the Lithuanian Consul, we began to use Lithuanian passports. When the growing suspicion of the authorities made it impossible to produce any more Czech and Lithuanian passports officially, we made arrangements to have them forged by experts in the business.

There was also the problem of exit permits from France. Sometimes these were available. More frequently they were not. In many cases we hesitated to apply to the Vichy authorities for them, because by doing so we might have given the Gestapo the information they needed to apprehend the people on their "wanted" lists. Since the Spanish authorities were not insisting on French exit permits at the moment, this problem was generally resolved by sending our refugees into Spain via a much-used clandestine route—"going over the hill," as we called it. Once in Spain, the refugees simply reported to the Spanish authorities and, with rare exceptions, those authorities honored their Spanish transit visas.

This was the procedure we followed with one of our most important convoys of refugees—a convoy which included Mr. and Mrs. Franz Werfel, Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Mann, and Mann's nephew, Golo, son of Thomas Mann. One of my co-workers, an American named Dick Ball, went "over the hill" with them, while I took the train into Spain—encumbered only by 17 pieces of masculine and feminine luggage. Although Ball and Golo Mann had to carry 70-year-old Heinrich Mann most of the way up the hill, miraculously the whole party came through without misadventure. Once in Madrid, I bundled everybody aboard a plane for Lisbon, where they would be safely out of the Gestapo's reach.

Whenever a refugee came to me whose name was on one of my lists, I would show him the lists and ask him if he could help us find any of the others on it. Many of our "lost" refugees we located in this way.

But for others we were too late. We learned, for example, that Ernst Weiss, the Czech novelist, had committed suicide when the Germans took Paris; that Karl Einstein, a famed art critic and specialist on Negro sculpture, had hanged himself at the Spanish frontier when he failed to get across; that Walter Hasenclever, a German playwright, had killed himself with an overdose of veronal in the concentration camp at Les Milles; that the partly decomposed body of Willi Muenzenberg, once a leading German communist but later a violent opponent of the communists, had been found hanging from a tree near Grenoble several weeks after the defeat. One by one I crossed these men—and women—off my lists.

In October, six weeks after my arrival, things began to tighten up. The Portuguese Government stopped issuing transit visas unless the end visas were valid. The Spanish Consul received instructions that all applications for transit visas must be forwarded to Madrid for approval—a development which was all the more alarming because it followed on the heels of a State visit that Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo, had just paid the Franco government. The Vichy government adopted the first of its anti-Jewish laws. At about the same time, it authorized French prefects to interne suspects without trial. And the Kundt Commission—a body of Gestapo and Wehrmacht officers—began making the rounds of the concentration camps, looking for the people on the Nazis' master lists.

Because we were afraid to send any more of our refugees through Spain, we now began to explore the possibilities of escape to Gibraltar by sea.

Our first experiment ended in disaster. A Frenchman who professed to be an ardent de Gaullist introduced Dick Ball and Randolpho Pacciardi—a leader of the Italian refugees—to the captain of a fishing smack who offered to take 75 people to Gibraltar for 225,000 Francs—about $3,000 at the black-market rate. By arrangement with the British, with whom we had a friendly understanding, it was agreed that the vessel would take 60 British servicemen and 15 refugees. At the last minute, Ball and Pacciardi fell for the ship captain's story that he couldn t get the ship from the owner until the money had been paid in full. Once the money had been paid, the ship remained tightly moored to its pier, and nothing was ever heard of the "captain" again.

Fortunately, in November, both Spain and Portugal eased up on their requirements for transit visas. But at almost the same moment exit permits from France became even more difficult to obtain than before.

It was at this point that "Beamish" and I organized our so-called "F" route. First we made two of our most trusted refugees into Frenchmen by the simple expedient of giving them forged French identity cards. Then we sent them down to Banyuls, a small town near the Spanish frontier, with instructions to get jobs as vineyard workers there. On week ends they walked in the hills, studied the trails, and observed the habits of the frontier guards. When they knew every footpath intimately, they gave us a pre-arranged signal, and we began sending "clients" down to them, one or two at a time. In the course of about six months, more than 100 refugees passed over the frontier via the "F" route. Not a single one of them was ever arrested in France.

But back in Marseilles we had a number of "visits" from the Vichy police. During each of these "visits," our premises were ransacked and we were all interrogated. Because we had taken all the neces-

sary precautions, the searchers found nothing.

But when the news came through that one of our team, a young American art student named Charlie Fawcett, had been arrested in Spain, we were understandably jittery. For Charlie was literally loaded with secret papers and reports—among them several for the British Embassy in Madrid. Some of the reports had gone into the third valve of his trumpet, others had been pasted into the rim of his suitcase, and still others had been sealed up in a plaster bust. If these papers had been discovered, our work—and perhaps our lives—would have come to an abrupt end. Fortunately, Charlie emerged from his arrest with his trumpet, plaster bust and suitcase intact, and, for a short while, at least, we were able to sleep again.

We had another bad fright in December, when Marshall Pétain visited Marseilles and the police rounded up hundreds of refugees and suspected anti-Nazis—among them myself and most of the members of my staff. After several days of internment we were released, and our work continued as before. But now I was aware, for the first time, that I was being followed wherever I went, day and night.

The month of December brought a piece of news which panicked the entire refugee community. Fritz Thyssen, a German industrialist who had backed Hitler, but had turned against him at the outbreak of the war, was arrested by the Vichy authorities and turned over to the Nazis. This was the first known instance of extradition of a prominent anti-Nazi. In the light of it, we considered it more urgent than ever to "export" those who, we knew, were also on the Nazis "wanted" list.

Two developments combined to help us. In the first place, the Vichy authorities were now granting exit permits to all refugees whose names were not on the Nazis' lists. Secondly, in late January one of my fellow conspirators not only learned that there were ships taking French army officers and civil officials to the island of Martinique, but—what was even more amazing—he also managed to wangle Martinique visas for himself and his family. His discovery was the beginning of a new escape route. In February, 1941, we were able to send the first nine of our "clients" to Martinique, toward the end of March, 40 more—and by May the stream had become a river, with ships leaving for Martinique every four or five days.

There was one major disaster during this period. When Frank Bohn of the A. F. of L. left Marseilles, he turned over to my care two prominent German Social Democratic leaders, Rudolph Breitscheid and Rudolph Hilferding. There was a time when Breitscheid and Hilferding both believed that the Nazis would never dare to extradite them. But after the extradition of Thyssen, they changed their minds. With the help of friends in America, they had obtained American visas on American "affidavits in lieu of passports." To my amazement—for they were both high on the Nazis' lists—they now succeeded in getting French exit permits, making it possible for them to leave France openly.

We tried to put them aboard a ship that was leaving for Martinique, but despite our pleading, they turned the trip down—because, they explained, only third-class accommodations were available! A few days later the police notified them that Vichy had ordered their exit permits cancelled. A week after that, the Vichy authorities took them into custody and turned them over to the Germans. Hilferding's body, hanging by a necktie, was found in his cell in the Santé Prison in Paris the day after he was turned over. The Nazis later reported that Breitscheid had been killed by American bombs during an attack on the concentration camp of Buchenwald.

During the spring and summer of 1941 there were increasing pressures on me to leave. I resisted these pressures as long as I could, for I felt it was my duty to hang on until someone had arrived from the States to replace me. But toward the end of August—just a little more than one year after my arrival in Marseilles—the *Commissaire de Police* called me to his office and told me he had orders to put me across the Spanish frontier at once. Faced by superior force, I accepted the inevitable. Before returning to New York I spent six weeks in Lisbon trying to improve the "underground" escape route we then had functioning through Spain.

Looking back on the year I spent in France, through the reversed binoculars of time, I am still amazed that we succeeded as often as we did in getting our refugees out, and that there were as few disasters as there were. Not long before I left, we took inventory of our work. We found that 15,000 persons had come to us or written to us. Of these, we had accepted 1,800 as genuine intellectual or political refugees who fell within the scope of our mandate. We had paid weekly living allowances to 560 of them, many of whom we had maintained in hiding for weeks and sometimes months. And we had sent more than 1,000 out of France. For the rest, we had made every kind of effort, from getting them liberated from concentration camps to finding them a dentist. In addition to assisting our refugee friends, we had cooperated with the British in getting out 125 officers and men—including a handful of veteran pilots of the R. A. F.

The successes we had we owed to many besides our own little crew: people like Harry Bingham, then an American Vice Consul at Marseilles, who gave us advice and assistance even after the American

Embassy had, of necessity, repudiated our activities; Monsieur Barellet, the *Chef du Service des Etrangers* at the Prefecture in Marseilles, who told us when the Gestapo was hunting the refugees, and helped us in many other ways; and Captain duBois of the *Sûreté Nationale,* who, as a Vichy policeman, risked his neck to warn us when raids or arrests were imminent.

Even after I left, and there was no longer any American there to head it, our office in Marseilles continued operations for another nine months after my departure. During this additional period of grace, the courageous men and women who stayed on in France were able to send nearly 300 more political and intellectual refugees to safety. Then the Vichy police raided the office once again. This time they closed it for good.

When I call those of my collaborators who worked on until the end "courageous," I am using no empty word. For all of them were unquestionably risking their liberty, and two of them subsequently paid with their lives for their loyalty to the cause to which we had all been devoted; Jacques Weisslitz in the gas chamber of a Nazi extermination camp, and Charles Wolff under the boots of French fascists: they jumped up and down on his chest until they had broken all his ribs and crushed both of his lungs.

It is true that our work in Marseilles was one which ignored some of the laws of a country—Vichy France—with which the United States maintained diplomatic relations. I am afraid, too, that the work was sometimes a source of embarrassment to the American Embassy at Vichy. But there was no other way we could do what we had set out to do.

My fellow conspirator, Beamish, once stated the moral justification for our work this way:

> *"I have always thought that what we did for the refugees in France resembled the obligation of soldiers to bring back their wounded from the Battlefield, even at the risk of their own lives,"* Beamish said. *"Some may die, some will be crippled for life, some will recover and be the better soldiers for having had experience in battle. But one must bring them* all *back. At least one must try."*

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1943-45

IN MARCH, 1942, the International Relief Association merged with the Emergency Rescue Committee to form the International Rescue and Relief Committee—(later abbreviated to "International Rescue Committee.") The noted historian, Charles A. Beard, was honorary chairman of the merged organization, Dr. Frank Kingdon, chairman, and its directors included, among others, Elmer Davis, John Dewey, Dr. Harry Gideonese, Dr. William Allan Nielson, and Dorothy Thompson.

The Marseilles operation, described by Varian Fry in the preceding pages, came to an end in 1942. Under conditions of total occupation, and with their office closed, the work of the IRC staff in France became exceedingly difficult. Daniel Benedite and Dr. Paul Schmierer, who directed this work were several times imprisoned by the Vichy authorities; and in the summer of 1944 Benedite was seized by the Nazis. For a period of time nothing was heard from either man, but after the Allied landing the New York office learned that they had both come through safely. Immediately after the liberation of the city, IRC opened its headquarters in Paris. Through this office cash assistance and material aid were sent to thousands of anti-fascist refugees who were in urgent need.

The work of assistance to anti-Nazi refugees during the occupation was shared by IRC's other offices in Switzerland, Turkey, Sweden, Mexico, and Italy (the Rome office was established in October, 1944). The Swiss office collaborated with IRC's workers in France, smuggling refugees out of France where this was possible, transmitting funds secretly to them when this was not possible. The Turkish office, among its other activities, was instrumental in preventing the deportation—and almost certain death—of several hundred prominent anti-Nazis. After German-Turkish diplomatic relations had been severed in August, 1944, the IRC representative in Ankara discovered that certain pro-Nazi police officials were deporting pro-Allied refugees on the request of German authorities. The Turkish Government took prompt action when the situation was brought to its attention, and the deportations stopped immediately.

During 1944 and 1945 the International Rescue Committee was a member of and received its funds through the National War Fund, an officially sponsored federation of 22 voluntary agencies concerned with various aspects of war relief.

The Aftermath—The Post War Record

THE END OF THE WAR found millions of Europeans displaced from their homes—as prisoners of war, as forced laborers, as expellees and as refugees. There were Jewish refugees for whom resettlement in a Europe that had become a graveyard for their people was a psychological impossibility. There were Poles, Balts, Ukranians, Yugoslavs, and other Europeans who were staunchly anti-communist and could, therefore, not submit themselves to the mercies of the new totalitarian regimes established in their countries.

To help cope with this situation, President Truman in December 1945 issued a directive permitting the admission of displaced persons. Under corporate affidavits issued the voluntary agencies IRC obtained a corporate affidavit for 1,000 DPs and their families; it also negotiated an agreement providing for the resettlement of 500 DPs in Sweden.

In Adelboden, Switzerland, it maintained a hospitalization program for the victims of Nazi and Fascist concentration camps. Among these were some of the bravest spirits in Europe—men and women who, though crippled by torture, calculated malnutrition, and disease, desired nothing more than to be able to take their place again in the continuing struggle for freedom.

A considerable part of IRC's work for victims of Nazi oppression was made possible by the IRO Reparations Fund. This fund, totaling some $25,000,000 and administered by the IRO, represented the proceeds from the sale of non-monetary gold captured from the Nazis. It was agreed between the Allied Governments that 90% should be distributed on a case basis to Jewish victims of Nazi terror, since these were the overwhelming majority, and 10% to the non-Jewish victims. Because of the relatively high number of political victims of Nazi terror on its case rolls, the International Rescue Committee served as one of the chief instruments for the disbursement of reparation funds to Austrian and German non-Jews with proven records of Nazi persecution. Of the total of approximately $2,500,000 made available by IRO to this category, $819,000 was disbursed through the IRC to somewhat more than 1,000 persecutees in the United States and in Europe to assist in their rehabilitation.

Finally, there was the matter of facilitating the repatriation of hundreds of refugees of democratic conviction who considered it their duty to return to Germany and Austria and Italy, to participate in the reconstruction of democracy in their countries, and to join the struggle against the new threat of Communism. Perhaps no money was ever spent to better effect than the modest sum which IRC advanced to Ernst Reuter to facilitate his return from Turkey to Berlin. Shortly after his return he was elected Mayor, and until his death in 1953, he led his people in their stubborn and triumphant resistance to Soviet pressures.

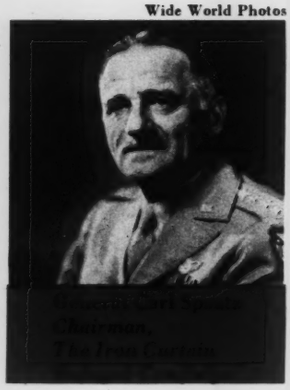
But even while the Western governments and the voluntary agencies were engaged in this many-sided program of rehabilitation for those who had been made homeless by the war, a new problem of massive dimensions was emerging —that of the Iron Curtain refugees. . . .

WLADKA. FAJGA MEED is known to all of her friends today as "Wladka"—her name in the war-time Polish underground. She was one of the few heroines of the Warsaw Ghetto to survive. Because of her "Aryan" appearance, Wladka was used by the Polish-Jewish Underground for a series of dangerous liaison missions between the Ghetto and the Polish Underground outside the Ghetto walls. Dozens of Jewish children are alive today because Wladka was able to smuggle them out of the Ghetto and place them with Christian families. Before the final destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto by the Nazi Army, she was engaged in the still more dangerous work of smuggling arms and ammunition, provided by the Polish Underground, into the Ghetto walls. . . . Wladka was brought to the United States after the war by the IRC in cooperation with the Jewish Labor Committee. Today she lives in New York with her husband and two children.

RUDOLPHINE MUHR is a fragile little woman from Vienna, but her spirit is made of steel. A leader of the democratic labor movement, she was imprisoned by the Nazis for one year after Hitler's occupation of Austria. Released under surveillance, she continued her activities. During the war she was able to help many foreign slave-laborers, escaped airmen, and POWs. Her life during this period was a constant adventure in which she pitted her agile mind and frail body against the German Secret Police. At the end of the war Fini Muhr was completely broken in health. IRC arranged a rest cure for her in its home at Adelboden, Switzerland. Returning to Vienna, she threw herself again into the struggle. Since 1949 she has been a member of the Austrian Parliament on the Social Democratic ticket, and she now holds the title of "Bundesraeterin" (Federal Councillor).

KOZMAS BALKUS began studying engineering "illegally" in his native Lithuania under the German occupation. The School of Engineering of the University of Kaunas had been closed by the Nazis—but it continued to operate "underground," in defiance of the occupiers. Balkus was brought to the U.S.A. under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. While working during the day, he attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute at night and was graduated in 1952 on the Dean's Honor List. He is at present working for the American Power Service Corporation as a squad leader, designing steel structures for electric power plants.

Wide World Photos



General Carl Spaatz
Chairman,
The Iron Curtain

The Iron Curtain Refugee Campaign

IN THE PRE-WAR PERIOD and during World War II, the refugees who came to the Free World seeking asylum and requiring aid were, for the most part, refugees from Nazi and Fascist tyranny. But with the end of World War II, the problem changed qualitatively.

In the immediate post-war period, the satellite areas (East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland) were ostensibly ruled by coalition governments. The Communist Party in each of these countries mustered only a minority of the total votes—but it was able to hold down key positions in the Government by virtue of the presence of the Red Army. The situation was ominous, but so long as there was a degree of freedom, hope persisted. In the summer of 1946, alarmed by the growing succession of defeats at the polls, the Kremlin decided to crack down. In quick succession, the Communists in Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary and East Germany moved to suppress the opposition and to install totalitarian regimes modeled on the Stalinist pattern. With the Communist coup of February 1948 in Czechoslovakia, the Iron Curtain had descended over the whole of Eastern Europe.

Mass arrests, tortures and concentration camps became the order of the day; and hope gave way to despair. Convinced democrats who had stayed to fight so long as they felt there was a chance, now were compelled to flee for their lives. At the rate of thousands each month, they poured across the borders into Germany and Austria and Italy and Turkey.

It is a standard practice of Communism to attempt to destroy a nation's soul and break its will to resist by annihilating its elite. For this reason, a very large percentage of the new refugees were leaders of community—political and religious leaders, teachers and university professors, writers and artists, scientists and engineers.

Here was a new problem superimposed on the Displaced Person problem. The public had become so accustomed to talking about displaced persons that the new problem was only imperfectly understood. It was against this background and under the inspired leadership of Admiral Richard E. Byrd that the International Rescue Committee launched the Iron Curtain Refugee Campaign. General Carl Spaatz became its Chairman in 1950.

The campaign was inaugurated at a luncheon on October 26, 1949, with Admiral Byrd and Lt. General Walter Beadle Smith, former U. S. Ambassador to Moscow, as the speakers, and with refugee leaders from all the Iron Curtain countries present on the dais. Admiral Byrd declared that the refugees from the Soviet sphere "*are a symbol of the spirit we would like to mobilize to hold back totalitarian darkness.*" General Smith expanded on this thought by stating that the refugees "represent a rallying point for the fading nationalism and fading democracy of the countries under the Stalinst yoke."

With the sponsorship of 27 state governors, the campaign achieved two important goals. First, it brought emergency assistance to many thousands of neo-escapees along the Iron Curtain from Sweden to Turkey. And secondly, it helped to arouse the conscience and understanding of the American people by placing before them, in case history after case history and press release after press release, the true but incredible story of the "massacre of the innocents" in the Communist-dominated countries.

The work of public education was of primary importance. Those who escape across the Iron Curtain today, although they must endure hardships, nevertheless have available to them a variety of aid programs made possible by the voluntary agencies, USEP (United States Escapee Program) and the governments of the receiving countries; and they are also eligible for the legal protection of UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees). At the time the IRON CURTAIN REFUGEE CAMPAIGN was launched, however, refugees who succeeded in escaping were greeted with an indifference that seems almost incomprehensible today.

Reporting on this situation from Geneva, Michael L. Hoffman wrote in the *New York Times* of December 18, 1950:

> *"Despite bitter winter weather and the increased vigilance of frontier controls, refugees from behind the Iron Curtain are pouring into Western Europe at a rate of 2,500 a month.*
>
> *"These refugees are not tempted by free maintenance or chances for resettlement under international sponsorship. Since October 15 the IRO, by direction of the Governments constituting its council, has refused aid to newcomers. At*

present, the Western powers are offering no inducement for victims of Communist tyranny to escape. Although many intellectual leaders, technicians and potential leaders of anti-Communist groups are among the refugees who brave the dangers of crossing the barriers, nothing is being done for them when they arrive, apart from uncoordinated temporary assistance extended by some local authorities."

Returning to the same subject nine months later, the *New York Times* ran another report by Michael Hoffman under the headline "WEST BITTER HAVEN FOR RED REFUGEES." In this article Hoffman stated that refugees who had the nerve, stamina and luck to escape into the U. S. zone stood a better than two to one chance of being jailed for the crime of illegal frontier crossing. The 15-30 day jail terms were frequently imposed by United States judges.

"Because the treatment they receive," said Hoffman, *"seldom encourages them to make themselves known to Western authorities, much valuable intelligence data undoubtedly is lost. Those who are arrested, or who present themselves voluntarily, according to responsible United States officials, are easily the best source of information about conditions behind the Iron Curtain—better than all the United States embassies."*

"However, once the refugee has been tapped for his contribution to the West's knowledge of his homeland, he is told, figuratively and sometimes literally, that the West has no further interest in him."

Not very surprisingly, many refugees, after six months to a year of such treatment, returned to their Communist-dominated homelands, embittered and broken in spirit. For the West each return represented a political defeat. The fact of their escape was rightly considered a living refutation of the Communist lie—and Western propaganda presented it in these terms. The fact of their return on the other hand was used by the Communist propaganda apparatus to prove that "freedom in the West means freedom to starve."

Although this was a situation which could be remedied only by the combined action of the government and the voluntary agencies, the IRC felt that a special effort must be made to prevent the redefection of important refugees or refugees whose escape had attracted international attention, by providing immediate and generous assistance to them and by making every possible effort to expedite resettlement. Here are a few of the many case histories from our files:

When on August 12, 1951 four intrepid young Poles escaped across to Sweden in a military training plane, IRC immediately came to their assistance and arranged for their resettlement in Canada, where they arrived on September 12.

On September 12 a 41 year old Czech railroad engineer crashed a train loaded with passengers through a wooden barrier onto the safety of German soil. Of the 114 passengers, 32 asked for asylum. Again IRC offered immediate assistance and was able to arrange for the resettlement of a group of them in Canada.

In early October there was another spectacular escape by plane. This time Captain Edward Prchal of the Czechoslovakian air force, his wife and child, and two other flight captains of the air force, seized a DC-3 and escaped to England. Thanks to the prompt action of the IRC and the helpfulness of the U. S. officials, the Prchals were in this country only months later.

A few weeks later on October 6 the world press carried the story of the sensational escape of 14 slave laborers from the Czechoslovakian uranium mines. IRC immediately allocated several thousand dollars for special assistance to this group of escapees and once again resettlement was accomplished on a crash basis. (There is a romantic footnote to this episode. One of the leaders of the group, a Czech student by the name of Ivan Pluhar, fell in love with the attractive daughter of Mrs. Anna Matson, IRC's Munich director at that time. Today Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Pluhar are living in Cambridge, Mass. where he is completing his studies in political philosophy.)

* * * * * *

The gratefulness of the refugees whom we were able to assist was gratifying. But even more gratifying was the knowledge that the nationwide publicity produced by the Iron Curtain Refugee Campaign played at least a modest part in producing greater public awareness of the problem which in turn helped to produce the liberalized reception policy that became effective several years later.

SPECIAL REPORT

Untold Thriller: How 14 Czechs Fled Uranium Mine

Early this month the Iron Curtain Refugee Campaign's New York headquarters received this message from its representative in Munich: "Fourteen young uranium miners [from Czechoslovakia] reached Camp Valka [in the Western zone of Germany]." The Campaign, a privately financed committee headed by Gen. Carl Spaatz, promptly offered the fourteen aid and applied for their emigration to Canada. The story of the escape is told in detail for the first time in the following Newsweek special report:

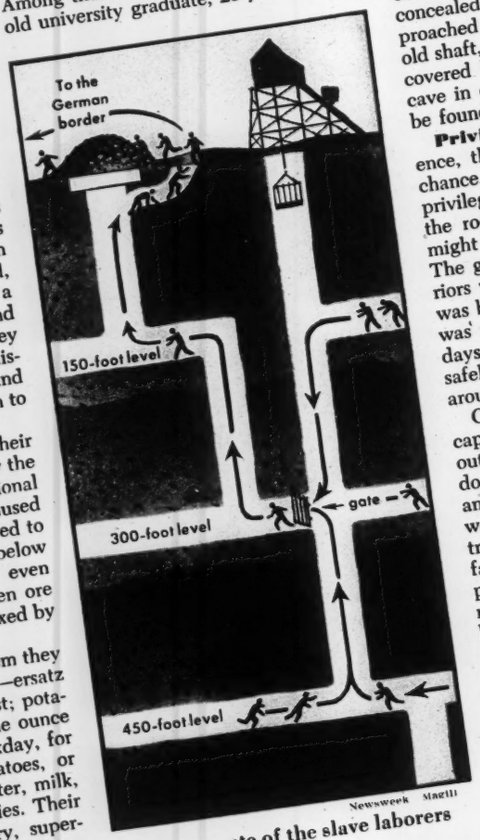
There was nothing to distinguish these fourteen slave laborers from any of the 30,000 miserable men in coarse gray uniforms who work Czechoslovakia's Jachymov mines, believed to be Russia's principal source of uranium for atom bombs. Their heads were close cropped, their complexions pallid but with a greenish cast, their hands scarred and sore, their bodies bedbug-bitten. They suffered periodically from a stomach disorder which produced dizzy spells and sometimes made it impossible for them to eat anything for two or three days.

Before Communism came to their country in the wake of "liberation" by the Russians, they had been professional men and brain workers. Although unused to manual labor, they were now forced to work ten to twelve hours a day below ground for six days a week—or even longer, if necessary, to load fourteen ore carts a man, the production norm fixed by their Soviet masters.

Reducing Diet: To sustain them they got three meager meals a day—ersatz coffee and dry bread for breakfast; potatoes or pasty dumplings, with one ounce of meat added every other workday, for midday dinner; and soup, potatoes, or wheat porridge for supper. Butter, milk, and sugar were unknown luxuries. Their only recreation was compulsory, supervised walks above ground. At rare intervals, however, they could see visitors in a nearby village and receive gift packages (but no cigarettes or canned food). No visitor was ever permitted within the mine stockade, where the prisoners lived in frame shacks, eight men to a room.

Trusted Russians in Czech uniforms manned watch towers surrounding the stockade. The slaves were bossed below ground by former workmen who often were illiterate and, fortunately for the fourteen, not remarkable for their intelligence. They apparently never noticed that Karel Havelik, a well-educated, 30-year-old lawyer, refused to be broken either in body or spirit by fourteen months' solitary confinement in the prison at Bor, near Pilsen, followed by assignment to the mines to serve out a fourteen-year sentence imposed in 1949 for the crime of belonging to the political group of Dr. Milada Horackova, a liberal woman senator who was hanged last year.

Soon after he started work in one of the sixteen mines now operating at Jachymov, Havelik hatched his escape plot with carefully chosen associates. Among them were Alois Ales, a 30-year-old university graduate, 25-year-old Ivan Pluhar, a law student, 32-year-old Jiri Horach, onetime owner of an expropriated Prague machine shop, 29-year-old Karel Riha, an architect, 27-year-old Oldrich Macmar, owner of an expropriated meat-processing factory, all serving long terms for political crimes.



Escape route of the slave laborers

The mine (see chart) in which the plotters worked was operated at three levels—150 feet, 300 feet, and 450 feet below ground, connected by a central shaft. Havelik soon discovered that an abandoned shaft, now loosely filled with earth and rock, lay behind a padlocked iron gate in the center level of the working mine. An impression of the lock was made with a wad of bread and soap, and a key was fashioned from a bit of steel from a shovel.

This key gave the plotters access to the abandoned shaft. For three and a half months the fourteen men worked furiously to fill their regular quotas so they could steal time to work behind the iron gate. They cleared the old shaft, first to the 150-foot level of the mine and then to the surface. For the job they could use only small, crude, and easily concealed digging tools. As they approached the surface they found that the old shaft, while outside the stockade, was covered by a pile of rock which would cave in on them unless some way could be found to shore it up.

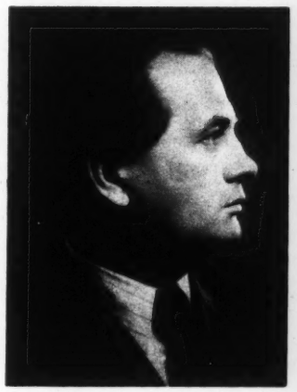
Privilege Seeker: After a conference, they decided to take a desperate chance. One of their number, posing as a privilege seeker, reported to a guard that the rock pile covered an old shaft that might offer an opportunity for escape. The guard reported this tip to his superiors with the result that a concrete slab was built over the old shaft. (The tipster was rewarded with extra rations for two days.) With the rock pile thus shored up safely, the prisoners dug a small tunnel around the end of the slab.

Organized into two groups, their escape plans carefully made, they crawled out of the old shaft, within reach of freedom. But they were still near Chemnitz and 35 miles from the German border in wooded territory infested with Red patrols and watch towers—a territory where farms have been burned and the rural population driven out to make concealment and escape more difficult. After a long, forced march southwestward one of the groups came upon a building with a lighted window. A volunteer knocked at the door while his six companions hid. He raised a Soviet patrol and was taken captive. But the other six escaped gunfire and pursuit.

Now to Canada: They crossed the border near the place where a Czech train bolted to freedom in September. The miners had heard about the train and had seen messages sent over the border by Radio Free Europe. They arrived at the Valka camp exhausted but triumphant. Speaking for the group (in good English), Havelik welcomed the chance to apply for entry into Canada.

He described the Jachymov mines as the "richest in the world" but said they were being worked without proper machinery. Accidents were frequent because there were almost no safety devices—not even regular inspection of cables supporting shaft cars. Silicosis was prevalent; miners were driven back to work before the dust of blasting had settled.

Out of Our Case Files...



DR. ISTVAN BARANKOVICS was the leader of the Hungarian People's Party—the last significant opposition party to stand up to the Communist terror in Eastern Europe. As a youth, he was the general secretary of the Hungarian Catholic Students Association and president of the Hungarian Student Welfare Action. Before and during World War II he was an active anti-Nazi. The periodical which he edited, "Magyar Namzet" (The Hungarian Nation) was banned by the Nazis immediately upon their occupation of Hungary in March, 1944, and Barankovics was compelled to go into hiding.

In 1945, after the expulsion of the Nazi troops, Barankovics organized the People's Party, a Christian democratic party, whose program combined political moderation with social progress. In the elections of 1947—the last half-free elections to be held in Hungary—the People's Party obtained far more votes than the Communists—and it required all the terror and fraud of which the Communists were capable to produce election returns that gave victory to their own party. Despite great pressure, the People's Party refused to participate in any coalition government with the Communists. In February, 1949, a few days before the Mindszenty trial, Barankovics escaped from the country. He came to the United States under the sponsorship of the International Rescue Committee. In this country he continues to work for the liberation of his people as a member of the Hungarian Committee and of the Assembly of Captive European Nations.

Had **DR. GEORGI PETKOV,** veteran Bulgarian Social-Democrat, not been aboard an aircraft on the night of June 30, 1948, he would almost certainly be in the dungeons of the Bulgarian secret police today. The plane was taken over in mid-air by a group of Bulgarian officers and directed to Istanbul instead of Sofia. As an editor and member of Parliament, Petkov had for forty years fought against fascist reaction. During the war he and his colleagues participated courageously in the underground struggle against the pro-Axis government. But when the war was over, this did not save them from the Communists, who were determined above all on the political and physical annihilation of their two chief competitors, Nicola Petkov's Agrarian Party and the Social Democratic Party. Prior to his unexpected departure from Bulgaria, Petkov, as a member of Parliament, had fought a desperate if hopeless fight against the Communists. More than once he was warned that there was a prison cell waiting for him. When he heard therefore, that his seven colleagues of the Party's Central Committee, all of them Members of Parliament, had been arrested on July 10, 1948, he decided to remain in Istanbul.

IRC assisted him in Turkey and arranged for his migration to the U. S. Since his arrival, Dr. Petkov has been a leading member of the Bulgarian Liberation movement.

GLIGOR TASHKOVICH, leader of the Macedonian Section of the Serbian Agrarian Party in Yugoslavia, has the unique record of having been arrested once by the Gestapo, three times by the Bulgarian occupation authorities, and once by the Yugoslav Communist regime—and having survived to tell the tale. An architect by profession, Tashkovich has devoted his life to improving the lot of the impoverished Macedonian peasantry. In 1937 he was elected Senator, in opposition to the semi-dictatorial regime of Prince Paul. The better part of the war he spent in and out of Axis jails. After Tito was installed in power in Belgrade, Tashkovich, because of his great prestige, was drafted into the Partisan Parliament. At the first session he rose to express his disagreement with the dictatorial methods of the regime. The following day he was in jail—without a trial. He escaped to Bulgaria and thence to Turkey where he became the President of the Committee of Yugoslav refugees. Tashkovich came to the United States in July, 1948, with the aid of the IRC. For the past several years he has been working as an architect engineer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1949.

BYRD, SMITH URGE AID FOR REFUGEES

Admiral and General Join in Pleas for Those Who Fled Iron Curtain Areas

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith joined yesterday in urging support for the Iron Curtain Refugee Campaign, a $1,000,000 drive to provide emergency assistance and rehabilitation for persons who have fled from the Soviet Union and its satellite states.

Speaking at an opening luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, the two stressed the need for aiding political leaders, scientists, and educators who have sought freedom in Western Europe and the United States.

Present on the dais as guests of honor were a dozen exiled leaders from Hungary, Rumania, Poland, Estonia, Czechoslovakia and the Ukraine, each of whom was introduced by Admiral Byrd.

"These are not displaced persons," the admiral said. "They are people who have braved the perils of the carefully guarded frontiers of the Iron Curtain to escape to freedom. These men and women, who more than any others typify the spirit of liberty, have thus far been overlooked by American generosity."

Admiral Byrd, who is chairman of the campaign, said the spiritual needed to preserve freedom. He said the Russian sphere the spirit we ize to hold ba ness."

General Sm sador to Mo tives from sent a rally ing national the of the Stalinist vo

Refugee Stanislaw the Polish Fabian, pr Independe Karl Pus eign mini Czech de tions; Al Romania eign Af senko, t

The to pro ter for countr new man Comm the c tinue

The New York Times
NOVEMBER 3, 1950.

SPAATZ CITES RIFT IN IRON CURTAIN

Chairman of Refugee Drive Says 300,000 Have Broken Through With Vital Facts

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 — Gen. Spaatz, former Chief of Staff the Air Force, assuming the rmanship today of the "Iron ain Refugee Campaign" of the national Rescue Committee, hat 300,000 men, women and n had fled from behind the rtain in the last three years tal intelligence and that 1,000 more were risking es each week in a desk for freedom.

He said the as because he viewed the beyond its humanitar- es, as something "vital onal security."

ose of this campaign," "is to bring emer- the many thousands ngs who are risking escape Soviet terror

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1,000,000

heads will seek uring the com- he lot of the e has escaped The general propaganda freedom in reedom to

last May, l witness refugees spiritual frustration." He said the International Refugee Organization, now closing shop, had insufficient funds to care for the new political refugees.

General Spaatz expressed the belief that the United States was "morally bound to assist all those who have risked everything to stand by the side of free men," but he stressed that the work could be more effectively carried on by Americans as individuals. He asserted this would permit "a great humanitarian work, selectively done in the national interest."

"The very fact that Americans, as individuals, care enough to help those who have taken a stand against Russian Soviet tyranny," he said, "will increase our country's prestige in Western Europe and, via the grapevine, behind the Iron Curtain itself."

The 3 Scientists

In support of the "political wisdom" of the campaign, the new chairman cited the cases of three eminent Russian scientists who had been assisted by the International Rescue Committee after their escape.

One of these, he said, was among "the foremost Russian nuclear physicists under whose direction a vital program of nuclear research was carried out at a major Russian university."

He described another as one who "engaged in important geological surveys in the Tashkent area of the U. S. S. R., now believed to be a proving ground for Soviet atomic experiments."

The third, he said, was a "very prominent oil geologist" who has surveyed Arctic areas of the Soviet Union "now reported to be the sites of secret air bases."

The general declared that his organization gave assistance "only to those who, besides being anti-communist, have given indication of their opposition to Nazism."

He said that, with the screening given by the Government, there was slight chance that enemy agents could enter this country as refugees. Many are eligible under the Persons program.

HOUSTON 1, TEXAS, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1950

THE HOUSTON POST EDITORIAL

Refugees From Tyranny

THE American people owe a larger debt to immigrants than most of us realize. This country could not have grown in the short space of a century and a half from a struggling, scantily populated frontier nation to be one of the giant powers of earth with a population of 150,000,000 had it not been for the steady flow of human beings, principally from Europe, to these shores.

And most of those who came to this land of freedom and opportunity did so because of harsh political conditions at home which restricted them in their liberties and in their prospects for improvement. They were, in short, refugees from tyranny.

In our day we are again witness to one of the greatest human movements of history—men and women in countless thousands in flight from red tyranny, enduring hardships and risking their lives to break through the iron curtain into the free havens of Europe. They are now coming, it is estimated, at the rate of about 2500 a month, from Poland, Hungary, Rumania, the occupied regions, even from Russia.

These refugees are among the bravest, the most resourceful, the most intelligent of millions of victims. Many of them are scientists, educators, professional men, clergymen, the "potential leaders of the free Eastern Europe of tomorrow." Virtually all of them have been forced to leave their worldly possessions behind.

Under the leadership of Rear Adm Richard E. Byrd, the International Rescue Committee is conducting a nation-wide "Iron Curtain Refugee Campaign," sponsored by many distinguished Americans, to help these courageous people. On the significance of the campaign Admiral Byrd, in a letter from headquarters of the organization, 103 Park Avenue, New York City, says:

The future freedom of Europe rests with people willing to endure anything to hold back totalitarian darkness. To extend aid to Iron Curtain escapees now is not only our humanitarian duty, it is political wisdom. Americans cannot, will not desert their staunchest allies in the battle of freedom in their hour of need.

To many Americans, the experiences of Europe's iron curtain refugees will recall the history of the struggle of their own ancestors. With a little help the refugee of today will be an element of strength in the struggle for freedom tomorrow.

The New York Times
SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1950.

REFUGEES POURING PAST IRON CURTAIN

Agency Here Helps Genuine Foes of Totalitarianism to Relocate in Free Lands

Since the end of the war a forlorn stream of human beings, with no taste for totalitarianism, has filtered across the guarded borders of Eastern Europe, freedom-bound.

At first they were basically political refugees—men and women who had fought nazism and now were fighting communism. More recently they have become non-political — the doers, scientists, technicians, skilled craftsmen, administrators.

Many of them have been speeded along the routes of the underground with the help of the International Rescue Committee, an organization that began during the Hitler years to aid worthy individuals shake off the shackles of the police state. That is still the committee's job—and it is expanding.

Command post of this international operation is a suite of dingy offices at 103 Park Avenue. There a small staff of dedicated persons plans the strategy of escape and maps programs for the relief of the refugees. Currently the committee is engaged in an Iron Curtain Refugee Campaign to raise $1,000,000 for its work.

Two Questions for Refugees

The committee has but two questions to ask before it helps: Is the applicant a consistent democrat? Has he been opposed to both fascist and Communist totalitarianism? Affirmative answers mean care for physical needs and resettlement where, the refugees can fare best and put their talents to use.

The committee emphasizes that these refugees are not displaced persons and are not eligible for relief under national and international law governing such persons. Once they leave their native lands they are on their own. It is at this point that the committee steps in through its fifty-one field workers in Sweden, Holland, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Turkey and the western zones of Germany and Austria.

Work hums in the Paris offices of the committee. As many as 1,000 persons a day in the Soviet orbit each year find their way to the United States. Western Europe; few w

"Our work will go on totalitarianism exists," spokesman.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE.

Anti-Stalinists Abroad Called Big Soviet Fear

In Plea for 'Iron Curtain Refugees,' Bedell Smith Says Reds Recall Lenin

Their own history has taught the Soviet government and its satellites that the main threat to their existence lies in anti-Stalinist groups working outside their frontiers, Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith, former American Ambassador to Moscow, told a luncheon opening the "Iron Curtain Refugees" fund campaign yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton.

Speaking at a panel of prominent anti-Soviet European refugees, General Smith indorsed the project to raise $1,000,000 to support an estimated 200,000 persons who have fled Soviet control since the end of the war. He added that this campaign has the approval of the State Department.

Among those present were Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, war-time Premier of Poland; Jan Papanek, former chief delegate of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations and now member of the Czech National Committee-in-Exile; Pavel D. Lysenko, a forty-year old chemical engineer and brother of Trofim D. Lysenko, a leading Soviet scientist and former Hungarian Premier.

The commanding general of the 1st Army said that, shortly after the war's end, he asked a high ranking Red Army officer why the Soviet government was so insistent in demanding the return of all Russian nationals living outside its borders. "This officer told me that 'these people represent a dissident element, and that's how we got into power,'" General Smith said.

This was a reference to Nikolai Lenin's revolutionary activities in Switzerland which, with German support in 1917, led to the overthrow of the Czarist government.

Turning to the European refugee leaders, General Smith added, "They represent a rallying point for the fading nationalism and the fading democracy of the countries now under Stalin's yoke. As long as that can be kept alive and as long as we have rallying figures like those at this table, the democratic ideals in their respective countries will not die."

He explained his attendance at the gathering by saying, "I have violated a self-imposed rule, and for the first and for the last time I am appearing at a meeting which has for its express purpose the soliciting of funds for a worthy cause."

Admiral Richard E. Byrd (retired), chairman of the Iron Curtain Refugees fund drive, called on the luncheon guests to support his campaign. "If we are to save the free enterprise system in this nation in particular and, in general, prevent the destruction of liberty everywhere, the moral and physical strength of mankind must be mobilized."

ESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1949

STOCKHOLM 25.8.1951
Jungfrugatan 30/II
Telefon 61 63 59

POLSKA FLYKTINGSRADET
I SVERIGE

RADA UCHODŹCTWA POLSKIEGO
W SZWECJI

25 : 8. 1951

International Rescue Committee

Stockholm

Dear Sir,

Deeply touched by the for us totally unexpected sympathy and the friendly and sincere assistance extended to us by the International Rescue Committee through your kind mediation, we herewith wish to express to you our most heartfelt thanks. Without your help, Sir, our plans to emigrate would never have been realised.

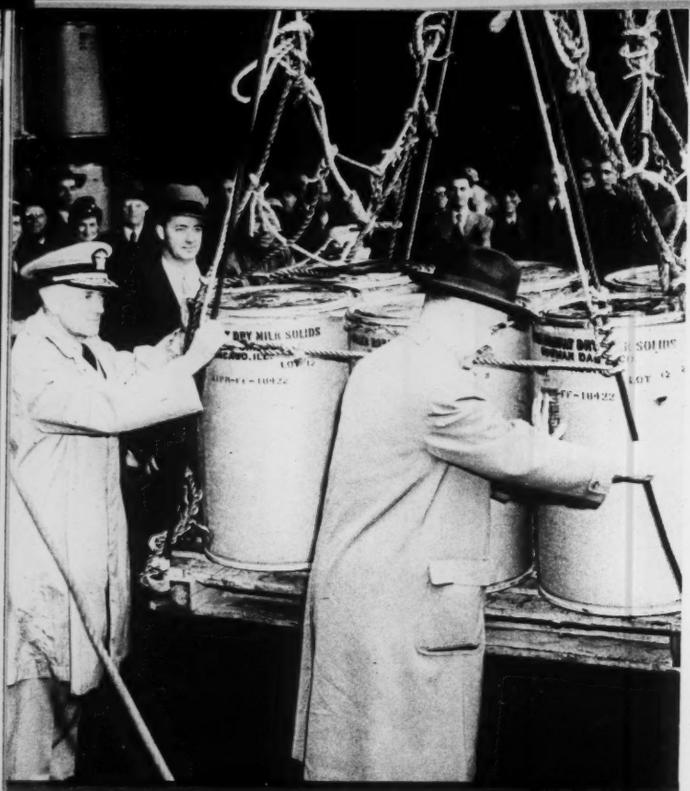
Apart from the material assistance your help has been a great spiritual encouragement for us. It has proved to us that on our way to freedom and democracy we have not been abandoned to our fate. We shall never forget, Dear Sir, what you have done for us and remain yours in eternal gratitude.

Polish Political Refugees

former sailors from H.G.II.

and polish students - pilots

IRC has been for an ever increasing number of men and women a refreshing center where humanitarian and democratic principles are not merely preached but practiced and where the very young and very old receive the consideration to which their years entitle them.
IGNAZIO SILONE



Admiral Richard E. Byrd and General Lucius D. Clay load first sling of IRC food shipment at pier ceremony.

Project Berlin I

". . . On the great wall map that surely hangs somewhere in the Kremlin, Berlin is only a tiny dot. But this tiny dot causes the masters of the Kremlin more worry than many a wide territorial expanse. Very slowly, not at all according to conscious plan, the Western Allies have come to realize that here they have the chance to win the fight against the Bolshevist system. . . . For in this city beats the heart of European resistance against Bolshevist barbarism. This city is freedom's secret capital. You can count on us. We hope we can count on you."

ERNST REUTER, MAYOR OF FREE BERLIN

The year 1950 was one of crisis and testing for the West. In June of 1948, the Communists had instituted the Berlin Blockade in an open effort to starve the people of West Berlin into submission. The West had disarmed to a dangerous degree—but the challenge of Berlin was one that could not be ignored.

To the applause of the entire Free World, the United States responded to the blockade with the Berlin Airlift. Hastily mobilizing every available transport aircraft, it set in motion the most remarkable stream of air traffic in aviation history. Once a minute, day and night, aircraft landed at the Berlin Airport, bringing in tons of urgently-needed supplies—fuel for the houses, raw materials for the factories and food for the sturdy people of Berlin.

West Berlin was placarded with this poster reading "General Clay's gift through the International Rescue Committee."

Mayor Reuter [illegible] IRC food shipment at Berlin City Hall [illegible]

Even the neutral countries were appalled by this unabashed Soviet effort to starve the men, women and children of one of the world's great cities. In September 1949 the Kremlin apparently realized that the blockade was both ineffective and a political liability. The Blockade was lifted. But new tactics were soon devised. In February and March of 1950, the Communist press in East Germany began to talk openly of a massive youth demonstration, which was to convene in East Berlin over Whitsun weekend (May 27) and was then to pour over into West Berlin and inundate it. The tone of the German Communist press was ominous indeed. There were many who believed that what they had in mind was nothing short of a political seizure of power in West Berlin, akin to the Czechoslovak coup in February 1948.

This moment of great peril for West Berlin happened to coincide with a moment of great need. Tens of thousands of refugees, escaping from East Berlin, continued to pour into West Berlin because this was still the easiest of all routes. The problems of housing and food and unemployment were acute.

The International Rescue Committee decided that this was a situation that called for special action. But in the short time that remained, could any really meaningful action be taken? Government surplus food had just been made available to relief agencies at cost of shipment only. These foods included powdered milk and cheese and butter, all items of the greatest importance from a nutritional standpoint.

The IRC consulted with the chairman of its Iron Curtain Refugee Campaign, Admiral Richard E. Byrd, and with its old friends General Lucius D. Clay and former Secretary of State, Sumner E. Welles. Under their leadership, it was decided to launch an emergency campaign designed to deliver massive quantities of surplus foods to Berlin before May 27. In their appeal to the American people, Admiral Byrd, General Clay, and Mr. Welles pointed to the alarming evidences that the Soviets contemplated violence—"among other things . . . the fact that they are issuing compulsory insurance for every demonstrator, which would pay $132 in event of death. . . . The Western democracies have taken a firm stand. They have warned that any attempt to seize control of Western Berlin will be forcibly resisted. High Commissioner McCloy has added further that, if there are broken heads, the Communists would have only themselves to blame.

" 'Project Berlin'—the shipment of this food—will be an unmistakable demonstration of the solidarity of the American people with those in Berlin who are on the front fighting line against totalitarianinsm."

The emergency appeal brought in sufficient funds to ship 4,224,000 pounds of milk, butter and cheese to the people of Berlin. The first delivery was made at the City Hall in Berlin on May 18, nine days before the scheduled youth invasion, with tens of thousands of Berliners demonstrating enthusiastically. The demonstration was addressed by Mayor Reuter and by General Maxwell Taylor, Commander of the American forces in Berlin, who spoke from the City Hall steps. The people of Berlin placarded their city with posters, advertising this gift of vitally-needed foodstuffs from the people of America—and emphasizing the fact that this demonstrated that the people of America stood behind them.

San Francisco Chronicle
The City's Only Home-Owned Newspaper
Founded by M. H. de Young, Publisher 1865 to 1925
GEORGE T. CAMERON, Publisher
PAUL C. SMITH, Editor

EDITORIAL PAGE

April 8, 1950

Warding Off New Berlin Drive

The Communist demonstrations scheduled for Berlin next month are purposeful. No one on this side of the Iron Curtain can doubt the ultimate objective—to drive the Western powers out of that beleaguered island in the Soviet zone, and capture the entire city for Russia.

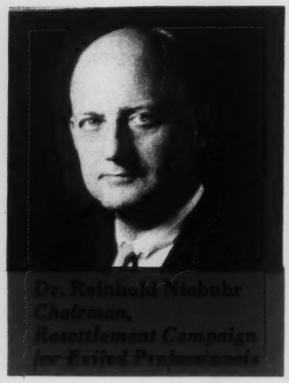
A group of distinguished Americans has launched a movement to blunt the effectiveness of this Communist drive. The movement is called "Project Berlin," and is unique in that active participation is open to every American. The idea is to send a vast shipment of Government surplus powdered milk and eggs to the Eastern Zone refugees in Berlin—and there are tens of thousands of them—to build the bodies and spirits against the approaching time of crisis. The American people are being asked, by individual contributions of money, to make this project possible.

We like the project for many reasons. We like it because it is headed up by such men as General Lucius D. Clay, Admiral Richard E. Byrd and Sumner Welles. We like it because we know how things are in Berlin in this spring of 1950. The city is racked by depression, unemployment is rampant, the mountains of rubble still cast their gray shadows over the city and the hearts of the people in it. And the refugees who keep pouring in from the East comprise a growing, desperate problem.

But more than that, we like it because it gives Americans a chance to step into this cold war, individually and constructively—to play an immediate and satisfying role in the common struggle against Communism.

Through the co-operation of the Government, the costs have been reduced to a gratifying minimum — the food will cost $1000 for each 50,000 pounds delivered, and at least 2,000,000 pounds is wanted.

Contributions in any amount may be sent to the International Rescue Committee, 103 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.



Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr
Chairman,
Resettlement Campaign
for Exiled Professionals

The Resettlement Campaign for Exiled Professionals

THE FLOW OF DISPLACED PERSONS to the United States and to other countries in the post-war period was on a large scale and, during the initial period, statistics seemed to indicate that the DP problem was moving toward liquidation.

But in 1948, with the charter of the International Refugee Organization scheduled to terminate the following year, it became apparent that the resettlement program in this country and in other countries was bypassing a key section of the refugee community. The general demand was for strong backs rather than strong brains, so that many D.P.'s with professional or specialized skills had been able to arrange for overseas migration.

J. Donald Kingsley, the Director-General of IRO, spoke unhappily of these many thousands of intellectuals as a "forgotten elite . . . the ablest, best-trained men and women in Europe—qualified practitioners of the arts, sciences and professions who were leading prewar citizens of their native country."

At the time Mr. Kingsley made this statement, IRO estimated that there were in its camps 300 architects, 470 artists, 2,000 engineers, 1,500 physicians, 4,000 teachers of the humanities, 496 professors in the technical sciences, 280 teachers of art and 160 writers.

This was the situation that cried for an energetic initiative. Here were people capable of making the greatest contribution to the country that received them and to human progress in general—but, unless they were able and willing to migrate as laborers, the right to resettlement in the Free World was, in effect, denied to them.

The IRC had traditionally placed emphasis on this category of refugee. On the basis of considerable experience, it was convinced that, given an intelligent program, the funds to back it, and a staff of qualified workers, a substantial number of the "forgotten elite" in Europe could be effectively resettled. (This did not mean bringing them in and leaving them to their own devices, or finding them jobs as dishwashers. It meant devoting to them the time and specialized attention necessary to place them in their own field or in a field related to it.) Because existing governmental and private efforts were inadequate to cope with the situation, the IRC decided to launch the "RESETTLEMENT CAMPAIGN FOR EXILED PROFESSIONALS." The goal of the campaign was to effect the resettlement of 2,000 refugee professionals over an 18 month period.

Impressed by the importance of the project, a distinguished group of scholars and public figures agreed to serve as sponsors of the Campaign, with Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, dean of the Union Theological Seminary as Chairman; the Reverend Laurence J. McGinley, S.J., President of Fordham University, and Dr. Millicent C. MacIntosh, President of Barnard College as Vice Chairman. The campaign was made possible by an initial gift of $100,000 from the Lessing J. Rosenwald Foundation—the largest single grant ever made by this foundation. In a statement of November 10th, 1950 announcing the launching of the campaign, Dr. Niebuhr declared:

> *"Never before in the 20th century has any nation been presented with a greater opportunity to contribute so directly to the preservation of invaluable creative sources and to the enrichment of its own civilization.*
>
> *There never was a time when America could so significantly stimulate her own culture through proper utilization of the talents which these human beings offer. These men and women are survivors of those who are responsible for the best their nations hove produced. If we fail to seize this unique and pressing opportunity, we collaborate in the most grievous waste of creative talent in human history."*

With an additional grant of $500,000 from the Ford Foundation and $200,000 in contributions from other sources, the Resettlement Campaign was able to move into high gear. On March 1st, 1952, it was able to report that it

had either resettled or was working on the resettlement of a total of 1,701 refugee professionals, who, with their families, numbered 3,227 persons.

Statistics alone do not tell the complete story of the Resettlement Campaign for Exiled Professions. The value to the free world of the combined talents that have been transplanted to these shores through the Campaign is something that cannot be computed in statistical or monetary terms. What is the worth of a distinguished cancer research specialist? Or of a highly qualified nuclear physicist? Or of an internationally famous sculptor? Or of a well known political leader who risked his life many times to oppose both the Nazis and the Communists and whose personality is part of the limited spiritual capital of our times?

At the critical juncture of history through which we are passing, special importance, understandably, attached to those refugees who, by virtue of their talents, were able to contribute directly to our national security effort. The number of placements made by the Resettlement Campaign in this area is significant by any standards.

Under Section 2 (A) of the U. S. Displaced Persons Act, 500 visas were authorized for persons who might not otherwise be covered by the Act but whose admission to the United States was considered to be in the national interest and was recommended "by or on behalf of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense." Of the total of 144 visas assured under this section to refugees considered important from a national security standpoint, 87 visas were assured to refugees sponsored by the Resettlement Campaign for Exiled Professionals.

In addition, of the refugee professionals resettled under the campaign's auspices as of March 1, 1952:

14 were placed with Radio Free Europe
15 were placed with the National Committee for Free Europe in other capacities.
19 were placed with the Voice of America
14 were placed with the Research Program on the USSR at Columbia University
53 were placed with the Army Language School

A sample page from the report on placements made by The Resettlement Campaign for Exiled Professionals

NAME	PROFESSION	PRESENT OCCUPATION	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
Wassiliew, Jury	Topographer	Trainee Draftsman, DeMola Corp., N. Y. C.	Russia
Wedrychowski, Jerzy	Aeronautical Engineer	Engineer, Temco, Dallas, Texas	Poland
Weil, Hans	Educator, Philologist	Research Project on Germany, Columbia U., N. Y. C.	Germany
Weinbergs, Eric	English Teacher	Travel Consultant, American Express Company, N. Y. C.	Latvia
Weinberg, Kurt	Chemist	Laboratory Researcher, Bios Laboratories, N. Y. C.	Germany
Wenzel, Alexander	Electrical Technician	Technician, New York	Czechoslovakia
Wetter, Viktor	Civil Engineer	Construction Engineer, Gabriel Steel Co., Detroit, Mich.	Russia

THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

MAY 15, 1951

EDITORIAL

625 More Refugee Scholars

Since last October the Resettlement Campaign for Exiled Professionals has been bringing into the United States small numbers of scholars from the displaced persons and refugee centers in Europe. More than 300 of the 2,000 originally selected families are already here and making their contribution to American science, art and industry.

Now, through a $500,000 grant from the Ford foundation, 625 additional families will be settled in this country, leaving only about 1,000 to be otherwise financed before the DP camps are liquidated next July.

Since time is now running short for individual contributions, it may be hoped that other foundations will follow the Ford lead. In these days of stress, it is wholly worth while to bring (at a cost of about $800 per family) to this country the best brains and capacities still in the European camps.

Group Asks Entry Of Talented Refugees

Plans for bringing 2,000 top men of science and letters from Europe to the United States and settling them into jobs where their know-how is needed were told yesterday by two Inter- Committee

only enrich our but could

portant screening is that given by his fellow refugees.

Aside from the cultural and humanitarian side of the situation, it is to our national self-interest to get all 2,000 professionals, said Martin.

"Never has this country prepared for a war in which so little was known about the enemy. These 2,000 are the men who know the chemistry, the geology, the geography, the politics, the roads and the bridges behind the Iron Curtain."

To finance the project the IRC last month launched a $1,600,000 fund campaign—the Resettlement Campaign for Exiled Professionals.

Much of the money will be spent in this country to prepare the newcomers to fit requirements of American industries, universities, hospitals and other employers.

Dr. Sasmann, who spoke only briefly, pointed out that the IRC not only needs money but also is hunting for job opportunities for the skilled refugees.

The possibility of launching a Dallas unit campaign was discussed but reached.

The con 2 West F ork City

NEW YORK Herald Tribune

MAY 14, 1951

EDITORIAL

ie Forgotten Elite"

ncement by Dr. Reinhold Nie- e Resettlement Campaign for sionals, of which he is chair- granted $500,000 by the Ford s reason for congratulation, nanitarian grounds but those erest. The campaign is con- ding professionally trained en from their homes by war ersecution, to strike new ca. The organization works framework of the displaced per- using the facilities of its sponsor, nternational Rescue Committee, with the assistance of government and United Nations agencies. Its efforts are directed to that group of homeless men and women whose talents and training—ranging from accountants and agronomists to veterinarians and writers—are among the most useful to our society, but who, because of barriers of language, differences in techniques and the like, find it most difficult to establish themselves in a new environment. They are, in the words of J. Donald Kingsley, former director of the U. N. International Refugee Organization, "the forgotten elite."

Communist tyranny has driven many of these professionals to seek freedom outside their enslaved homelands. They are a grievous loss to their own countries and can be of immense benefit to those lands which receive them. They preserve the continuity of cultures brutally interrupted by the "peoples republics" behind the Iron Curtain and set forth that diversity which, within a free society, gives richness and shared skills. Those who have been selected, after painstaking study of their capabilities, by the campaign are carefully screened by five agencies; they are given training in English and in the methods of their profession in the United States, and places are found for them here. In numbers, this is not a large group—the immediate goal of the campaign is to complete the resettlement of 2,000 professionals and their dependents by March, 1952. But the spiritual and practical values of the work are immense. The Ford Foundation has made a worthy investment in talent.

Talent From Europe's DP Camps

The United States is today faced with a shortage of people trained in such professions as engineering, medicine, chemistry, geology, agronomy and veterinary science.

There are still some 25,000 persons trained in these and other skills in the displaced persons camps of Europe. The International Rescue committee, 62 W. 45th st., New York city, hopes to bring some 2,000 of these to America before expiration of the displaced persons resettlement act next June and is trying to raise $1,600,000 to do so.

This is inde- ,000 u objective. These vledge of great since they are ind the iron able to con- d scientific

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Aid to Exiles

The Resettlement Campaign for Exiled Professionals, organized in October, 1950, has been given a big boost by a grant of $500,000 from the Ford Foundation. The objective of the campaign is the resettlement in this country of some 2,000 carefully selected exiled and displaced professional men and women. The selection, immigration and placement of these professionals is being carried out through the International Rescue Committee.

The organization. Ford Foundation has hope for several scholars," tion

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1951

EDITORIAL

Cream of the Crop

uld you classify Albert Einstein skilled or an unskilled laborer? bviously as neither, yet if Einstein re a displaced person in Europe to- y, still awaiting resettlement, it ould probably be because he did not all into one or the other of these ategories. Although the International Refugee Organization has arranged for global relocation of almost 500,000 DPs in the years of its existence, workers of immediate economic value have been easier to place than what IRO's director-general calls "the forgotten élite . . . the ablest, best-trained men and women in Europe—qualified practitioners of the arts, sciences, and professions."

Now a grant of $500,000 from the Ford Foundation has been announced to widen and speed up the "Resettlement Campaign for Exiled Professionals" before expiration of the United States Displaced Persons Act on June 30. The well-educated thinker who has chosen to flee from Soviet or Soviet-controlled territory rather than prostitute his talents to the totalitarian lie can be a rich addition to American life—as his brothers-in-exile have been since the days of Carl Schurz and even of Tom Paine.

In a very literal sense America is the child of Europe, and successive transfusions of talent from the older society have helped both to keep alive the new nation's cultural heritage and to quicken its love of freedom. The latest arrivals under the IRO program promise to be the cream of the DP crop.

The New York Times

MAY 8, 1951.

EDITORIAL

OPENING THE DOOR

What is the worth to the United States of a Russian oil geologist who has headed field expeditions to the Arctic regions of the Soviet Union? What good to us is a Latvian psychiatrist who has published twenty-six books in his field? Of what use is a Ukrainian entomologist, a Hungarian nuclear physicist, the former dean of engineering at a Leningrad institute, a Bulgarian criminologist, an ex-professor of esthetics at the world-famous Charles University of Prague? To ask the questions is to answer them. Scientists, scholars, physicians; artists and writers; lawyers and journalists—men such as these from the top rank in every field of European intellectual life would be of enormous value to the United States or to any other free democracy lucky enough to receive them.

And yet it is one of the great ironies of the post-war world that, next to the "hard core" of the lame, the halt and the blind, this is the type of refugee for whom it is most difficult to find a new home. They are the cream of Europe's displaced persons, and yet the doors of many countries remain much more tightly closed to them than to farmers or laborers of little or no particular skills. What we have previously called in these columns a "barrier against brains" is still effectively blocking resettlement and a new life for several thousand intellectuals and their families, many of them victims of the political and religious persecution that sprang to life again in Eastern Europe in the years immediately following the war.

The one bright spot in this dismal picture—so far as the United States is concerned—lies in the continued effort of private groups, in cooperation with public agencies, to find a haven here for as many of the "élite" as possible. A few hundred have already been settled in this country, and the International Rescue Committee (62 West Forty-fifth Street) is at present conducting a $1,600,000 campaign to insure the immigration to the United States of 2,000 of these talented professionals and their families—about 4,000 individuals in all. The Ford Foundation's magnificent gift of $500,000, just announced, is a godsend to this tremendously worth-while cause.

Aid For DP Professionals

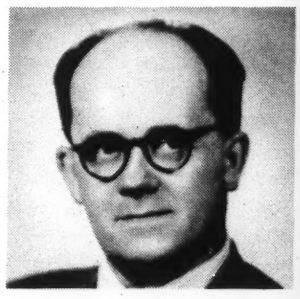
Unfortunate circumstances which have worked against groups of displaced persons and refugees in the professional category are being relieved through a grant of $500,000 from the Ford Foundation. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, chairman of the Resettlement Campaign for Exiled Professionals, explains that the money will be used to aid professionally trained persons, driven from their homes in Europe, to settle and obtain employment in America.

The organization will function under the DP act and will enjoy the cooperation of the International Rescue committee, the United States government and United Nations agencies. A great many persons of professional training have been placed in America, but an immediate task is the completion of the resettlement of 2,000 professionals and their dependents who haven't fared so well and to be able to offer sanctuary to others of such talents in the future.

The term "professional" is of necessity loosely applied, for it is impossible to draw a hard and fast line saying who might be included in the classification and who might not. The various talents represented in the group still needing help include those of doctors, lawyers, teachers, writers, scientists and many others whose skills can be of great use to this nation. Opportunities for unskilled labor, with the required sponsorship of such persons by American employers, have been much greater than those for the professionally trained.

This program, which, of course, includes proper screening (by five agencies) of candidates, to guard against the admission of enemy agents and other unworthy persons, will be a useful one, designed as it is to correct certain inequalities and injustices which have appeared in the DP machinery from time to time. The Ford Foundation deserves much credit for timely action in what was becoming a distressing situation.

JONAS VALAITIS, M.D. and his family were among the tens of thousands of Lithuanians transported to Germany as slave laborers during the war. At the time he was thus uprooted, Valaitis was a highly promising student of medicine. He was able to complete his studies in Germany after the war and was graduated from the University of Tuebingen in 1946. He was among the first to arrive in this country under the auspices of the Resettlement Campaign for Exiled Professionals. Since his arrival, Dr. Valaitis has chalked up an impressive record in the field of medicine. Now 36 years old, he has since 1955 been Assistant Pathologist at the West Side VA Hospital in Chicago. In addition, he is an instructor at the University of Illinois Medical School and is conducting medical research, particularly in the field of histo-chemistry. Dr. Valaitis says that his future plans are "to continue my medical career at the West Side VA Hospital, which I think is a wonderful medical institution of the Federal Government for the care of American veterans."



ANDRE KARPINSKY is a Soviet geologist. He is the nephew of the late Alexander P. Karpinsky, also a Soviet geologist, who was president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences from 1917 to 1936.

From 1935 to 1942 Dr. Karpinsky was a professor of geology at the Mining Institute in Leningrad. He participated in and directed numerous government surveys. Among other things he did the planning and research for the construction of the port of Murmansk in 1931 and planned dams in the Don district to provide water for the Azovstal steel plant in 1932. In the late 30's he directed the geological survey which preceded the double-tracking of the Trans-Siberian railway.

Exhausted by starvation during the siege of Leningrad, Karpinsky was sent to the Caucasus to convalesce. While there, he and his wife were taken prisoners by the invading German army. As a slave laborer, he worked on the roads, in a Berlin factory and in a laboratory making soil analysis. When the war was over, Karpinsky knew that he did not want to return to life under the Soviets. Although he was high on the list of the refugees whose repatriation was desired by the Red Army, he managed to avoid the Soviet authorities until he was picked up in a camp by the IRC representatives.

Since his arrival here Dr. Karpinsky has been working on various assignments in the field of geology.

STANLEY W. KRYSKI. Before the war, Kryski was a construction engineer in his native Poland. He fought against the Nazi invaders as an officer in the Polish Army, was taken prisoner, and after six long years in German POW camps, was finally liberated by the American Third Army. From 1945 to 1951, he worked in various administrative jobs with UNRRA and IRO. Mr. Kryski points out that IRC's 25th Anniversary virtually coincides with the 7th anniversary of his family's arrival in this country under IRC auspices. Very shortly after his arrival here, he found employment with Universal Homes, Inc., of Milan, Michigan, a company which specializes in prefabricated houses. Today Mr. Kryski is in charge of their engineering department. "There is a lot of routine," he says, "but the work of designing can give moments of real satisfaction—especially when one comes up with a result that will give people more home for less money." The Kryskis two children, Marcia and Hubert, are 11 and 10 years old respectively, and their parents enjoy hearing them "chatting in perfect mid-Western accents".

New York Times

Admiral Byrd and Chairman Leo Cherne greet Mayor Reuter on his arrival at Idlewild Airport.

Wide World Photo

Emergency reception center for refugees, Berlin, March 24, 1955.

Blackstone

The more fortunate refugees had "living quarters."

Project Berlin II

By LEO CHERNE

Chairman of the Board of Directors, IRC

"I appeal to you as members of community of free men in world in which freedom is threatened by Communism. I ask your help for those refugees from the East who come daily to Free Berlin by thousands in ever increasing numbers threatening our precarious economic situation burdened more than three years with 250,000 unemployed. Despite every effort cannot provide adequate housing, food, clothing. There is no work, no hope of normal life for them. We cannot turn them away because this would be betrayal of freedom which we have and they seek. Need vast shipments food, clothing, especially for children who come undernourished. In dark days of airlift American tenacity and courage enabled us Free Berliners maintain our freedom. These days are equally dark. I call on you and other American friends to make one great effort help us. Our fight will never be lost so long as you and other free men stand with us."

Message addressed to American people by Ernst Reuter, Mayor of Free Berlin, February 28, 1953.

TRAGEDY AND TERROR are no strangers to Berlin. The months of the airlift had sorely tried the will of a people to remain free. Now once again the summer of 1952 sees a tightening of the screws. Official terror in East Germany grows and an imprisoned population seethes, writhes as unrest spreads.

Once again the free people of West Berlin are the focal point of the war of nerves. During the month of July the Communists systematically spread the rumor that by August 1st West Berlin would be completely sealed off from the Eastern Zone which surrounds Free Berlin on all sides. The purge of the Communist Party in the East Zone, the conscription of young Germans for service in the Soviet controlled "police forces," the application of even more severe travel restrictions and the systematic evacuation of many people from areas bordering on West Germany—all of these developments confirmed the belief that the Communists seriously intended to force the submission of West Berlin by hermetically sealing it from the surrounding territory.

The spirit of siege spread. With growing fear of the future, especially fear that it might soon be too late to attempt escape, scores of thousands of East Germans decided to make their bid for freedom. West Berlin remained the only available fortress protecting that freedom and within reach of the bulk of the population in the Soviet Zone.

During the summer months they poured into this battered fortress at the rate of almost 1,000 a day. Shopkeepers with briefcases, peasants still in their work clothes, mothers pushing baby carriages, young people with their school books, made their way across the zig-zag borders which divide East and West Berlin. Some came by subway or

elevated railway. Some simply walked, breath held, past the East Zone guards who patrolled the streets.

By the end of September, the refugee population of Berlin had increased to the unprecedented total of 200,000 men, women and children. More than 1 in every 10 in a city plagued with unemployment, hardly-begun reconstruction, still reeling from the rigors of the airlift—one in ten was a refugee.

The situation in West Berlin became more critical with the passing months. On January 18th, the *New York Times* alerted America to the possibility of a new Russian blockade of Berlin. On January 22nd, 1953, the *New York Herald Tribune* headlined the report that the refugee influx to West Berlin had reached an average of more than 1,000 a day. On January 21st, Mayor Ernst Reuter told the press that Berlin's plight had become so critical that the city would require immediate assistance from its Western friends if it were to remain free.

To help plan a campaign of the necessary magnitude, the IRC sent a representative to Berlin to make an immediate study of the emergency and to establish the priority of feasible help. It was my privilege, as Chairman, to be given this assignment. My report to the IRC described a scene of impending battle. "Control points have been set up at 61 streets crossing the border. Another 28 streets are completely shut off. You can see workmen building barricades to seal the Western part of Berlin off from the surrounding countryside. Homes and stores are being evacuated to establish 'a zone of death' around Berlin like that which now bars escape along the entire West German Border.

"Temporary shelters have been improvised. . . . When I arrived, Berlin had 72 camps. When I left one week later there were 82. One camp had been improvised on three hours' notice to shelter 500 persons; when I was there it held 4,300."

In the course of my discussions with Mayor Reuter, it was agreed that Mayor Reuter should come to the United States in mid-March to personally spearhead IRC's emergency campaign for the city of Berlin. Under the leadership of Admiral Richard E. Byrd, General Lucius D. Clay, John McCloy, General Carl Spaatz, and Paul Hoffman, the IRC organized a "National Committee of Welcome and Support for Mayor Reuter." More than a thousand business and cultural leaders consented to serve on this committee. During his two weeks stay, Mayor Reuter addressed meetings in New York, Washington, Minneapolis, Houston, and San Francisco. He met with President Eisenhower and leaders of Congress. Wherever he went, he was hailed as an inspirational figure in the global struggle for freedom. His tour was so successful in dramatizing the Berlin situation that within several weeks $850,000 in cash had been subscribed and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods in kind had been pledged.

It was agreed with Mayor Reuter that the International Rescue Committee would undertake a large program of emergency help for the refugees and that, in addition, a substantial portion of the proceeds would constitute an Ernst Reuter Fund to be administered jointly by a German-American board of directors, including representatives of the IRC. A portion of the funds raised was used to meet the immediate emergency in Berlin. Another portion was earmarked for continuing programs designed to alleviate the refugee problem. In addition, the IRC shipped massive purchases of government surplus foods, particularly powdered milk and butter. Butter had been an extreme rarity in East Germany, and when the first distributions were made to the refugees in West Berlin they queued up by the thousands for this precious gift from America. Commentators on the spot said that the queues were not bread lines—they were political demonstrations. They had come for the butter because somehow butter symbolized the abundance that prevails in free societies, as contrasted with the enforced poverty that prevails under Communism.

The program of material aid made possible by the Berlin emergency campaign became effective at a providential moment. On June 17, 1953, the pent-up resentment of the people of East Germany exploded in a heroic—but foredoomed—popular uprising. In East Berlin there was particularly fierce fighting, with the Germans pitting rocks and Molotov cocktails against Soviet tanks. Ultimately the tanks prevailed. But, as the *New York Times* commented, *"The German people have branded Communism with an iron that will sear so deeply that the Reds will never lose the scar."*

EDITORIALS

'UNSHAKEN OUTPOST' BERLIN DESERVES HELP

Ernst Reuter, the indomitable Lord Mayor of West Berlin, will shortly arrive in this country to help the International Rescue Committee raise $1 million for the refugees from Communist East Germany who have been pouring into his city at the rate of about 1,500 a day.

Fearing that luggage will give them away to the Communist police, most refugees arrive in West Berlin with no more than the clothes they are wearing. This is particularly hard on the small children among them, and a good part of the I.R.C.'s relief fund will be spent on milk and diapers. Adults also need minimum decencies. Last week a baker arrived from East Berlin barefoot and clad in his nightshirt: when the police had come for him in the night, he had dived through his bedroom window and started running.

If Reuter's aid-for-refugees drive is a success, he will have won a reprieve from the ugliest of his current problems. But are these reprieves enough? Once the traffic hub of Germany and the continent's largest city, Berlin has been on relief ever since the end of the war. All its food and raw materials must come from the West; its enormous trade deficit is a steady economic drain on West Germany. What Berliners need is to see a chance of self-support.

The Donovan Commission on the Soviet Redefection Campaign

TOWARD THE END OF 1955 there were numerous reports of Communist pressures on escapees from the Iron Curtain countries, aimed at inducing or forcing these escapees to return to their homelands. From refugee leaders in the United States, the International Rescue Committee received increasing evidence that the Communist redefection campaign was not sporadic or haphazard but that it was international in scope, extravagantly financed, carefully planned and centrally directed.

In February 1956 the International Rescue Committee organized an Emergency Commission under the chairmanship of William J. Donovan to assess the problem in detail. It was the Commission's assignment to study and evaluate (1) the Communist objectives, (2) the methods employed, (3) the extent and effectiveness of the redefection campaign, (4) possible counter measures.

The Commission spent three weeks in February and March in Europe. In France, Austria, Switzerland, and Germany, it met with officials concerned with the refugees and it interrogated and took written testimony from hundreds of individual refugees.

The Communist Objectives: The Commission found that the principal objectives of the redefection campaign were (1) to break the back of the liberation movements in exile, (2) to discourage others behind the Iron Curtain who were disposed to consider escape, (3) to deprive the West of the priceless propaganda element inherent in the mass escape of refugees from the Communist "paradise", (4) to provide the Communist propaganda apparatus with a steady supply of redefectors, whose stories of "disillusionment" in the West were most useful for general consumption at home and for broadcasts to the uncommitted countries of Asia and Africa. "With every returning refugee," said the report, "the hope of eventual liberation is undermined for those remaining behind the Iron Curtain, the illusion of invincible Communist power is strengthened, and the resolve needed for escape is weakened."

The Methods Employed: The Commission found that the Communists were exceedingly flexible in their method, and that local conditions decided whether they should use blackmail, or nostalgia, or threats to family members, or bribes, or kidnapping.

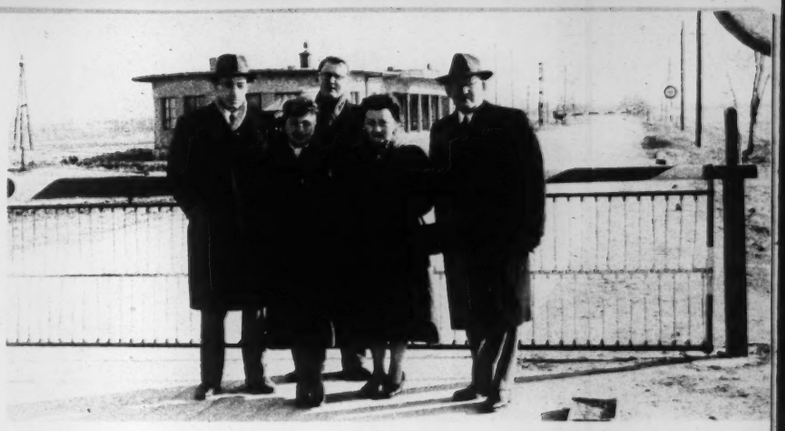
"All this is done," said the report, "with remarkable knowledge by the Reds of the personal histories, backgrounds and present circumstances of those they would victimize.

"Communist Embassy officials execute this campaign behind diplomatic immunity, and the emergence of the new Soviet Embassy in Bonn, for example, represents a potent instrument in this campaign of terror.

"A survey of the material and methods used by the Communists to encourage redefection show vigor and imagination. Pamphlets, newspapers and circulars have been specially prepared appealing to the emotions of the refugees by emphasizing ties to the homeland and 'changed' conditions at home. This printed matter is generally well written, beautifully printed and is distributed in quantity. Personal letters from family and friends are widely used. The psychological stir created by letters received from former refugee compatriots is especially damaging.

"With particular effectiveness, the redefectors as well as family members have been used (probably under compulsion) in radio broadcasts directed to individual refugees and camps. A mysterious phone call, an unexpected visit from a Communist agent, an anonymous message—all these are implements skillfully utilized. As a last resort, come the threats of reprisal against relatives and friends behind the Iron Curtain, thus creating a moral responsibility which cannot be turned aside. The kidnappings and murders reported in the Berlin and Munich areas, although carefully camouflaged, are indelible reminders that the iron hand is still beneath the velvet glove."

Effectiveness of the Campaign: From January 1955 to February 1956, the Commission reported that there had been a total of over 1,100 redefections by Iron Curtain refugees—excluding East Germans, Poles from France, and Yugoslavs. But the total effectiveness of the campaign could not be assessed in terms of these statistics alone. It would be impossible to put a price on the value of these redefections to the Communists' global propaganda effort. Moreover, in the refugee community in every free country the redefection campaign created suspicion, insecurity, fear, and division. One of the most incredible aspects of the campaign was the extent of its impact on refugees in this



Members of the Donovan Commission at the Communist frontier: Left to right: Mr. Claiborne Pell, Mrs. Sheba Strunsky Goodman, Mr. William vanden Heuvel, Mrs. Irving Brown, Mr. Herman W. Steinkraus. (Other members of the Commission not in photograph were: General William J. Donovan, Mr. Irving Brown, Mr. Joseph Buttinger, Mr. Leo Cherne, Hon. Angier Biddle Duke, Mr. Richard S. Salzmann.)

country. There were numerous cases where individuals had been located by the Soviet agents despite determined efforts to conceal their past by changing their names or living at undisclosed addresses. To such an escapee, a visit or phone call from a Communist agent came as a terrible shock—all the more so because he had come to believe that America was synonymous with security.

Possible Countermeasures: The first recommendation contained in the Commission's report was that "a major effort should be made to arouse the free world to the real danger posed by the Communist redefection campaigns, and to the need for more effective counteraction." The Commission also recommended:

1. that the United States and other free nations coordinate their existing programs, with a view toward equalizing the burdens of refugee care,
2. that the processing and resettlement of refugees be expedited to avoid the collapse of morale that inevitably results from long periods of waiting.
3. that a one-year period of follow-up counselling be made available for refugees after their resettlement,
4. that special measures be taken for the care of the old, ill, and incapacitated refugees.

* * * * * *

The Commission's report received tremendous attention, nationally and internationally. By exposing the facts about the Communist redefection campaign to the light of day, the Donovan Commission created an understanding and awareness of the problem which had not previously existed, gave added assurance to the refugees, and made it increasingly difficult for the Communists to employ some of their standard techniques. We believe that the Commission may properly be given a measure of credit for the tapering off of the redefection campaign which became noticeable in the following years.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Bill:

Thank you for writing me about the International Rescue Committee's investigation of the Communist redefection campaign. I agree that there should be no underestimating the thoroughness and persistence of this effort. The Government is greatly indebted to you and to the members of your Commission for making such a careful analysis of both the domestic and overseas operations of this campaign of deception.

After discussing your report at length with Max Rabb, I have asked that a special study, already under way in the Operations Coordinating Board, be intensified to ascertain the extent to which both government and private programs can be improved or new steps taken to insure the frustration of this Communist design.

Support of the principle of asylum and assistance for the refugee are fundamental principles of American foreign policy. I share your determination to make sure that these principles are effectively carried out.

Sincerely,

D.E.

The Honorable William J. Donovan
2 Wall Street
New York, New York

Refugees from Communist Viet Nam.

Operation Brotherhood

A FEW WEEKS BEFORE the Geneva Awards of July 21, 1954, which ceded the northern half of the country to the control of the Communist Viet Nimh, the first truly independent Vietnamese government was formed. No government ever assumed power under less auspicious circumstances.

Indeed, there were many in the Western world who felt that the new premier, Ngo dinh Diem, faced obstacles that would defy even the most determined leadership. The majority of the experts were gloomy in their predictions. What made them particularly gloomy was the fact that the Viet Nimh communists disposed of trained and dedicated cadres, an effective army and an efficient administrative apparatus, while free Viet Nam lacked all of these things. At best, there was general agreement that the Vietnamese Government confronted a crisis of survival upon which the outcome of the entire future of Southeast Asia might depend.

In early August, only a few weeks after the termination of the Geneva Conference, the Board of Directors of the International Rescue Committee decided to send over Chairman Leo Cherne for the purpose of making a first-hand appraisal of the situation, which could guide the IRC in developing an effective emergency program for Vietnamese refugees.

President Ngo dinh Diem told Mr. Cherne that he was particularly concerned with the problem of the refugee students and intellectuals. His new country was desperately short of leaders and administrative cadres. Among the refugees there was an abundance of talent. Properly utilized, this talent could make the difference between survival and extinction for free Viet Nam. In their own interest as well as in the interests of their country, it was essential to give the intellectuals and students the opportunity to employ their talents in the service of their people. But the solution of this problem was not quite as simple as bringing two and two together. Above all, it was a problem requiring specialized programs, that the government, which was overburdened by the mass refugee problem, could not fully provide.

Mr. Cherne reported his findings to the Board of Directors, and at the same meeting Mr. Joseph Buttinger, IRC Vice-Chairman, was authorized to proceed to Viet Nam to get the IRC program under way. Mr. Buttinger spent the two crucial months of November and December 1954 in Viet Nam, making a careful assessment of the special needs of the refugee students and intellectuals and laying the groundwork for our subsequent programs. Among other things, he found that, despite the gloomy predictions of the experts, the will to freedom was strong among the Vietnamese people and their morale was high. Moreover, he was able to confirm that there was an abundance of both talent and dedication among the refugees. He was particularly impressed by the professors and students of the University of Hanoi, more than 50 percent of whom had come to the South.

Mr. Robert J. MacAlister assumed permanent charge of our Viet Nam office in March 1955. Working with a carefully selected committee of Vietnamese intellectuals, we were able to set up two basic programs. Our first program gave relief and material aid to refugee students, professors and intellectuals. Kitchens and sanitary installations were provided for camps housing refugee students, and clothing, food and medicines were distributed. The second program was designed to encourage education at various levels and to make talent available for the economy and the government of the country. Within this latter category, there were a number of separate projects.

First, financial and technical assistance was given to the *Popular Cultural Association,* a non-profit private educational organization, originally established by a group of Vietnamese who had studied abroad. One of the major activities of the Association was the *Popular Polytechnical Institute,* which offered night classes in technical subjects, languages, the social sciences and Vietnamese literature in major cities and towns of Viet Nam. Over 10,000 Vietnamese from all walks of life have taken these courses. The Popular Cultural Association also sponsored basic literacy classes, which taught over 100,000 Vietnamese to read and write. It also established *Freedom Centers* in major cities. Equipped with libraries, auditoriums and meeting rooms, these Centers served as community gathering places for Vietnamese intellectuals and students. Those using the Centers were urged to volunteer their services to the national literacy program.

It is perhaps not out of place to report here that when Mr. Buttinger returned to the United States, he embarked upon an energetic campaign of information which played an important role in persuading the American press and officialdom that, given proper support, there was every reason to be confident that the government of Ngo dinh Diem could survive. Commenting on Mr. Buttinger's Washington campaign, the New York Post for January 14, 1955 said:

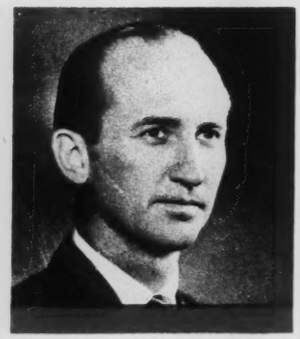
> *"The South Vietnamese Government of President Ngo dinh Diem is growing stronger and South Viet Nam can still be saved from communism. . . . This optimistic report, sharply conflicting with the prophesies of doom and defeat that have been flooding this country from Saigon is being listened to with respect in influential quarters in Washington."*

While the IRC and other American volunteer agencies were setting up their operations in Viet Nam, the Philippino Junior Chamber of Commerce launched its "Operation Brotherhood," the purpose of which was to send volunteer teams of doctors and nurses to Viet Nam to minister to the refugee. In February 1955 the International Rescue Committee joined hands with the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce to rally support in this country for "Operation Brotherhood." Through this effort, emergency medical aid and public sanitation were brought to hundreds of thousands of refugees in the villages of Viet Nam—so that despite the chaos and overcrowding and lack of food, there were no serious epidemics. The operation was enthusiastically hailed by the Vietnamese government. President Ngo dinh Diem stated it was having profound psychological impact on the people of Viet Nam because it demonstrated the friendliness and concern of the free peoples of the world for this small country, ravaged by eight years of war.

Free Viet Nam, after overcoming the immediate danger of communist invasion, made such remarkable progress that IRC was able to taper off its emergency aid program during the course of 1957. Indigenous support became available for some of the IRC projects; the Asia Foundation took over others.

We consider ourselves privileged to have been able to give a modest measure of assistance to the valiant Vietnamese people in their hard struggle for freedom.

Joseph Buttinger with refugee students



IRC's Hungarian Emergency Campaign

By HON. ANGIER BIDDLE DUKE

President of IRC

ON OCTOBER 23, 1956 a giant demonstration took place in Budapest. Workers, students and intellectuals marched together, united in their yearning for a greater measure of freedom after so many years of oppression. When the secret police fired on the unarmed crowd, the demonstration turned into a revolution. The Red Army intervened, but after three days of sanguinary street fighting, it was compelled to withdraw. Momentarily it seemed that the Hungarian people had succeeded in liberating themselves. Within days of the first news of the Hungarian revolution, Leo Cherne, Chairman of the IRC, and I were in Vienna to make an on-the-spot study of the relief requirements needed to support the Hungarian people. We carried with us the first shipment of the more than $200,000 worth of antibiotics donated by the Chas. Pfizer Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

On October 29th we sent a cable to IRC New York which was reproduced as a full page advertisement in the New York Times. In it we said:

> *"They (the Hungarian people) must have assurances Free World support at this decisive moment which may well be turning point world history. Best we can do to demonstrate our sympathy, solidarity and total identification with Hungarian liberation forces is to rush at once massive quantities relief supplies.*
>
> *". . . We are preparing, too, for tragic possibility Soviet recapture control, when countless escapees will flood into Austria and thus must be ready with resources."*

On October 28th with the Russians still controlling large parts of the country and the future still shrouded in uncertainty, Leo Cherne and Marcel Faust, the Director of the Vienna office, left for Budapest. If the Russians did not return to Budapest in greater force, if the revolution remained triumphant—then Budapest would be the heart of our relief operation. Cherne and Faust were among the first Americans to reach the city from outside, and Cherne was the first American to meet Cardinal Mindszenty on his liberation. He left with the Cardinal a substantial supply of vitally needed antibiotics.

In the bitter darkness of Sunday morning, November 4th—a day of infamy to rank with the blackest days in history—the Red Army struck against Budapest. Hopelessly, heroically the Hungarian people resisted—but the end was inevitable. Knowing that the coming weeks were bound to witness a mass influx of refugees to Austria, IRC immediately dispatched a special commission under General William J. Donovan, National Committee Chairman of the IRC, to survey the newly emerging situation. Mr. William H. vanden Heuvel, present chairman of the IRC Executive Committee, served as rapporteur for the Commission. When the Commission arrived in Vienna on November 18, 25,000 Hungarians had already sought asylum. When they left 10 days later, over 100,000 refugees had arrived in Austria. Before the Iron Curtain descended over the frontier again this number had grown to almost 200,000. The Commission's report bore the title "*The Sorrow and Triumph of Hungary.*"

> "What the Commission witnessed," said the report, "was the outflowing of the life blood of a defiant nation. Of over 100,000 refugees in Austria at that time, it appeared that at least 60,000 were

Blackstar

young men under 30 years of age. They did not leave because they feared death in the streets of Budapest. In our talks with the countless refugees, the primary factor given to explain their flight was the deportation by the Soviets of Hungarian men to Siberia. . . . On Thanksgiving night we stood on the border of Hungary again. It was a bitter cold evening. A bonfire had been built both for warmth and as a beacon. A small hut was used by a single Red Cross nurse to hand out hot tea and chocolate bars. The IRC had brought a supply of warm clothes. We had ordered a special truck, which was available to carry the refugees the last nine kilometers to shelter. The refugee flow had considerably decreased this day. The Soviet patrols had been on the border and the sound of shooting was unceasing. We were told that hundreds of refugees were lying in the marshes waiting for dawn to avoid Soviet patrols. A young Hungarian Freedom Fighter decided to go to the border and to tell those hiding in the marshes when it would be safe to come across. We shall never forget the cold gaunt figures of these fleeing hundreds as they finally reached the bonfire in sanctuary."

Personally, I cannot overemphasize the collective nature of the Hungarian refugee operation. CARE, the Red Cross, the great American religious agencies, World University Service, and the various European agencies all performed on a heroic scale. It is, however, my purpose in this brief space to tell the story of one agency—the International Rescue Committee—in its own special areas of the Hungarian refugee operation.

At the frontier, IRC's operation was of an emergency pattern. Item No. 1 on the list of procurement was several thousand beds for the exhausted refugees. Next were the "Freedom packages"—toilet articles, socks, cigarettes, etc. to take care of their immediate personal requirements. The refugees also had to be given small cash grants, since they arrived absolutely penniless.

In the first months of the emergency, material aid shipments to the frontier zone totalled $368,000 in medicaments, clothing and food. With the help of the Workers Good Samaritans, an Austrian welfare organization, IRC was able to get $250,000 worth of antibiotics and other medical supplies directly to the desperately crowded hospitals in Hungary. According to the people who drove the trucks, the recipients said that these supplies were like "a gift from God"—so short were they of essential medicines. Delivery of these supplies continued as late as February 1957.

At the suggestion of the Austrian Government and in cooperation with the Austrian Student Coordinating Committee and World University Service, IRC undertook to devote special attention to the students and intellectuals—an area in which it has traditionally specialized. In cooperation with the city of Vienna, it operated two hostels accommodating 600 students. For several months it provided weekly cash allowances for as many as 5,000 refugee Hungarian students. It gave assistance to the entire faculty and student membership of the University of Sopron, which had escaped to the frontier as a body. It organized special classes, provided counselling, arranged scholarships. Its other offices—in France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Sweden and Canada and in the United States—were all placed on an emergency footing, to cope with the work of resettlement and rehabilitation.

Other phases of IRC's emergency program for Hungarian refugees included:

1. The resettlement of more than 2,000 refugees in the United States—a very high percentage of them professionals and students.
2. The resettlement of an additional 2,000 Hungarian refugees in Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, Canada, etc.
3. Support for a boarding school for 400 boys at Salzkammergut.
4. The establishment of a home for 50 emotionally disturbed Hungarian children at Hainbach near Vienna.
5. A home in Switzerland where some 50 unaccompanied minors were accommodated for almost one year while their resettlement was being arranged.
6. A project in Belgium which accommodated approximately 40 unaccompanied minors while they complete their schooling and technical training. Continuing support for this home has recently been assured by the United States Escapee Program.

From December 1956 through September 1958, IRC disbursed $2,180,000 in support of its many special programs for Hungarian refugees. Its Hungarian Emergency Campaign also resulted in shipments of material aid valued at $463,000. All other funds contributed for Hungarian refugee relief will have been spent by the end of 1958.

Keystone Press

World Photos

Refugees crossing frontier into Austria.

The Frontier Operation

IN MID-NOVEMBER the Bridge at Andau was blown up. Refugees arriving at the frontier had to find some other way of getting across the canal. Some crossed on fallen tree trunks, some swam across, some were transported in small boats. In their crossing the refugees were frequently assisted by an intrepid group of international volunteers. But once they got across the canal the refugees required immediate assistance. They were, as a rule, emotionally and physically exhausted and suffering from cold and exposure.

IRC shared with the other agencies in manning the major reception center at Andau, made famous by James Michener's book. A mobile kitchen which was operated on the spot by one of the agencies served sandwiches and hot drinks to the refugees. But then there was the problem of moving them to the village of Andau, which is nine miles from the frontier. The road to Andau was often covered with snow so deep that ordinary vehicles were unable to make their way through. Providentially, IRC Canada had provided two Land Rovers immediately after the news of the Russian invasion, and they were immediately pressed into service on the road to Andau. From early morning until late at night they shuttled back and forth with their cargoes of refugees. At the peak of the influx, each Land Rover transported as many as 100 refugees per night. Over a period of three and a half months they were one of the chief means of transportation for the 8000 Hungarians who came across at this point after the destruction of the bridge. So impassable were the roads during much of this period that the Austrian border guards had to rely on the Land Rovers for transportation from their barracks to the canal.

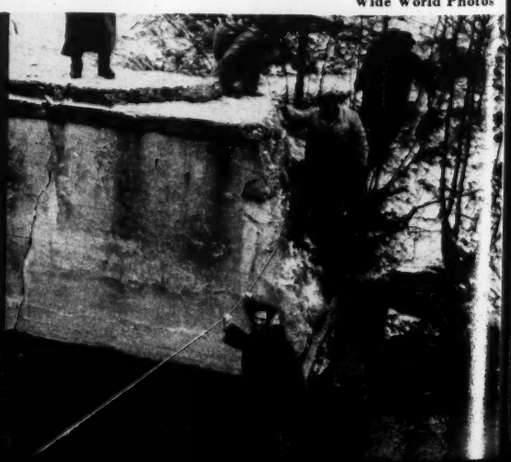
In Andau the refugees were accommodated in a dormitory operated by the German Red Cross, and equipped with beds and blankets furnished by the International Rescue Committee. The refugees were also taken to IRC's clothing depot, where they were almost always able to find adequate warm clothing.

The operation at Andau was one part of IRC's reception program for Hungarian refugees. Beyond Andau lay the long and tedious work of emergency aid, counselling, resettlement, and language and occupational training.

Wide World Photos

United Nations

Wide World Photos



A Message from the Mayor of Free Budapest

October 23, 1957

International Rescue Committee
255 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Gentlemen:

On this first anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution for Freedom, I wish first of all to express my renewed appreciation to the hundreds of thousands of Americans who opened up their hearts to help the Hungarian refugees, and to the great American agencies who performed the work in the field.

I was one of the 200,000 Hungarians who escaped to Austria after the brutal subjugation of our country by the Soviet Army. There for the first time I met the International Rescue Committee. I was greatly impressed by the intelligence and devotion of the Committee's workers, by their careful attention, under the greatest pressure, to the human needs of young and old. Within recent months I had occasion to return to Austria, and while there I spent much time with the refugees and saw the IRC's projects in operation. I was impressed anew by the scope and imagination of the International Rescue Committee's work.

I know that, in expressing my gratitude, I speak in the name of the many thousands of Hungarians who have been aided by the International Rescue Committee.

Sincerely,

Joseph Koevago

Joseph Koevago

The English Language Center

TRANSPORTED ALMOST OVERNIGHT from their Communist-dominated homeland, the Hungarian refugees arriving in this country were handicapped by their total unfamiliarity with the English language. To help cope with this situation, the International Rescue Committee on January 14, 1957, opened its English Language Center.

The purpose of the Center was to provide free language instruction in small groups, set up according to intelligence level, educational background, and other factors. The program was directed to students, professionals and refugees with special aptitudes. College-level Hungarian-American instructors were employed, including Columbia University faculty members. Instruction was at four different levels, and the rate at which a student moved from the first level to the last level was determined entirely by his own progress. Through the use of audio-visual aids and newspapers and periodicals, the Center strove to combine basic instruction in American democracy with language instruction.

The unique quality of the instruction offered by the English Language Center received many recognitions. For example, in July, 1957, the Institute of International Education, which was the chief organization concerned with the placement of Hungarian students, asked the IRC Language Center to set up "an intensive summer program for particularly qualified students, most of whom have pledges of scholarship aid on the condition that they improve their English by September." A number of business organizations, among them, the duPont Company of Wilmington, Delaware, and the Samuel Hird Textile Company in Garfield, New Jersey, turned to the Center for assistance in providing language instruction to their Hungarian refugee employees. By virtue of its reputation, the Center soon became a kind of clearing house for organizations and individuals concerned with instructing Hungarian refugees in the English language and the American way of life. Requests came from schools, churches, and individual refugees in the mid-West, the Southern states, and even from the Far West and Canada. To help cope with these requests, the Center prepared standard study kits containing English textbooks, grammars, and dictionaries, including technical and specialized dictionaries.

When it closed its doors after eighteen months of operation, the English Language Center had provided instruction to almost 2,000 pupils, many of them people with professional qualifications and scholarship students who will contribute much to the culture and technology of their new homeland.

The Hainbach Home

AMONG THE 200,000 Hungarian refugees who poured across the Hungarian frontier after the suppression of the Revolution there were many unaccompanied minors. Most of these were in their early teens, but among them there were some hundreds of young children. Some had lost their parents or were unable to re-establish contact with them. But there was one young child who was pushed across the frontier bearing a note "Take care of our child. We stay behind to fight."

The terrible ordeal through which these children and teenagers had passed resulted in a high incidence of emotional instability—among those who came out with their parents as well as among the unaccompanied minors. If they were not to become a total loss to society, they required, above everything, a proper environment and expert therapeutic care.

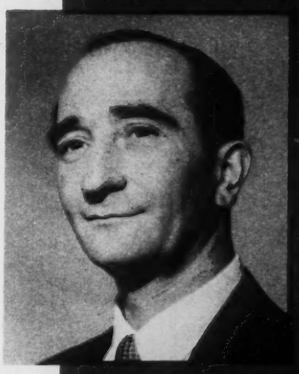
It was this realization that led IRC to establish its special Boarding School at Hainbach near the suburbs of Vienna. The home was formerly the residence of Austria's most popular comedian, Alexander Girardi. It is surrounded by woods, has a large garden and swimming pool, and provides, from every standpoint, an ideal environment for children.

At the present time the home has 54 children—50 Hungarians, 2 Yugoslavs, 2 Poles, and 1 Rumanian—ranging in age from 4 to 17 years. The Director and inspirer of the project is Paul Heber, an American professional child guidance worker. He is assisted by a staff of three teachers, three house parents, and an occupational therapist.

The children attend the local Austrian school. At the home their therapy includes sports, art work, amateur theatricals, and supervised assistance with their lessons. Those children who finish school are helped to find apprenticeships or other employment suitable for their capabilities.

At the International Conference of Mental Health which took place this last August in Vienna the Hainbach home of the IRC was presented as an outstanding example of what can be done to assist emotionally disturbed children.

Although the IRC founded the home and provided the initial costs, most of the continuing cost of maintenance is now being met by the U. S. Escapee Program.



JOSEPH KOEVAGO was elected Mayor of Budapest in 1945, in the only free election for that office since the end of World War II. An engineer by profession, Koevago served as an officer in the Hungarian Army during the War. In this position, he acted as liaison between the civilian anti-Nazi underground and the anti-Nazi faction in the Hungarian Army. The work of the group was discovered by the Gestapo and, with 10 other soldiers and civilians, Koevago was captured and tried by military tribunal. Five of the group were summarily condemned to death. Koevago was handed over to a civilian court for sentencing—but luckily, before sentence could be passed, Budapest was liberated and he was set free.

Elected Mayor of Budapest on the Smallholders' Party ticket in 1945, Koevago held his post until forced out by communist pressure in 1947. In May 1950 the communist secret police arrested him and he was sentenced to life imprisonment for advocating stronger ties with the West. Koevago was released towards the end of September 1956. He returned to Budapest on October 24 as the Hungarian revolution was entering its first triumphant phase. A week later he was elected President of the revolutionary National Committee of Budapest and Secretary General of the Smallholders' Party.

Mayor Koevago was one of the few leaders of the Revolution fortunate enough to escape to the Free World. He was brought to this country under IRC sponsorship. Before the UN he gave eloquent testimony on the fighting in Budapest. To help bring the story of Hungary to the American people, IRC arranged a national tour for Mayor Koevago, in the course of which he visited many cities as the special guest of their Mayors. He also spoke before the National Conference of Mayors in Washington in February 1957.

Mayor Koevago is now Vice-Chairman of the Hungarian Committee, the central organization of Hungarians working for the liberation of their homeland, and Vice-Chairman of the Assembly of the Captive European Nations.

PAUL JONAS, President of the Petofi Circle which sparked the Hungarian Revolution, was born in Budapest in 1923. During World War II, as a student at the University of Budapest, his anti-Nazi activities resulted in his arrest and imprisonment by the Germans. He was released when the war ended, resumed his studies, and took his doctorate in economics in 1946.

In 1945 he became President of the National Union of Hungarian students. When the communists in the following year established their one-party regime in Hungary, Jonas attempted to resist communist control over the student movement. He was arrested towards the end of 1947 and kept in prison for five years without trial. Released in 1953, he finally got a job as an economist in a research institute run by the Government.

Jonas was one of the group who started the Petofi Circle in 1956. Subjects of discussion included Hungarian literature, education and economics. With the relaxation of controls which followed Khruschev's denunciation of Stalin in early 1956, the discussions of the Circle grew more daring, and their meetings began to attract huge audiences—workers as well as intellectuals.

The Petofi Circle is now generally recognized as the ideological heart of the Revolution. Jonas himself took an active part in the fighting, and fled only when it became evident that there was no hope, and that he was risking execution or deportation if he stayed. In the United States Jonas continues to serve as President of the Petofi Circle in Exile and as a member of the Hungarian Committee. He is also working towards his doctorate in economics at Columbia University.

SANDOR and ANNAMARIE BALINT were among the 37,000 refugees who came to this country in the tragic aftermath of the Hungarian Revolution. They are now happily settled and are on their way to becoming citizens. Sandor is a successful life insurance salesman in the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company where Annamarie is also working.

In 1944 when she was 16, Annamarie was deported to the Mauthausen death camp in Austria with her mother. Although her family was Protestant, two of her grandparents had been Jewish—and this was the "crime" which sent them to Nazi prison camps. Annamarie and her mother were liberated by the American 65th Infantry Division. She returned to Hungary in August 1945 and shortly thereafter entered the University in Budapest. While at the University she married Sandor Balint. Their son Peter was born in 1948.

As a writer, Sandor Balint found himself blacklisted by the Communist Party. He was, however, permitted to take a non-political position as an executive in the state-owned insurance company. During the Revolution he became the leader of the anti-Communist faction in his industry. He was one of the directors of the revolutionary general strike and personally directed the removal of the hated Secret Police and of all leading Communists in the state insurance offices. When the Red Army intervened, Sandor helped to organize "the second resistance." Not until November 28 did the Balints decide to flee the country.

They had feared that young Peter was too weak for the trip but he turned out to be the strongest. When they momentarily despaired of avoiding Russion detection, Peter refused to give up and assured his parents, "I know we will reach America." After a five-hour walk, they were led across the border by a peasant.

The Zellerbach Commission arrives in Geneva. Left to right: Hon. Eugenie Anderson, Hon. Angier Biddle Duke, Mr. Harold L. Zellerbach, Mr. John Alexander-Sinclair (European Director, IRC), The Right Rev. James A. Pike, Mrs. David Levy, Mr. William L. Breese, Mr. Eugene Lyons.

The Zellerbach Commission on the European Refugee Situation

"... I have been rotting in Camp Valka for almost 3 years now—one of thousands, without work, without a life worth living, almost without hope. . . .

"Every Iron Curtain refugee in Europe shouted himself hoarse with enthusiasm over the Hungarian Revolution. We were happy that the Free World was so generous to the brave Hungarians who escaped. But we could not help asking ourselves why it was that the great American people and the rest of the West continue to ignore us. We, too, fought against Communism, suffered tortures and imprisonment, sacrificed everything to escape.

"Does the fact that we are Poles or Czechs or Balts make us any less worthy? Why have we been forgotten? Can it be that the Free World does not know about us?"

LETTER FROM JERZY W., POLISH REFUGEE IN GERMANY

THE DECISION to set up the Zellerbach Commission on the European Refugee Situation grew out of many letters similar to that of Jerzy W. It is one of the great ironies of our time that the same international outpouring of generosity which greeted the Hungarian refugees should have added to the embitterment and frustration of the almost 200,000 other refugees in Europe, many of whom had escaped from behind the Iron Curtain during the late 40's and early 50's. Even before the Hungarian revolution, these refugees had come to look upon themselves as "forgotten men." Moreover, the unprecedented publicity which accompanied the crash resettlement of almost 175,000 Hungarian refugees by the Western nations resulted in a widespread belief that the entire refugee problem in Europe had been resolved.

In September of 1957 the IRC Board of Directors discussed the problem. It was generally agreed that the first task was to bring the "forgotten man" to the attention of Western public opinion. To this end it was decided to establish a commission of inquiry which would go over to Europe, make an on the spot survey of the refugee situation, and prepare a report that would embrace specific proposals for the integration of the refugees into the Free World community.

Acceding to the invitation of the International Rescue Committee, Mr. Harold L. Zellerbach, President of the Crown Zellerbach Corp. of San Francisco, accepted the chairmanship of the Commission. The other members of the Commission were Hon. Eugenie Anderson, former U. S. Ambassador to Denmark; Mr. Irving Brown, European Representative AF of L-CIO; Mrs. David L. Levy, a member of the New York State Youth Commission; Hon. Angier Biddle Duke, President of the International Rescue Committee; Mr. Eugene Lyons, a Senior Editor of the Reader's Digest; and The Right Rev. James A. Pike, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine (now Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of California). At the suggestion of Mr. Zellerbach, Mr. Duke was elected Co-chairman of the Commission. Mr. David Martin was selected to serve as rapporteur.

The Commission returned from Europe on November 1, 1957 and brought out its report on December 3rd. The Commission's findings helped to illuminate and focus public attention on certain aspects of the refugee problem which had, prior to that time, been obscure. Among other things, it found that the number of non-settled refugees in Europe was virtually identical to the number of Hungarian refugees resettled in the course of some eight months by dint of a major united effort. The Commission concluded that the residual refugee problem in Europe could be liquidated by a similar united effort, probably extended over a two year period.

The Commission took particular interest in the plight of the so-called "hard core" refugees—refugees who had been unable to migrate because they or members of their immediate family suffered from some physical disability, or

Refugee mother and child,
Camp Valka, Germany.

because they were past middle age, or because their families were too large in the eyes of various selection missions. On examining the several limited efforts that had been made to resettle "hard core" refugees, the Commission concluded that, with the exception of the very old and the institutional cases, the "hard core" refugees could, with special effort, be made economically self-supporting members of society.

The Commission's basic conclusion was that the anti-Communist refugee problem in Europe was a collective Western responsibility. Specifically, it recommended the convening of a Western nations' conference to plan a united attack on the residual refugee problem—including the "hard core" refugees. The Commission expressed the hope that the United States government would take the initiative in convening this conference, and in this connection it recommended legislation admitting 60,000 Iron Curtain refugees to the United States over a two year period.

In February 1958 by mutual agreement between the Zellerbach Commission and the International Rescue Committee, the Commission set itself up as an independent body so that it could more effectively work for its two basic proposals: (1) a Western nations conference on refugees and (2) U. S. support. At the end of six months activity, the Commission was able to report that—

1. It had succeeded in producing a much greater awareness of certain aspects of the refugee problem on the part of both public and Congress.
2. That the special problem of the Yugoslav refugees was receiving increasing attention.
3. That in official Washington circles concerned with refugees there appeared to be a disposition to consider special action on behalf of the "hard core" refugees.
4. That, on the initiative of Congressman Francis E. Walter, the State Department had taken the steps to convene, through ICEM, a Western nations conference such as the Zellerbach Commission had proposed to discuss the united attack on the residual refugee problem.

As these pages are going to press, it is our understanding that a preliminary conference on the European refugee problem will convene in Geneva on November 21, 1958 with the participation of the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees and the United Kingdom, in addition to ICEM and its member nations.

The Zellerbach Commission is now on its own. But, having fathered the Commission, the IRC takes a justifiable parental pride in its accomplishments and in its continuing impact on the Western approach to the refugee problem.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, VINDICATOR

JAN 21 1958

Plea for 200,000 Refugees

The free world responded quickly and effectively to help Hungarian refugees find new homes after the collapse of the dramatic uprising against Communist tyranny in 1956.

Ironically, 200,000 other Iron Curtain refugees who have accumulated in Western Europe since the end of World War II are still waiting for the chance to rebuild their lives. However, the emergency resettling of 160,000 Hungarians in less than a year revealed a pattern of action which, with suitable modification, may provide permanent homes for the other unfortunate victims of Communism.

A commission headed by Harold Zellerbach, San Francisco industrialist, has made a study of the problem under the auspices of the International Rescue Commission. The Zellerbach Commission proposes a conference of NATO and other countries which helped resettle the Hungarians. It suggests that each nation accept specific quotas and agree to absorb the 200,000 refugees within the next three years. The American quota would be 75,000.

The Very Rev. James A. Pike, dean of New York's Cathedral of St. John the Divine and a member of the Commission, points out that, calculated on a population basis, the United States ranks 13th among the nations in willingness to take refugees.

By assuming the lead in a cooperative movement to eliminate the backlog of displaced persons, the United States could demonstrate that concern for others' welfare is more than just an attitude or a slogan in this country. It would be a dramatic way to counter Soviet attempts to picture Russia as the great benefactor of mankind.

Medico

By PETER D. COMANDURAS, M.D.
Secretary General, MEDICO

MEDICO (Medical International Cooperation) was launched by the International Rescue Committee in February 1958. Its objective is to place modern medical practices at the service of suffering humanity in areas that have had no contact with modern medicine previously or where the newest developments of medical science are unknown or their benefits limited because of the lack of trained personnel.

The concept of MEDICO—of a broad person-to-person international program which would bring modern medical care to the underdeveloped areas and the medically indigent peoples of the world—was latent in the pioneering efforts of Dr. Albert Schweitzer in French Equatorial Africa and Dr. Gordon Seagrave in Burma. But a program of the necessary scope required generous financial backing and large quantities of modern pharmaceutical and medical equipment. Because of this, I believe that America is the only country where MEDICO could have been born—as an operating program; it was born in this way.

In July 1954 Dr. Thomas A. Dooley, a young U. S. Navy physician, was assigned to a refugee camp in North Viet Nam (Indochina). His mission was to give medical aid to thousands of Vietnamese who chose to abandon their homes in the North to find freedom in the South. His moving experiences were set down in his best selling book DELIVER US FROM EVIL. As a result of this experience Dr. Dooley became convinced that medicine was one of the great bonds of unity within mankind. Following his discharge from the Navy Medical Corps, Dr. Dooley spent almost two years in the Kingdom of Laos, where, under the auspices of the International Rescue Committee, he established a clinic five miles South of the Chinese border to bring medical care to the Lao people, most of whom had never seen a doctor before.

I first met Dr. Dooley when he returned from Laos in late 1957. We found ourselves in immediate agreement. For years I had believed in the need for an international program of lay medical assistance, carried out on a person-to-person basis, without religious or governmental affiliation. Dr. Dooley introduced me to the International Rescue Committee; a series of discussions followed with a sympathetic board of directors; and MEDICO came into being.

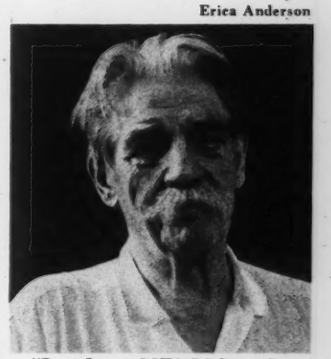
My first assignment was a three month survey tour of 23 countries in Asia and Africa to assess the opportunities for medical service. If I was convinced before I embarked on my tour, my conviction was re-enforced a thousandfold by everything I heard and saw. In the West infectious diseases have been almost eliminated, or at least controlled. This is certainly not true in Asia and Africa. Smallpox, tuberculosis, cholera, dysentery, malnutrition are rampant from the Persian Gulf to the Pacific. Almost three-quarters of the world face the spectre of death or disfiguration by diseases which we in the West can cure or prevent.

Trachoma is a virus disease of the eyes which generally results in impaired vision and frequently results in blindness. According to the estimates of the World Health Organization, there are almost 400,000,000 people in the world who have suffered or are suffering from this disease. The treatment of trachoma is very simple. All it requires is one sulfa tablet a day plus an application of an anti-biotic ointment for a period of time. But because such elementary treatment has been unavailable to them, millions of our fellow men suffer from the complications of this disease and many of them have become blind.

There is a great ferment reaching into the remotest villages of Asia, and undoubtedly in Africa, too. For the first time in generations, the average villager no longer feels resignation toward his plight. He believes that he, too, can share in the minimal necessities which we have come to take for granted in the West—a roof over his head, enough food to sustain life, the availability of some kind of medical assistance. This universal dissatisfaction and unrest has been brought into sharp focus by the equally universal struggle for the minds and souls of men.

Wherever I went in Asia and Africa I encountered friendliness and enthusiasm on the part of officials with whom I discussed our project. I recall the words of Dr. U Lat, director of health services in the Government of Burma. "What really impresses me about MEDICO," said Dr. Lat, "is that it suggests a personal interest in our welfare—it suggests the approach of a friend who wants to help another friend. You come to us as fellow men, and you approach us with understanding and sympathy."

Erica Anderson



"I endorse MEDICO with all my heart," signed: Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Honorary Patron, MEDICO.

I learned that many international and governmental agencies were providing greatly needed medical services in the areas I visited. The general emphasis by these agencies is on technical advice and administrative assistance while the MEDICO program envisages the actual practice of medicine.

At its inception, MEDICO embraced the Lao clinic of Dr. Dooley, and Dr. Seagrave's hospital at NamKham, Burma. Since that time MEDICO has grown enormously in scope and recognition.

Dr. Dooley and a new team have returned to Laos on the Indo-Chinese peninsula where he is engaged in setting up a new hospital and clinic in the far north near the Chinese border.

A permanent dental clinic has been installed by Dr. Frederick S. Franck in Dr. Schweitzer's hospital at Lambarene in French Equatorial Africa and a very large quantity of drugs have been shipped to Dr. Schweitzer.

Dr. Theodore Binder's hospital at Pulcallpa, Peru, has come under MEDICO sponsorship and already has received drugs and medical supplies.

A new team of doctors and medical technicians is in process of formation under the direction of Dr. Mungai Njorobe, a native of Kenya who received his medical training in the United States. He will return to Kenya to build a hospital near Nairobi under MEDICO sponsorship.

In association with three American drug companies, Hoffman LaRoche, Schering, and Wyeth Laboratories, MEDICO is sponsoring the construction of a mental hospital in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, where for the first time newly developed concepts of treatment of mental illness will be made available to the Haitian people.

Dr. John William Holmes, distinguished ophthalmological specialist of Honolulu is leading a medical team of eight specialists this autumn on a tour of countries in the Southeast Pacific and South Asia. There they will lecture on recent developments in their respective fields of specialization before audiences of doctors and medical technicians.

Dr. Hermann Erben will leave shortly for a two-year mission to the hospital of Dr. Abdus Samad at Karachi in Pakistan. He will take with him a large supply of invaluable drugs appropriate to medical needs in that country.

At this writing a volunteer team of six doctors and a Registered Nurse from John Hopkins University School of Medicine are preparing to fly to Beirut at the urgent request of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). In contemplation is a five week program of medical and surgical service for the Arab refugee camps in the Middle East.

I have been moved and inspired by the response to our program, both in this country and abroad. We have received letters from hundreds of doctors and nurses and thousands of letters from ordinary citizens volunteering their services for this arduous, isolated, difficult but vital work. American pharmaceutical companies have already contributed over a half-million dollars worth of drugs.

America has a great heart—and I can think of no better way of showing this heart to our fellow men in other countries than through the program which MEDICO is now getting under way.

* * * * * *

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1958.

Analysis of Why New 'Medico' Program In Underdeveloped Areas Deserves Aid

By HOWARD A. RUSK, M. D.

While the future of our American foreign aid program is being debated in the Congress, a group of American citizens has announced a new significant effort to implement its objectives on a voluntary basis.

This new effort, sponsored by the International Rescue Committee, is known as "Medico" or Medical International Cooperation.

Its objective is to send teams of physicians and medically trained assistants into the "underdeveloped" areas of the world, where they will build, equip and staff medical clinics and small hospitals.

Medico is a real "people-to-people" concept carried out at the grass roots through a "physician-to-patient" program. It is based on not just the concept of "making friends," but on the more fundamental desire of America to share our knowledge and skills with the needy sick.

Working in remote village areas recommended by the host Government, Medico-supported teams will train local personnel. After eighteen to twenty-four months, they will withdraw, leaving behind all of their equipment and self-sufficient local staffs.

Dr. Dooley Set Example

Medico's program is based on recognition of the impact and contribution that highly dedicated and skilled physicians can make individually on a "people-to-people" basis. It is the outgrowth of the experience of the International Rescue Committee with one such dedicated physician — Dr. Thomas A. Dooley.

In July, 1954, while in the Navy, Dr. Dooley was assigned to a refugee camp in Vietnam. His mission was to give medical aid to the nearly a million refugees who poured into free South Vietnam from Communist North Vietnam, following the partition of that nation. Dr. Dooley has told that dramatic story in his book "Deliver Us From Evil."

Dr. Dooley emerged from that experience in 1956, dedicated to the belief that medicine was one of the great bonds of unity among the peoples of the world. He resolved to devote his life to this concept. He turned for help to the International Rescue Committee. This nonsectarian agency, of which Mr. Angier Biddle Duke is president, has been doing outstanding work for twenty-five years in aiding refugees fleeing from totalitarian tyranny. Although it had never before sponsored such a project, the International Rescue Committee was impressed by both Dr. Dooley himself and his proposal.

Under its auspices, Dr. Dooley returned to Laos in the fall of 1956, to establish two jungle hospitals, one of which was only five miles from the frontier of Communist China.

During the next fifteen months, Dr. Dooley and his two young volunteer helpers from the University of Notre Dame gave medical aid to more than 30,000 Laotians. They carried on no propaganda activities. Their message was inherent in healing the sick, easing pain and preventing disease, teaching elementary public health and sanitation and being understanding friends.

Regardless of what these 30,000 people and their families had heard about Americans before, they know now what Americans are like. They learned from their friends, Tom Dooley, now only 31 years old, and his two even-younger helpers.

In July, Dr. Dooley will return to Laos under the sponsorship of Medico to establish a new field hospital.

The second of the programs being immediately supported by Medico is that of Dr. Gordon S. Seagrave, the famed Burma Surgeon. Dr. Seagrave had started work in his hospital in Namhkam, six miles from the Communist China frontier, five years before Tom Dooley was born. During his more than a third of a century as a doctor-diplomat in Burma, he has never lost this dedication and belief that medicine's contribution to human destiny rises above the fear of colonialism and foreign domination.

$1,000,000 Is Sought

The location of other Medico-supported projects will be based on the current study tour of twenty-seven African and Asian nations by its secretary-general, Dr. Peter Comanduras. Dr. Comanduras gave up his extensive private practice in Washington, where he was head of the Department of Gastro-Intestinal Medicine at George Washington University Hospital, to assume his present responsibilities.

Although announced just one month ago, Medico has already received contributions and pledges, principally from the American pharmaceutical industry, of more than half of the drugs and medical equipment initially needed. The value of these contributions exceeds $500,000. It now seeks contributions of $1,000,000 from the American public and American industry.

Although Medico is patterned after the work of Dr. Dooley and Dr. Seagrave, it derives its inspiration for the philosophy of Dr. Albert Schweitzer and his world-famous hospital at Lambarene, French Equatorial Africa.

Dr. Schweitzer has a long-standing policy that he does not endorse or sponsor projects regardless of their merit. However, when Dr. Comanduras and Mr. Leo Cherne, chairman of the International Rescue Committee, presented the program of Medico to him at Lambarene last month, he said, with characteristic simplicity and sincerity, "I endorse Medico with all my heart."

It is to be hoped that millions of Americans also endorse and support Medico with all of their hearts. Here is a program with lofty aims and practical purposes, based on the ancient proverb, "It is better to light a single candle than to curse the darkness."

IRON CURTAIN REFUGEES:
Must they wait as long in the future as they have waited in the past for the opportunity to rebuild their lives?

The Future

SO LONG AS THERE IS TYRANNY there will be heroes and martyrs to oppose it—and there will be refugees from tyranny who are prepared to exchange everything they possess for the intangible but infinitely more precious possession of freedom.

Since the end of the war there have been successive waves of refugees from communist oppression. First there were the hundreds of thousands who refused to return to their communist-dominated homelands when the war ended. Then there was the mass influx of refugees from the satellite countries after the communist clampdown of 1946-48. In Germany there has been a steady flow of refugees from the East Zone, and at three different junctures the flow reached giant proportions. There were the millions of refugees from North Korea and there were the 1,000,000 refugees who fled from North Viet Nam. There were the 200,000 Hungarians who chose freedom after their revolution had been suppressed by the Red Army. And over the past two years, there has arisen a Yugoslav refugee problem, with a monthly influx of 2,000 or more to Italy and Austria.

Regrettably, the Kremlin's fanatical commitment to the establishment of a world communist order affords little hope for an abatement of the cold war. The chances are on the contrary, that, before the forces of freedom ultimately prevail, there will be more Koreas and Viet Nams on the one hand, and more Polands and Hungarys on the other hand.

So long as we confront this prospect, there will be a need for an organization like IRC, which is geared to respond immediately to the human needs created by political emergencies, and whose primary dedication is to those who have suffered or sacrificed in the cause of the Free World.

The establishment of MEDICO has endowed the work of IRC with another dimension—a simple humanitarian one that rises above the schisms and conflicts of our time. As Dr. Comanduras has pointed out in his description of this undertaking, modern medical treatment is still unavailable to the great majority of the world's people, and the opportunity for service in this area is virtually unlimited. It is our hope and our expectation that over the coming years, MEDICO will be able to send teams into the field in all the underdeveloped countries and areas to bring the healing power of modern medical science to our fellowmen who "wear the badge of suffering."

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Hon. Angier Biddle Duke
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MEDICO

MEDICAL INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
(A Division of The International Rescue Committee)

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Secretary-General

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Paul Williamson, M.D.

PROGRAMS IN OPERATION

Thomas A. Dooley, M.D.
Laos

Gordon Seagrave, M.D.
Burma

Theodore Binder, M.D.
Peru

Emmanuel Voulgaropoulos, M.D.
Cambodia

Dr. Frederick S. Franck
Dental Clinic
Lambaréné, French Equatorial Africa

Hermann Erben, M.D.
Pakistan

Mungai Njoroge, M.D.
Kenya

Haiti Psychiatric Clinic
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Surgical Specialists Team to the Near East
With the cooperation of Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees — doing special surgery in the Arab refugee camps.

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE

INCORPORATED

255 FOURTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Conceived by Harold L. Oram, Inc. Written by David Martin Designed by Advertising Graphics, Inc.

Cherne, Leo

September 4, 1958

Mr. Leo Cherne
The Research Institute of America Inc.
589 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cherne:

Thank you for your letter to Mr. Murrow of August 27, which I am answering in his absence from New York. Mr. Murrow is away on vacation and unfortunately will not return to the city in time to send you the message of encouragement which you have asked for.

Yours sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Leo Cherne

Executive Director
The Research Institute of America, Inc.
589 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

August 27, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

We at the Research Institute have been especially apprehensive about two effects of the recession: The loss of relative ground with the Soviet, and the domestic consequence of business slowdown.

Although the significant signs of upturn are welcome, we know that inertia itself is an economic fact to be reckoned with. This is true not only among the thirty thousand American businesses who look to the Institute for guidance but also among members of our own professional staff.

Consequently, we are planning a closed three-day conference of our staff of some 450 people, including the directors of our field research offices throughout the country. The purpose of the conference, which starts September 9th, is simple. It will be to mobilize every member of our staff toward maximum understanding of the need to stiumulate intelligent, expanding business and industrial activity.

We believe, as I know you do, that not only our own welfare but much of the destiny of the world depends on the vitality of American effort. A few words of encouragement in a letter from you would have great impact upon all of us, as we prepare to direct our energies toward the "Fabulous Sixties". You can be sure, incidentally, that any message we may receive from you will not be released publicly.

With my warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Leo

LC:G

Cherne, Leo

July 2, 1958

7

Mr. Leo Cherne
Research Institute of America
589 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cherne:

Thank you for your courtesy in sending Mr. Murrow a copy of your recent letter to your executive members.

Mr. Murrow is at present on vacation, but I am sure he will read your letter with great interest upon his return.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

Leo Cherne
Executive Director

Research Institute of America
589 Fifth Ave. New York 17, N.Y.

Several weeks ago I had occasion to write to our Executive Members to tell them informally something about the future American business faces and a little of how we work at the Research Institute.

The letter evoked so many expressions of interest from top management men across the country that we thought you, too, might like to see it. We are, therefore, enclosing a copy for your interest.

Leo Cherne
589 Fifth Avenue, New York

To Executive Members of the Research Institute:

A week ago a group of our top analysts put the work on their desks aside and joined me for an extensive meeting away from the office for a fresh look at the changing needs of the executives who look to the Institute for guidance.

It occurred to me that you would be keenly interested in a brief, private report of the staff's thinking on the best ways to meet the new management requirements ahead.

Our first conclusion was that the Institute will probably be talking very little about recession in the third quarter of this year. It won't be over by then, but we will have provided most of the guidance we could to help our Member companies adjust to the slump. As an executive, you will be making decisions on the anticipated upturn, both near and long term. Preoccupation with growth and profit will and should occur long before the recession is over.

Thus, Institute reports before very long will be increasingly oriented to the uptilt which is to lead to the Fabulous '60's -- and make no mistake, the great next boom will be fabulous.

It will also be revolutionary for management, in four separate ways for which alert companies are already preparing:

1. Population growth will expand market demand to an even greater extent than most managements yet understand and accept.

2. Business faces a revolutionary change in the nature of consumer demand. Instead of the great bulk of buying going into necessities, the great proportion of spending will be discretionary. Business survival will depend on management skill in turning the discretionary into the irresistible.

3. This involves more than just management reorientation. It cuts through every level of operation -- product design, technological competition, and brand new marketing skills. Automation, linear programming, operations research, new production efficiencies, fresh financial insights -- all will play a role in the adjustments even small companies will have to make.

4. All this will be complicated further by the fact that America is entering a period of crisis -- and let me say soberly to you, one in which our society may not prevail. It is as fundamental as that. The collision ahead between U. S. and Soviet aims (not armies, note) will loom over a thousand decisions yet to be made. It may seem a relatively small matter when Russian dumping of aluminum forces down U. S. and Canadian aluminum prices, but the day is not far when business decisions in American cities will have to be made with a constant eye on Moscow.

The recent speech by CIA Chief Allen Dulles, outlining the nature and dimension of the current Soviet economic offensive, was anticipated in almost every detail by the exhaustive study we sent you two years ago. In fact, at that time, the key agencies of our Federal Government urgently requested copies of this study for their own guidance.

We have been asked many times by the Members how we go about anticipating or "forecasting" such political and economic developments. An article in the April issue of Esquire commenting on the Research Institute's accuracy in anticipating developments for business, made this comment, "The Research Institute's most spectacular hit was no prediction at all, but a sure thing. As war loomed, the War Department asked the Research Institute to assist in the preparation of an industrial mobilization plan. In 1939 RIA told businessmen what to expect. When war came, it came to business as the Research Institute first predicted."

The point is well taken -- for what may appear after the fact as a "spectacular hit" is, in reality, far less a prediction than the logical extension of the present into the future. For example, when we indicated recently that interest rates on borrowings were coming down, we weren't guessing. As a matter of fact, when a Congressional investigation was suggested on the floor of Congress to find out whether there had been any leaks, we thought we were headed for a trip to Washington in a different capacity than usual.

It's easy, though, to confuse a good record with infallibility. For the first time in 23 years, the Research Institute has incorrectly anticipated a decision by the U. S. Supreme Court. The 5-4 decision on the Borg-Warner case, which we analyzed in the October 21, 1957 Labor Report, ends almost a quarter of a century of total accuracy in this area. The fact that a one-vote switch on the Court would have changed the result doesn't give us much comfort, especially when we recall how many 5-4 decisions we hit on the nose since the days of the famous U. S. Supreme Court decisions upholding the National Labor Relations Act 21 years ago, which we specifically predicted would be by a 5-4 split.

But we don't delude ourselves. We don't have a pipeline to the Court, as our miss on the Borg-Warner prediction proves. Not even our large budget, which this year will exceed $5,000,000, can guarantee perfect judgment.

We do keep a constant check on our record of predictions, especially those on which we have been wrong, because it's from these we can learn the most. In the record of the past year it is a source of very considerable pride to us that the analysts on our staff concerned with financial affairs so accurately anticipated the sharp decline in the stock market. On June 29th we advised you that the stock market was heading for a nose dive and we have had considerable satisfaction from the fact that a number of you who followed our judgment benefited very significantly.

Last spring and summer we repeatedly cautioned about a letdown in business that we thought was due to start in the fall of 1957. We warned our Members that the expectations of some businessmen were too high according to our studies and research. Of our close to 600-man staff, more than 40 economists, statisticians, management engineers, thoroughly reviewed the economic outlook on a weekly basis. And yet we missed anticipating the depth and length of this recession. It is not enough for us to know that we missed less than most others.

On occasion we are asked how we reach judgments on questions as complex and uncertain as the economic future of America. The best answer we can give is that the judgments of the Institute's team of professionals are forged in the process of almost continuous debate and examination. Each separate professional department here is required to present the total weight of evidence it can muster.

The monetary economists don't present the same evidence that the market specialists stress.

Industry experts compare notes with the econometrists.

Marketing men on our staff are more concerned with evidences of consumer intention than with carloadings.

The weight given to these and other factors is hammered out in as close to scientific method as possible. Of course the constant exchange of information between Institute Members and the staff is a source of important clues unavailable elsewhere.

One key element, of course, is what the Administration and Congress plan to do, or just as important, what they won't do, on issues affecting business. Almost from the very beginning, the Institute's Washington coverage, we like to think, has been unique both for its penetration and accuracy. As one example, we were able correctly to anticipate each relaxation of the tight money policy by the Federal Reserve.

I think you will be interested in an illustration of how our staff links work. They sometimes reach even into the prisons of Communist countries.

In 1956 we had to remain silent when a member of the Research Institute staff was one of two Americans arrested by the Russians in Hungary. Until released after 57 days incommunicado in a Budapest jail, even we thought our colleague would never be heard from.

Another illustration concerns one of the hottest manuscripts of the world that has just been published -- not by us because we're not book publishers. It is the autobiography of Djilas, the sharpest thorn in the side of Tito and the most damaging critic of Communism precisely because he was once a key figure in the Communist world as Tito's number one adviser. A member of the Institute's staff, one of our foreign affairs specialists, was responsible for getting the manuscript out of Yugoslavia through Tito's own iron curtain.

It is our sources in these many fields, plus the day-in, day-out work, that we are proudest of -- and which leads to the results which please us most. Possibly our most pleasurable moment recently came on April 2, when The Wall Street Journal noted with some astonishment that in a Pooled Information Survey of 1,000 of our Members we found that a clear majority -- 53 percent -- felt that their businesses would be better in the second half of this year than in the second half of 1957, and these same executives felt that only 9 percent of other businesses would be better.

What puzzled The Wall Street Journal is how our Member companies can think that they are navigating through the doldrums so much better than business as a whole. The answer is, we think, simple. We have observed that in each of the last three recessions the rate of failures among Executive Members of the Research Institute is sharply less than the rate in the entire business community. It would be easy for us to think this reflects the guidance and profitability at which the Institute staff aims, but just as likely is the fact that better managers, more concerned with the most effective means of guiding their businesses and business plans, are more likely to seek the kind of help which the Research Institute provides.

In any event, all of our recent surveys among our Member companies indicate that the level of present profitability averages higher for you as a Member than for business as a whole.

In this period of increased competition, especially when recession hones the cutting edge, the chips will usually go to the man who knows how to get the best cards and understands how to play them better. During the coming months of uncertainty, we will do our best to further improve the cards with which you're playing.

Sincerely,

Leo Cherne

Executive Director
Research Institute

Cherry, Harry L.

July 2, 1958

Mr. Harry L. Cherry, Jr.
Thomas Alva Edison Foundation Inc.
Suite 806, 8 West 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cherry:

Thank you very much for sending Mr. Murrow the final report of the International Edison Birthday Celebration held in February. It certainly seems to have been a great success.

Mr. Murrow is at present on vacation, but I know that, on his return in the autumn, he will be very interested to read of the good results of your Science Youth Day. Thank you again.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

THOMAS ALVA EDISON FOUNDATION, INC.
SUITE 806 • 8 WEST 40TH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • LACKAWANNA 4-6700
HARRY L. CHERRY, JR.

June 30, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is a pleasure to send you the final report of the International Edison Birthday Celebration held on February 11, 1958. This second Science Youth Day was one of the largest and most effective programs by industry, education and other groups toward increasing the interest of young people in science and science careers. We are sure it will be of interest to you.

Sincerely,

Harry L. Cherry, Jr.

Chieppa, Joseph C.

February 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Chieppa:

Thank you for your nice letter.

Your kind comments about my programs are deeply appreciated.

I hope you will continue to view the rest of my programs and derive much inspiration from them.

Sincerely,

Mr. Joseph C. Chieppa
1511 Highland Avenue
Hillside, New Jersey

mcc

Non-Committal
Trust

JOSEPH C. CHIEPPA
1511 HIGHLAND AVENUE
HILLSIDE, N. J.
WAVERLY 6-1673

Jan 20, 1959

Mr Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS TV Net Work
New York City

Dear Mr Murrow:

Your crusading efforts are to be commended. If you would direct this crusade against the punks, hoodlums, gangsters, dope peddlers, racketeers, bums and crooks on our streets and rid us of only 25% of these menaces, you could run for president on any ticket and win..

I'm sure no one approves of sex entertainment in business, however, compared to the above mentioned menaces to our society, the sex matter that you are fussing about isn't even worth talking about. Your disclouser will now detract the police from more pressing problems.

Why not really clean up things if you really want a crusade..

Yours very truly,

Joseph C. Chieppa

Joseph C. Chieppa

JCC/f

PS: a regular listner.

Childs, Marquis

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 1-2345

March 17, 1959

Dear Mark:

Sorry for the delay in answering yours of March 2 about Dr. Winfred Overholser. We will look into the matter and do our best.

Thanks for the kind words about the year off. I think no permanent damage to the republic will result, and I hope to learn a few things. I was and am just plain written and talked out.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Marquis Childs
1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

ERM/hl

Chouinard, Carroll

January 6, 1958

Mr. Carroll Chouinard
Executive Editor
American Peoples Encyclopedia
179 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

GREATLY REGRET PRESENT VERY HEAVY RADIO AND TELEVISION SCHEDULE DOES NOT PERMIT TIME FOR ME TO WRITE SUGGESTED ARTICLE FOR YOUR 1958 YEAR BOOK

Edward R. Murrow

News
514-43

WU017 PD

FAX CHICAGO ILL JAN 2 1159AMC

RECEIVED
JAN -2 PM 2:52
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

EDWARD R MURROW CBS

WILL APPRECIATE WORD BY COLLECT WIRE REGARDING ACCEPTANCE OUR REQUEST OF DECEMBER 19 TO WRITE ON AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP FOR OUR YEARBOOK

CARROLL CHOUINARD EXECUTIVE EDITOR AMN PEOPLES ENCYCLOPEDIA

179 N MICHIGAN CHICAGO ILL 205P

19 179 N..

THE American Peoples Encyclopedia

Published by SPENCER PRESS, INC. LEONARD S. DAVIDOW, President

179 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 1 · ILLINOIS · telephone ANdover 3-1270

CARROLL CHOUINARD, M.A., Executive Editor

R.C.

December 19, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your stature in American life not merely as a leading news commentator but as an outstanding citizen puts upon us the very pleasant obligation of inviting you to help us lay your views on citizenship before as many Americans as we can reach.

To do so, we should lik to have you join a symposium on this subject by writing out your views for publication.

Not only will the papers within the symposium appear in the 1958 Yearbook of this encyclopedia but in addition Sears, Roebuck and Company will make a large-scale free distribution of a special reprinting to schools, libraries, colleges, and other institutions throughout the United States. Among persons who will be represented on this symposium are Eugene Ormandy, Music Director of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association, and Jerald Brauer, Dean of the Federated Theological Faculties of the University of Chicago.

We trust that we shall hear favorably from you soon.

Very truly yours,

Carroll Chouinard

Carroll Chouinard
Executive Editor

CC:glk
Enclosure

THE AMERICAN PEOPLES ENCYCLOPEDIA IS DISTRIBUTED IN THE UNITED STATES EXCLUSIVELY BY SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

THE American Peoples Encyclopedia
Published by SPENCER PRESS, INC. LEONARD S. DAVIDOW, President
179 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 1 · ILLINOIS · telephone ANdover 3-1270
CARROLL CHOUINARD, M.A., Executive Editor

The 1957 American Peoples Encyclopedia Yearbook

Special Section on AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP--1958

What does it mean to be a citizen of the United States in 1958? How does one become a good citizen?

The 169 years that shall have elapsed between the founding of the federal republic in 1789 and the competitive earth satellite year of 1958 have witnessed a national progress of incredible proportions and speed compared with the 169 colonial years between the settling of Jamestown, Va., and the Declaration of Independence. The liberation of the individual citizen from Old World restraints has been accompanied by the growth of the United States into the most powerful and most advanced country in the history of the world. Our society is hitherto unmatched in accomplishment and in freedom of the individual. The preservation of these twin values has ever been the task of American statecraft and therefore the concern of the private citizen. In terms of everyday living, what are these values and how are they to be maintained?

The editors of The American Peoples Encyclopedia believe that the best answers to these questions will come from leaders in the most important aspects of American society. We trust it will prove useful and instructive to a large segment of the American public to give selected representatives of this free democratic civilization an opportunity to be heard in this matter, through the medium of a symposium to be published as a special section in The American Peoples Encyclopedia Yearbook for 1958.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLES ENCYCLOPEDIA IS DISTRIBUTED IN THE UNITED STATES EXCLUSIVELY BY SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

That special section, AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP--1958, will be the third of a series of symposiums of which the two preceding received national attention because of their unique character and quality. In 1956 was published The Presidential Year Political Handbook; in 1957 Preview of the International Geophysical Year contained the writings of world-renowned scientists directly concerned with the Year's research program, among them Dr. Alan Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, and the late Admiral Byrd.

A select group of eleven leaders in our national life have likewise been chosen to discuss American citizenship. Among them, you are invited to present from an objective point of view what you consider to be the rights and the obligations of an American citizen, and how we ought to proceed to develop better citizens and more effective citizenship. We shall welcome your views as a reflection of Press-Radio-TV Mass Media, with which you are so prominently identified, and which we know you will want to present without partisanship or doctrine. Your manuscript need not exceed 2250 words, for which an honorarium of $200 will be paid as you direct, upon receipt of your paper, which should not be later than February 1, 1958. A complimentary copy of the Yearbook will be mailed to you upon publication.

The symposium will begin with a paper that treats citizenship in historical perspective; thereafter will appear the contributions of representatives of the following aspects of our national life:

1. Industry
2. Science and Technology
3. Labor
4. Agriculture
5. The Family
6. The Church
7. The School
8. Government
9. Press-Radio-TV Mass Media (yours)
10. The Citizen-by-Choice

Please let us hear from you within the next few days.

Christian, Grace

March 17, 1959

Dear Mrs. Christian:

I write to thank you for your gracious and interesting letter.

This must necessarily be a brief reply for I am off to London on Saturday, and from there must make a quick trip to Paris and Berlin.

I gather from the tone of your letter you have a certain affection for London, and I shall look at it with special care on your behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Grace Christian
119 First Avenue
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

ERM:jmi
Enclosures

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, 119-1st Ave.,
Hattiesburg, Miss.,
Feb. 24, 1959

Am enclosing a comment on your retiring for a rest from C.B.S. Broadcasting System. Have written you once before when your small boy, about 2 yrs. old then chose a Christmas present for you.

I am a retired school teacher, 6th Graders about 12 yrs old, who were taught by me about 43 yrs here in Walthall School. 7 yrs previously I taught in Meridian, Miss. & 2 yrs. in the country, having children from 4 yrs old to about 17 yrs. All this experience is now so pleasant to recall, when one can't sleep at night, for I certainly have never regretted my choice of work.

Have taken the Manchester

Guardian beginning in 1919-1925
when England entered World War I
with merely a most excellent
navy. Books sent to The Paper
(1st Life of Robt. E. Lee) were
handed over to Mr. Chas. Powell
Chief Librarian. His great appre-
ciation in answer kept us
writing to each other about
8 times a yr. until his
death about 8 yrs. ago. His
successor, Mr. A. L. Colley, came
here when Washington
& London 2 or 3 years ago, ex-
changed Librarians to visit
and take note of libraries in
8 or 10 largest cities. He
wrote me he might get to
visit Hattiesburg when in
New Orleans, and rang from
that city he was coming
up. He did: my excellent
maid who comes once a week
to work & clean up, prepared

a good dinner after selecting the best linen, China glassware for my octagon green table, prepared tea when he came at 2 o'clock. After 1½ hrs. of conversation (I felt like a grandmother whose son had been abroad for 50 yrs. and returned for a visit.)

Mr. Francis Miller from Illinois who married one of my nieces in '31, met the bus, as several men got off, and asked for Mrs. Colby, from Manchester, England. Our English voice responded he was taken to the Hotel, and later brought out to my home.

Francis carried him to see our Library, the 2 colleges, Mrs. Southern one, and then the trees and little lake surrounding. Mr. H. told me the papers forwarded to him when the Hatties—

hung American had put the photographs & write up on the front page, of his visit — arrived at the Library the same time as he did; and that 6 hr. visit was the happiest of all his stay over here.

By the way looking at the bronze tablet on (Val-hall school I'm en-closing - there are now 3, one on the "Grace Christian Elementary School" out in the new Western part of this city (# 50, odd school) the 3d No. 48 where the States had bronze-record-ings in Chicago of the record P. T. A. establish-ments everywhere.

Don't know whether you will smile or frown as I look at letters (answering mine)

from England's Queen handed my letter to a secretary — answer that — as a copy of King George's broadcast to the Empire beginning Nov. 11, 1939 — This was Christmas Day in the Guardian a repetition at the time of his death early in 1952.

Other letters — Mr. Hagerty — [I had the audacity to write to him: "See that Senators & Congressmen don't take up too much time visiting daily — he saved our country but knows little of Washington & the White House"

3 President Truman Elmer Davis, 2 from Gen. George Marshall — the English paper said of him "He is the greatest American since Geo. Washington", Truman

Sec. of State — Mr. Dean Acheson, told him: "When he retired to his pleasant home, when he felt like reading the newspapers, he would the Republican Sec. of State would also often be criticised, while he personally would be able to read or listen when he liked." Also Mr. Weeks (Atlantic Monthly),

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Mr. Harry Byrd & when the
Congressmen & Senators raised
their salaries wrote the South
Dakota one — 'be sure they
stand to be counted, and
not write their votes.

He did.

Well I'll stop. No one's
dinner but mine to
be looked after and it's
2:06.

You & the C.B.S. broadcast-
ing Grand Opera & the
best Symphonies make
me glad I really bought
a table CBS as well as that
Dumont $200 television, which
only occasionally shows what I
want to see, as well as listen

Sincerely,
Mrs. Grace Christian

Christie-Murray, D.
f
May 1959

Mr. David Christie-Murray
Marston Lodge
London Road
Harrow-on-the-Hill
Middlesex

Dear Mr. Christie-Murray:

I do indeed know Bee Reid, having met her when she visited the States last winter. She is a delightful person whom my husband, Paul, and his family have known for a very long time. She is a great favourite of ours, and we hope to see something of her and John when we come over next spring.

I telephoned Governor Dewey about the telephone company he mentioned in SMALL WORLD and learn from him that it was the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y. He suggests that the man likely to be of most help to you is the president of the company, F.R. Kappel.

I am sending you the transcript of that particular SMALL WORLD, in case you may find it of interest.

Yours sincerely,

26th. May, 1959.

Marston Lodge,
London Road,
Harrow-on-the-Hill,
Middlesex.

The Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System Television Network,
New York, U.S.A.

Dear Secretary,

A short time ago there appeared on B.B.C. Television a broadcast of Mr. Murrow's programme "Small World" in which Mr. Dewey was one of the three conversationalists. He happened to mention in the course of his conversation that a certain telephone company in the U.S.A. had founded a college of liberal arts to which it sent its employees and their families for a year in order to give them a wider outlook. I got the impression that the company had founded a college itself, but it may be that it simply sent its employees to a university or college independent of itself to take a course in the liberal arts provided by the university. There was only a passing reference and no details were given.

Would it be possible for you to discover which company it is that does this, as I am planning to found a college of the same type myself here in England, and I would very much like to correspond with the company and discover what its experience has been? If it is a great deal of trouble, please do not put yourself out; but it is probable that the information will not be too difficult to dig up.

We have a mutual acquaintance, I believe, in Mrs. Barbara Reid, of Staines, who is married to a Scotsman - she is an American herself. She described you as "a very sweet English girl engaged to one of my friends" so there is an unsolicited testimonial for you!

Yours sincerely,

David Christie-Murray

Christmas

CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO MR. MURROW - 1958

7

Alice & Jan Peerce - liquor

Saul Haas - bushel of apples

Karla Duhar - liquor

Ches. & Ohio Rrd. - letter racks

Denise Darcel - tie

Victor Borge - s. silver ash tray

Lucile Singelton - package unopened

Michael Mc Auliffe - champagne

Art Buckner and family - package unopened

Air France - cut glass paper weight

Shirley Katzander - copy of "Subverse"

Marvin Drager - Red Hydrant bottle & can opener

All acknowledged except Lucile Singelton and Art Buckner and family.

Cioffi, Lou

March 16, 1959

Dear Lou:

Thanks for your epistle of March 3. I may well be seeing you before this reaches you, since I hope to whip over to Paris for a few days after doing some filming with Field Marshal Montgomery in London at the beginning of next week.

Thanks for writing as you did, and I have the feeling that our paths will cross frequently over the course of the coming year. I hope so.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lou Cioffi
CBS News
33 Champs Elysees
Paris Ville
France

KRM/hl

CBS NEWS
33 Champs Elysees, Paris VIIIe Elysees 18-47

PARIS BUREAU
Lou Cioffi

March 3, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed,

I presume that by now our colleagues of the Radio-TV gossip columns have gone back to their hiding places and that speculation on your leave has quieted to a dull roar. If so, I would like to edge in a word of congratulations on what will, I am sure, be a marvelous holiday for you. I'll leave out all the gush and simply wish you good luck, good reporting, good times.

If the international situation permits, then I may get to see you before you depart from the Hallowed Halls of 485. John Day has agreed in principle to a home leave for my family and myself and we expect to be in New York the latter part of May or early June. If they're still serving strong drink in New York I'd like to buy you a quick one. And you can even bring your travel folders along.

Sincerest regards,

Lugi

LC:pd

Ciok, John

December 11, 1959

Dear Mr. Ciok:

Thank you for your letter of November 19th which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is in Europe on a year's leave of absence, he will be unable to reply to your letter. I am sorry to disappoint you.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. John Ciok
St. Xavier High School
635 Sycamore Street
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Christ in Christmas Committee

St. Xavier High School
635 Sycamore Street
Cincinnati 2, Ohio
November 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

During the past few years, there has been an alarming trend towards the commercialization of Christmas. Therefore, I, a student of St. Xavier High School working under the auspices of the Christ-in-Christmas Committee of Greater Cincinnati, am asking you and other prominent Americans to help the promotion of the campaign to put Christ back into Christmas.

We think that the business world has gotten the better of our (Americans') spiritual lives. Just a glance at all the advertising one sees during this Christmas Season shows us that we think of Christmas in terms of dollars and cents. We see that we are told to think of Christmas in terms of gifts given and gifts received. The business world, we feel, is missing the whole point of Christmas. The whole point of Christmas is the celebration of Christ's birthday. It is His birthday that we want to celebrate.

My request is a simple one. Could you in some way bring home to more Americans the fact that Christmas is Christ's birthday? A letter from you endorsing this campaigan would certainly do a great deal of good; and if you could perform some other public act which would "Keep Christ in Christmas," this Comittee would be very grateful to you.

It is true that no one person alone could carry this Cause to the American people; but, if everyone would make a special effort, success could easily be achieved. Because of your influential position with so many Americans, a little will go a long way. We ask you, then, to make a special effort. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

John Ciok

John Ciok

Advent—This is the penitential preparation for the coming of the Christ-Child

Telephone MU 1-4380 for information about the Advent Wreath
MR. and MRS. C. M. HUGUENARD, Chairmen

Christmas Day—Everyone welcome Christ at the church of your choice.

Cincinnati Christ in Christmas Program of celebration for the *Twelve Days of Christmas*

Keep Christ in Christmas

Participate in the city-wide celebration of the Twelve Days of Christmas!

Send your **requests** for information of Christ in Christmas to:
Ferd Niehaus, 1800 Central Pkwy.
Cincinnati 14, Ohio. GA 1-6262

Send your **offering** to:
Paul Momberg, Box 1075,
Cincinnati 1, Ohio. MA 1-4623

HONORARY CHAIRMEN

Dec. 26th—Taft Museum
HON. and MRS. CHARLES TAFT

Dec. 27th—Teenage
MR. and MRS. HENRY GRIM

Salute to Store Windows
MR. and MRS. JOHN C. POGUE

Dec. 28th—Children
MR. and MRS. LEO ALFKIN

Dec. 29th—Library
MR. and MRS. W. FRANK WHITE

Dec. 30th—International
MR. and MRS. W. E. ANDERSON

Dec. 31st—Peace
MR. and MRS. ED SUNDERMAN

Jan. 1st—Hospitality
MR. and MRS. FERD NIEHAUS

Jan. 2nd—Art Museum
MR. and MRS. A. LINDHORST

Jan. 3rd—Krohn
HON. and MRS. V. BECKMAN

Jan. 4th—Community Sing
MR. and Mrs. JOHN C. POGUE

Jan. 5th—Visitation
HON. DOROTHY N. DOLBEY and MR. JAMES M. DOLBEY

Jan. 6th—Crib
MR. and MRS. L. SCHRAM

PROGRAM

This is a brief outline of the ideas of your Committee to keep Christ in your community Christmas. We have attempted to suggest themes and plans for the Twelve Days. A few are planned, city-wide activities. Many are community activities, the details of which are left up to you. It is your Christmas.

CHRISTMAS DAY - Everyone welcome Christ at the church of his choice. And welcome the newborn Saviour in your home and in your heart with your own family celebration.

FIRST DAY OF CHRISTMAS - TAFT MUSEUM - 3 p.m. - A display of unusual histo: ical and liturgical Christmas decorations and tree, with reception and Christmas music.

SECOND DAY OF CHRISTMAS - TEENAGE RECOGNITION DAY - Organize the teenagers of the community to celebrate the Birth of Christ--a progressive dinner featuring Christmas foods of historical interest.

THIRD DAY OF CHRISTMAS - CHILDRENS DAY - The Children's groups, e.g., Campfire, Scouts, church groups, to have a party--or invite your children and their friends into your home to celebrate the Birth of Christ.

FOURTH DAY OF CHRISTMAS - LIBRARY - Your library has many books highlightir features of Christmas of particular historical or liturgical importance.

FIFTH DAY OF CHRISTMAS - INTERNATIONAL - Entertain "international strangers and "new Americans" in your home, perhaps for dinner. Show them the Christian hospitality of America and Cincinnati. In welcoming these strangers you are welcoming Christ.

SIXTH DAY OF CHRISTMAS - PEACE - Everyone can, in the church of his choice, pray that the Brotherhood of Man under the Fatherhood of God may enjoy the peace of a Christian family.

SEVENTH DAY OF CHRISTMAS - HOSPITALITY - Celebrate the joys and blessings of the season with your neighbors. Suggested is a Block Party, e.g., a progressive reception--several people on the block invite their neighbors to come as a group.

EIGHTH DAY OF CHRISTMAS - ART MUSEUM - Besides the many beautiful exhibits at the Art Museum, there will be a dramatic story for the children in the afternoon at the Art Museum Theater.

NINTH DAY OF CHRISTMAS - KROHN - Bring a friend to the Krohn Conservatory in Eden Park to see floral displays of unique Christmas significance.

TENTH DAY OF CHRISTMAS - COMMUNITY SING - There are many choral groups in your community. Join with them in welcoming the Infant Saviour with songs of joy. For your added enjoyment there will be continuous Christmas carolling on Fountain Square.

ELEVENTH DAY OF CHRISTMAS - VISITATION - Organize a group of your friends and neighbors. Rent a bus or organize an auto caravan to visit the shut-ins, hospitals, sanitariums and/or rest homes in your city.

TWELFTH DAY OF CHRISTMAS - CRIB - The program commences at Christ Church about 8 p.m. and then parades to the beautiful Crib in Lytle Park for a most fitting closing of THE TWELVE DAYS OF CHRISTMAS.

Ciranko, J. S.

TELEPHONE MO. 8-1445-M

MEMBER OF
THE PELMAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

J. S. Ciranko

"For Humanity's Scientific Development"

MADISON STREET

PEQUANNOCK, N. J.

Ignore

January 9, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you know it is my conviction that every person who interested in his life, should be interested in his Government; but unfortunatly my Government not cultured its citizens for such mentality; as it is evedent in our general communication media; but no one can be accused for this unfortunat situation, because only in time of progress men can develope and manifest such mentality.

Since 1895 the Educators of this Nation recognize the need of International understending; Prof.N.M.Butler "Our National Education is not foundet for our National obligation and responsibility in International understending" Prof. Paul Monroe"The Education of the future must be the foundation of Internationalism" Prof.J.T.Shetwell" Science is not merely the bold explorer of the mysteries of the Univers, it is a fors which will banish ignorance and misunderstending, a revolutionaly power."

All effort of my Government is futile with-out basic MENTAL knowledge; the Education at present all-over this Earth is reading writing and unfortunatly the mathematics is still instrument of slaughter" Prof.D.E.Smith.

Education must begin with self-recognition because men is still ignorant, his physical urges compeling his Natural instinct in materialistic psychopathic habit, which deteriorating him down to viscious tyrant morder.

No animal is so dengerous like a ignorant person; therefore; I am not seeking publicity;I have communication with only outstending persons, I see there inside; and for my tirless work, there understending is my greatest reward.

And now here I am introdusing to you discreet a Novel the title is: The Life of Loveena and Voolcanow. I search for this title in origion of life; where the Electromagneticatomiciticether drifting in lavanal minerals from which the Vegetal and Animal life is originated; there I found Loveena and Voolcanow.

My wish is: That you unfold this play on stage for all Humanity, it is a scientific way of liveing, this is what menkind yearning for.

My years running out; but I would like to see this accomplishment.

Respectfully Yours

John S Ciranko

Clague, Rev Wm

April 22, 1959

The Reverend William Clague
Holy Trinity Church
Pawling, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Clague:

Mrs. Murrow asked me to arrange for some seats for you to see Archibald MacLeish's "J.B." on Monday evening, May 4. I have accordingly contacted the producer's office and they have arranged for three tickets to be available for you at the box office shortly before curtain time that evening. The curtain rises at 8:45 p.m.

The theatre is the ANTA Theatre, 250 West 52nd Street, and the tickets are for row G, 107-108 and 109. The contact in Alfred de Liagre's office is Louise Erickson, in case you have any trouble. The tickets will be waiting in your name.

I do hope you will enjoy the play.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

sent letter to Clapp saying his letter had been forwarded
Gordon Clapp

CABLE ADDRESS "DESOURCE NEWYORK"

DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCES CORPORATION

DAVID E. LILIENTHAL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

GORDON R. CLAPP
PRESIDENT

50 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
WHITEHALL 4-1050

February 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I don't suppose this letter will try to chase you around the globe!

I was with a group of young Iranians with whom I was working in Washington, they being the Iranian delegation to negotiate the World Bank loan for the Dez dam.x The World Bank officials had a copy of your show on IRAN: Brittle Ally. My Iranian friends and colleagues who saw it made extremely favorable comments about it. I thought you would like to know.

Dave and Helen are now en route from Manila to Tehran, so that Dave may be in the Khuzestan standing on the rim of the Dez canyon when His Imperial Majesty, the Shahanshah, makes his first official visit to the damsite the first week in March.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Clapp

GRC:mb

x The Loan Agreement - for $42 million was signed in Washington last week

Clapper

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

16 December 1958

Dear Ed:

Thank you for the splendid support in the matter of my application for a job with NASA.

Unfortunately, I will not be able to take you up on your kind offer to initiate correspondence in my behalf.

I have been informed that I did not qualify for the job. I believe my scientific background was considered insufficient.

Congratulations to you for your outstanding speech before the Radio-TV News Directors Association. I agree.

Gratefully,

Pete Clapper

Peter R. Clapper
Head, Radio-TV-Motion Picture Section
Division of Information
Headquarters Marine Corps
Washington 25, D.C.

P. Clapper

December 9, 1958

Dear Pete:

I would have been offended as hell if you hadn't used my name. I hope you are happy in the Marine Corps. Who are the two or three top guys who will participate in the decision about the National Aeronautics and Space Agency? If you will give me their names, I will initiate a little correspondence with them myself.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Captain Peter R. Clapper
Radio-TV-Motion Picture Section
Division of Information
Headquarters of Marine Corps
Washington 25, D.C.

24 November 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I have taken the liberty of using your name as a reference in my application for a government informational position.

I have applied to the National Aeronautics and Space Agency for a job as a radio-television information specialist.

For the past year, I have been back on active duty with the Marine Corps as a captain. I am Head, Radio-TV-Motion Picture Section, Division of Information, Headquarters Marine Corps.

Prior to this current job, I was with CBS News for four years in New York and Washington as an editor-broadcaster. You will recall that I even had the privilege of broadcasting on your radio news program once and edited the good copy of Ed Bliss when you occasionally originated from Washington. My primary job, however, was to write and broadcast the 11pm CBS Radio network news.

I ceased laboring in your vineyard, as you might say, when I became impatient with CBS, not, I hope, they with me.

This is probably an inopportune time to add the following remark, but I am as impressed today with the quality of your work, as I was during World War Two.

I know how terribly busy you are. I hope my use of your name is not too presumptious and will not inconvenience you.

Sincerely,

Peter Clapper

Peter R. Clapper

Radio-TV-Motion Picture Section
Division of Information
Headquarters Marine Corps
Washington 25, D.C.

Clark, Blair

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Nickelson, Day

from: Blair Clark

November 13, 1958

Whatever distinctiveness THE WORLD TONIGHT has comes from two things:

1.) Its time slot late in the evening allows it to develop and reflect on important and interesting stories of the day, at length.

2.) Its 20-minute length gives it enough time to do this.

Slice it any way you will, these qualities will disappear in a 15-minute, thrice-interrupted-for-cutaways time slot right after a major 15-minute news show (Murrow's).

The Chairman of the Affiliates Committee, Mr. Caley or Peoria, told me when I met him at the Affiliates Meeting that what the stations needed was a "flagpole" at each end of the day and that THE WORLD TONIGHT had been elected "evening flagpole," as the WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP waved the pennant in the morning. The trouble with this figure of speech (and the programming concept that lies back of it) is that the news situation and the expectations and interests of the listener are radically different at 8:00 PM from what they are at 8:00 AM.

At 8:00 AM everything the listener hears is news to him. He's been asleep, out of touch with the news, it's all fresh and it can be simply handed to him sparkling from the mint of events. It needs no embellishment. And this quality of news freshness in the morning is strengthened by the time difference between the U.S. and Europe; these extra five or six hours abroad permit developments to be reported on the 8:00 AM which are very often the next morning's newspaper headlines. Obviously, this is a great advantage for a program which can simply "round up" the top events of a long virgin expanse of time.

The very opposite is true of a news show just twelve hours later. The news in Europe has ended about eight hours before the evening show's air time. Even if the CBS correspondents could be expected to stay up until 2:00 AM to report to the night's bare flagpole, they wouldn't have anything really new to report.

So I am saying that straight news reports from abroad simply will not go on an 5:00 PM roundup type of show. And, as for news from America, the major developments will have been thoroughly reported on a whole string of news shows that precede THE WORLD TONIGHT.

If the objection is raised at this point, "Then why not in-depth treatment, with the sound of actuality, along the lines of the present WORLD TONIGHT," there is a simple answer...there is just not time to do it in the new time format with three cutaways.

Here is how it would work:

PRESENT TIME STRUCTURE OF THE WORLD TONIGHT:

Total air time		19:30
Anchor correspondent (approximately)		3:30
Reports and commercials		16:00

UNDER THE NEWLY-PROPOSED FORMAT:

Total air time		14:30
Less anchor correspondent (who must still introduce three cutaways and two to three reports in addition to at least one opening or closing essay)	3:30	
And less cutaways	3:00	6:30
Time remaining for reports		8:00

THUS: by reducing THE WORLD TONIGHT by five minutes, the time available for reports is cut by as much as 50%. But the time total is not the most significant concern. The truly unique feature of THE WORLD TONIGHT is its flexibility: its ability to accommodate pieces running six, seven, even ten minutes, and still offer time for several additional reports of more than "spot news" lengths.

The new format would reduce THE WORLD TONIGHT to two to three truncated reports per night. Extended reports might either be ruled out by a distasteful cutaway in mid-story, or reduce any other report to throw-away length. This might be true even under the most generously flexible cutaway plan.

The above would seem to prove that a radically different show would result from the 15-minute format with three cutaways. And it should be clearly understood by those who propose to change the length, time and the format of the show while hoping that it will remain basically the same.

If the show has managed to attract a certain loyal audience, which listens fairly steadily, as the mail suggests, then we will lose this following because we will not be able to do the full-length stories that have been one of the hallmarks of the show.

Here are some of the stories that we would simply never have done if we had to be concerned with cutaways every five minutes:
1) The Pope's illness, which on three days we ran for more than seven minutes at a stretch. (Can you imagine a cutaway for a commercial in the middle of such a story?)
2.) News conferences of great importance, such as some of the President's and Dulles' which, when they warrant it, have run as long as ten minutes on THE WORLD TONIGHT.
3.) Round tables by CBS News correspondents whenever an event is of such complexity and importance that a transatlantic discussion of it is the best way to handle it.

We realize that imperatives above and beyond the pure requirements of ideal programming have dictated the proposed change. We do not mean to be inflexible about it. But we honestly feel that the proposed change would cause such a radical transformation of the program that it would be a shame to use for the new show the title, THE WORLD TONIGHT.

Clark, Herbert

HERBERT M. CLARK

JUNCAL 776 - 7.º - BUENOS AIRES - ARGEN
CABLE: HERCLAR BAIRES - FONE: 32 - 9

21 December 1958

Mr Edward R Murrow
C B S
New York

Dear Ed:

I made a clip a while back for comment to you. Lost it, and have just come across it in the throes of cleaning up - preparatory to flying to Rio for Christmas with Cass and a boatride back here to start the New Year.

Comment is, therefor, belated. Still valid, however, I think.

Piece was about a show you did with Galo Plaza, Munoz Marin - and Brother Milton.

The UPI version brought back here, in back-translation from the Spanish, quotes Milton as saying that "Five years ago, when I visited ten South American republics, I never heard the charge that we (the US) were favorable to dictators."

Milton has a real short memory and I think that somebody - and preferably Murrow - should have called him on it. I even think, finding another stone wall against which to beat my head, that it would be worth doing retroactively.

Milton himself was criticized personally here and in American circles for the time he spent playing footie with Peron. I know because I helped do it - and quoted from the then underground Argentine press.

He was also ticked off in an editorial in the NYDailyNews of 14 August 1953 - I know that because it was based on a letter I wrote Dick Clarke at the time, noting Milton had showed himself so pro-Peron that he'd sided with the ex-bossman to criticize the reporting of American correspondents here.

For the record. He may be a nice boy and Ike's brother - but....

And having blown that off the top, leave me now simmer down to wish you and yours the absolute best of the season.

Saludos,

Herb

Clark, Robt.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE
ON SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 2, 1958

approved
A T P. C.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I believe you will be interested in the attached column by Malvina Lindsay of the Washington Post, concerning the conference at Yale University on February 3-4, 1958. It reports with accuracy and understanding our objectives in the conference.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Clark

Robert L. Clark
Executive Director

Attach.

As Sleeping Giant Begins to Stir . . .

THE WASHINGTON POST and TIMES HERALD
Thursday, January 2, 1958

By Malvina Lindsay

One of the great strengths of the American people is that they have the urge and the techniques to "do something about it" when a national emergency arises.

Miss Lindsay

But they do not rise spontaneously en masse as minute men. Their response rather is kindled by their community leaders.

Action groups are now beginning to raise standards. With this has come the danger of missile-mania, of a reaction wholly military to meet the current crisis. Some superpatriots already are calling for a bristling "Fortress America," enclosing only the ideologically faithful.

The big need now is not to tell people just what to do or to believe, but rather to make them understand clearly the task before them and to set them thinking about it.

One important step toward doing this will be taken through a conference on "American Human Resources to Meet the World Scientific Challenge," to be held Feb. 3 and 4, at Yale University, sponsored by the President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers and the William Benton Foundation. Its participants will include 100 key industrialists, educators, scientists (including social scientists), labor leaders, church leaders, and representatives of mass media and of minority groups.

OUT of the round-table discussions, whose chairmen will include John J. McCloy, Dr. Harrison Brown, Sen. Lister Hill, Charles H. Percy, Eric Johnston, Dr. James B. Conant, will come information and programs to be taken to the grass roots for study and action.

This conference will emphasize that the United States must respond to much more than Soviet missile competition; that it must brace itself for a race with the Soviet Union and perhaps other nations in all phases of the scientific revolution that is reshaping the world and reaching into outer space.

Dr. Howard L. Bevis, president emeritus of Ohio State University, and chairman of the President's Committee of Scientists and Engineers recently warned against total application of American scientific effort to meet purely military needs. "Russian advances in other technological fields present an equally grave threat to the ultimate security and well-being of our people," he said. "This lies in the Soviet Union's well-directed and energetic program to achieve and assert scientific pre-eminence in order to gain economic, political and cultural supremacy in the world."

Eugene K. Federov, head of the Soviet Union's sputnik program, recently declared the time was not far distant when "Socialist states outstrip the most developed countries in the world along the entire front of peaceful economic and cultural competition."

REPORTS of Soviet progress in electronics (there are 2 million TV sets in Moscow) and related fields indicate that this country may be pushed to maintain its gadget supremacy.

But aside from Soviet competition, this Nation will need to step faster to keep up with the demands of the times. New sources of energy and new materials must be developed to meet problems of rising population and dwindling resources. A host of college-age youth of the 1960s must be educated. Social adjustments must be made to automation. New frontiers that imminent break-throughs in science will open must be explored.

However, scientific proficiency alone will not enable Americans either to compete with the Soviet Union or live up to the demands of the space age. "People are our one increasing resource," says Dr. Bevis. "Trained, educated and thinking people will man the new and great frontier which is just unfolding."

The President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers, together with many leading scientists, is concerned that emphasis on production of "slide rule scientists" will go too far. Scientists of tomorrow must be grounded in the arts and humanities to preserve the cultural and democratic values Americans cherish.

The need of this country to encourage creativeness in all fields will be stressed at the Yale conference. Mental initiative will be needed in all areas and on all levels in the years ahead. One of this Nation's greatest assets is that it does not limit this initiative to favored groups.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE
ON SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 2, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to ask the opportunity to talk further with you about the February 3-4 conference at Yale University on "America's Human Resources to Meet the World Scientific Challenge."

The concept of this conference arises from a conviction that the American public must be more fully aware of the special nature of the problems growing out of the technological age. These problems, as you have so well pointed out, go far beyond the Russian military threat to which so much attention is being given these days.

I am attaching a copy of the agenda of the conference. You will note that on the first day we will have a full discussion of the situation facing the United States. We trust it will produce significant proposals for analyzing the nature of the Soviet threat; strengthening support of education and research; and presenting the new, dramatic challenge of science to America's young people.

This is a working conference and the second day will be a "how-to-do-it" session on the nature and scope of the facts--and some of the techniques--for developing an informed public opinion.

The entire conference is, in fact, designed to build up to a sharp focus on the job to be done:

(1) by public administrators and scientists in providing intelligible information on science as the servant of mankind;
(2) by the communications media in transmitting and interpreting this information to the people.

It has been our hope from the beginning that you would wind up the conference by stating the urgent need for public understanding and, in effect, accepting the challenge to the communications industry.

We feel strongly that you are uniquely fitted--in understanding and in public acceptance--to perform what is essentially a public service to the nation.

I shall be glad to come to New York at your earliest convenience and talk personally with you for a few minutes, giving fuller information on the conference and its participating group of key people.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Clark
Executive Director

Attachment:
Agenda

JAN 2 - 1958

AGENDA

Conference on
"AMERICA'S HUMAN RESOURCES TO MEET THE WORLD SCIENTIFIC CHALLENGE"
Yale University, February 3-4, 1958

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3

Morning Session

9:45 a.m. — Assembly

10:00 a.m. — General Chairman
Howard L. Bevis, Chairman
The President's Committee on Scientists & Engineers

10:30 a.m. — Opening Address:
Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., Advisor to President Eisenhower on Science and Technology

12:30 p.m. — Luncheon Session

Chairman:
Dr. Eric A. Walker, President
The Pennsylvania State University

Luncheon Address: "Science--The Open Door"
Dr. Alan T. Waterman, Director
National Science Foundation

Afternoon Session

2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. — Round Table Discussions (with invited chairmen)

1. Understanding the Nature of the Soviet Threat
   John J. McCloy, Chairman

2. The Scientific Revolution: Challenge and Promise
   Dr. Harrison Brown, Chairman

3. Educating Future Scientists in a Rounded Educational System
   Senator Lister Hill, Chairman

4. The Economic Implications of an Adequate Science Program
   Charles H. Percy, Chairman

5. Technological Requirements of the Free World and the Uncommitted Countries
   Eric Johnston, Chairman

6. Public Understanding of the Scientist
   Dr. James B. Conant, Chairman

Dinner Session

6:15 p.m. Reception

7:15 p.m. Chairman:
A. Whitney Griswold, President
Yale University

Dinner Address:
Vice President Nixon (invited)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4

8:15 a.m. **Breakfast Session**

General Chairman:
Dr. Howard L. Bevis

Breakfast Address: "The Dynamics of Public Action"
Mr. William Benton, President
The William Benton Foundation

9:45 a.m. Assembly

10:00 a.m. - 12:00 a.m. Round Table Discussions (with invited chairmen)

1. Conserving Our Rarest Resource--Creative Talent
   Dr. Eric A. Walker, Chairman

2. Forty Million Growing Minds--The Quality of Elementary and Secondary Education
   Clarence Faust, Chairman

3. The Coming Crisis on the Campus--Maintaining Standards with Increasing Enrollments
   Dr. Cornelius W. de Kiewiet, Chairman

4. Advanced Training for Superior Talent--Graduate Education and Research
   Dr. Paul M. Gross, Vice President
   Duke University --Chairman (invited)

12:30 p.m. **Luncheon Session**

Chairman to be invited

Luncheon Address: "Education in the Age of Science"
Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, President
California Institute of Technology

Luncheon Address:
Edward R. Murrow (invited)

3:30 p.m. Final Reception

Clark to Justice

Accept Regret
Appropriate action
Background?
FYI File JSM
Note & Return
Phone FS
Reply direct
Return to sender
Status?
Suggest Reply
To discuss
Comment or recommendation
Copy to FS
URGENT File

April 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Justice:

I, too, am sorry we missed meeting both here and in Washington.

I am flattered that you think I could carry out the assignment you suggest. It would be a real challenge to try. However I know almost certainly that I am going to be out of the country during the last two weeks of August and therefore have no alternative but to decline your gracious invitation.

Thank you for asking me and perhaps you will permit me to come and see you next time I am in Washington.

Sincerely,

Mr. Justice Tom C. Clark
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D.C.

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noted
FS 4/11

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE TOM C. CLARK

April 1, 1958

Honorable Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last Tuesday when in New York I called you only to find that you were here. Thereafter I contacted Dr. Frank Stanton and gave him a run-down on my problem. I returned here Wednesday, but hoping you might be at the Radio Correspondents' dinner Saturday night I held up writing. We missed you all around, which I regret.

I wanted to personally extend to you an invitation to make the address at the "Law and the Layman" meeting sponsored by the Section of Judicial Administration in Los Angeles at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. I am Chairman of the Section and the meeting is scheduled for August 25th at 2:00 p. m., or at any time Tuesday, August 26th. Present will be all of the high officials of the American Bar, the Chief Justices of each of the states, many federal and state judges, together with an audience of from 1500 to 2000 people. In Atlanta last month we had a similar meeting and the attendance was 973 by actual count. That was only a regional affair. This is a national one.

Dr. Stanton has the full details which I outlined to him last week in your absence. In short, the program deals with the necessity for laymen taking an active interest in the administration of justice. You would be the keynoter. A panel of six prominent citizens would follow you. In Atlanta we had on the panel Ralph McGill of The Atlanta Constitution, Judge Ivan Holt of St. Louis, Chief Justice Dethmers of

Michigan, Richard H. Rich of Atlanta, Caroline K. Simon of the Probation and Parole Association in New York, and Judge Elbert Tuttle of the U. S. Court of Appeals in Atlanta. The panel conducts a question period. Inquiries have to do entirely with local problems of judicial administration, such as domestic relations, investment of trust funds, pardon and parole, juvenile delinquency and other subjects of important to laymen in their every day lives. The Atlanta program was carried on radio and TV.

You would render a great service in the improvement of the administration of justice by taking part in the program. Would you please obtain any further details from Dr. Stanton, to whom I have taken the liberty of sending a copy of this letter.

Regretting that I could not see you and have a "person to person" chat about this matter, but hoping that you will give this "cold print" your usual warm hearted consideration, and that we will have you and your family as well, in Los Angeles, I am

Hopefully yours,

Lawrence

TWXA47/JN/UWS3109 EK660

LONDON 45 27 1750

Clark, Wm.

LT ED MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO NEWYORK

WHEN YOU VISIT LONDON NEXT MONTH WOULDST LIKE TO DO
IN DEPTH INTERVIEW WITH ME LIKE THAT I WAS DOING WITH DULLUS
WHEN WE MET IN OCTOBER STOP OB HELLER JOINS IN GREETINGS STOP
WILLIAM CLARK OBSERVER LONDON

Terribly sorry, won't be in London long enough to undertake adequate interview much thanks—

SENT 0910AMEST HEREWITH OTHER

TWXAFT/UNIVERSAL 0950
LONDON 45 27 1750

LT ED MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO NEWYORK

WHEN YOU VISIT LONDON NEXT MONTH WE'D LIKE THEM TO PLAY AND DOING THE SOUTHERN SOLDIERS IN GREENING STOP
WHEN WE MET IN OCTOBER STOP DO HELLER, JOINS IN THE INTERVIEW WITH WE'D LIKE THEM TO PLAY AND DOING THE SOUTHERN SOLDIERS IN GREENING STOP

WILLIAM CLARK OBSERVER LONDON

SENT 0910AMST HERSMITH OTHER

Clark, W. C.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY SYRACUSE 10, NEW YORK

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM - Office of the Dean

f.

July 18, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for the very nice photograph. I am having it framed.

One of these days when you have the chance to visit Syracuse, I hope that I may show it to you.

Sincerely,

W. C. Clark

W. C. Clark
Dean

WCC/mfp

Clark, W. C.

July 15, 1958

Dean W.C. Clark
School of Journalism
Syracuse University
Syracuse 10, N.Y.

Dear Dean Clark:

I must apologize for taking so long to reply to your letter of June 26, but Mr. Murrow has been away on vacation and, in fact, still is.

However, Mr. Murrow came into the office very briefly yesterday and I took the opportunity to ask him to inscribe two photographs for your new Journalism Building. I am enclosing them now, with Mr. Murrow's best wishes.

Very truly yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

Skin box

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

SYRACUSE 10, NEW YORK

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM - Office of the Dean

June 26, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

One of these days when our building fund drive achieves its goal and we get a new Journalism Building, we would like to have, as part of the decoration, photographs of all those distinguished men to whom the School of Journalism has awarded its Journalism medal.

The School awarded you its medal in 1944, and if you have a photograph and you care to inscribe it, we would be very pleased to have it. We would prefer to have an 8 x 10 print. We, of course, will have it framed and hung in a suitable place.

Sincerely,

W. C. Clark

W. C. Clark
Dean

WCC/mfp

Clement, Frank G.
f

May 25, 1959

Mr. Frank G. Clement
Clement, Sanford & Fisher
811 Third National Bank Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Clement:

In Mr. Murrow's absence, I write to thank you for sending him the material on House Bill H.J. 316.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

CLEMENT, SANFORD & FISHER
LAWYERS
811 THIRD NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

FRANK G. CLEMENT
VAL SANFORD
DOUGLAS M. FISHER

May 11, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing you today on behalf of a particularly significant legislative proposal that is before the Congress. It is House Bill, H.J. 316, which is designed to provide for the training of professional personnel in the field of hearing and speech.

I know you are aware of the importance of affording relief for those whose daily lives are hindered by speaking and hearing defects.

In recent years, considerable progress has been made. In my own State of Tennessee, Dr. W. W. Wilkerson and others have made significant advances in treatment and research at The Bill Wilkerson Hearing and Speech Center. Similar work is being done throughout the nation, but there is a great shortage of properly trained personnel to conduct the needed work in this vital field. Several members of the Congress and leading medical authorities have already given their support, and I hope you will be able to join us in this project.

Congressman John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island has introduced this Bill in the House, and hearings are scheduled in the near future. I would certainly appreciate your studying the attached material, and contacting anyone who might be of assistance in bringing about legislative relief for this problem.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Frank G. Clement

Frank G. Clement

FGC:rb

WHEREAS, the largest single group of handicapped children suffer from hearing and speech disorders and it has been conservatively estimated that exclusive of the totally deaf there are 2,000,000 school-age children who are handicapped by such disorders and, in addition, a number ranging from one-half to one per cent of the school-age population have sufficient hearing impairment to require special education, training, and facilities, and

WHEREAS, additional training is needed to provide facilities for post-graduate training in hearing and speech to allied professions such as medicine, psychology, physics, vocational rehabilitation and education, etc., and

WHEREAS, members of the armed forces and patients of the veterans' administration should have full access to hearing and speech clinics, and

WHEREAS the nation's over-crowded and over-burdened schools have attempted to do something for the unfortunate youngsters who suffer from these handicaps, and who, if properly trained, will largely overcome their educational, social, and emotional problems, and

WHEREAS, it is essential that such children and adults receive competent diagnostic and therapeutic services which will require expensive capital outlay programs by way of specially constructed buildings and clinics utilizing complicated equipment which must be supervised, operated, and maintained by technically trained personnel, and

WHEREAS, such facilities will be of little or no value unless additional personnel is encouraged to become adequately trained as workers, teachers, teachers of the deaf, specialists, and technicians who will pursue and apply the science of hearing and speech rehabilitation, and

WHEREAS, there is a shortage of professionally trained personnel in the hearing and speech field as 20,000 additional workers are needed at this time, and

WHEREAS, each year the need increases, and

WHEREAS, fifty per cent of the personnel now working in hearing and speech centers are in great need of additional training, and

WHEREAS, a large segment of the population, both adults and children, suffer from hearing and speech defects creating medical, social, emotional, educational, and rehabilitation problems which are curable in eighty per cent of the cases, and

WHEREAS, there are only a small number of clinics to handle such cases and most of them are ill equipped and inadequately staffed with poorly trained personnel to perform the services necessary to rehabilitate children and adults who urgently require their aid, and

WHEREAS, 100,000 adults above the age of sixty years have hearing defects, and

WHEREAS, annually 2,000 adults undergo laryngectomies requiring professional training before they learn to talk again, and

WHEREAS, only some fifteen per cent of the persons known to be suffering from hearing and speech defects have been diagnosed, and

WHEREAS, hearing and speech disorders in children of school age have become a national problem requiring the immediate attention of educators, rehabilitation workers, physicians, hearing and speech professional personnel, and other para medical groups so that educational programs may become more effective and handicapped students will prepare themselves better for citizenship, and

WHEREAS, the most difficult and urgent need is the selection and training of professional personnel so that schools, clinics, and hearing and speech centers may be adequately staffed, and

WHEREAS, it is desirable to make available funds with which to encourage and promote the post-graduate training of such professional personnel

Clements, Sgt. J. Marshall

7.

ignore

P O Box 424
Shaw Air Force Base, S C
May 15 1959

Mr Edward R Murrow
C B S Television Network (Radio City)
New York, N Y

Dear Mr Murrow

In all of your expierences as a News Correspondent, this letter or Story I should say, will perhaps top them all.

I am currently serving in the United States Air Force, stationed at Shaw AFB S C. I will be eligible for retirement in September 1962, at twenty (20) years of active service. All my life up until WW11, I lived on the Farm; I plan to return to the Farm life When I retire from the service if at all possible.

What I would like to do, is buy mea medium size wheat Farm in the Southwest- in Kansas or the Texas Pan handle where the crop yeild is good (as a rule). My really big problem Mr Murrow, is that it is impossible for me to borrow the necessary capitol to finance such a project, because the cost of the land and machinery will ammount to a small fortune, and I dont have any security for such a loan from any Banking Firm. I really need to know the right people at the right time: I suppose.

At this point Mr. Murrow, may I ask a small favor ? I say small, it could well be a rather large one: it's unorithdox, Unethical, and contrary to all good business principals however, here it is: (Bear with me please) Are you personally acquainted with Miss Doris Duke? If you could give me Miss Dukes address wherever she lives I could write and explain my problem to her:; or maybe if she is an acquaintance of yours, maybe you would feel her out with regard to such a problem.(Don't mention my name) you never can tell; it just might be that she would be willing to at least listen to my problem; well, one chance in a million anyway. Tell her we met at Anzio or Salerno during WW11; I made both those operations with the 45th Infantry Division;(Oklahoma Thunderbirds) I also had the good fortune of meeting Ernie Pyle, and a Mr Packard of some News Service, at Anzio. They were very swell fellows.

Mr Murrow you are a regular weekly vistor in my home thru the Media of Television; Your programs are a great sourse of inspiration and pleasure to my family and myself, We feel honored at having you as a guest even though it is Television.

I shall be delighted to hear from you in the near future with any comment you might have; May I have the pleasure ?

Yours Very Truly
Marshall F Clements
Sgt Marshall F Clements AF38016813

P O Box 424
Shaw Air Force Base, S C

Clinton High School

CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL

W. D. HUMAN, Principal
Phone 109
CLINTON, TENNESSEE

October 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter is in reply to your letter of October 10, 1958.

We have through our office at Clinton High School and through the central office at the Anderson County Board of Education received as of this date a total of $742.82, contributed through private sources for the rebuilding of Clinton High School.

We also have received an offer from Reynolds Metal Company for windows for the rebuilding of Clinton High School, and I understand from the press that contributions for labor from all the leading labor unions are beginning to come in.

Thank you for your interest, and we shall be glad to furnish you any further information you may desire.

Very truly yours,

W. D. Human

W. D. Human

m

Clinton H. S.

October 10, 1958

The Principal
Clinton High School
Clinton, Tennessee

Dear Sir:

I understand that some private contributions have been sent to Clinton, to further the rebuilding of the High School. I should be grateful to know what the results have been.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Clough, W. C.

F

February 24, 1959

Mr. W.C. Clough
3606 Parker
Amarillo, Texas

Dear Mr. Clough:

Mr. Murrow is away from New York at present but, before leaving, he asked me to let you know that he would be pleased to see your son, Bill, Jr., when he comes to New York. I suggest 3 p.m. on Wednesday, March 11, and would ask your son to check with me by telephone on Wednesday morning to make sure the time is still clear. Sometimes, SMALL WORLD circuits are set up suddenly which necessitate a change in schedule.

Our office is on the 17th Floor at 485 Madison Avenue (between 51st and 52nd Streets). We shall look forward to seeing him on the 11th.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

3606 Parker
Amarillo, Texas
February 12th, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My son, Bill, Jr., will be in New York City the week of March 9th as one of a group consisting of the staff of the Amarillo High School Annual and certain Journalism students attending the Columbia Scholastic Press Association at Columbia University.

Ever since he has been old enough to appreciate radio he has been an avid follower of all of your broadcasts and this has certainly been a big factor in the increase of his vocabulary as any time you use a word with which he is not familiar out comes the dictionary.

He has quite an elaborate radio studio set-up at home, complete with pre-amps, amplifiers, cue amplifiers, turn-tables and telephone patch plugs and with four other boys puts on local news stories around the city. These five young men have panel discussions on items of national interest and recently have put on two discussions of an hour length entitled "Scope-1958" and "1959-Achievement or Annihilation" patterned after your "Hidden Revolution."

The fact that Bill will be attending the convention in New York is purely secondary with him, his one goal is meeting and having a few words with you. As a parent I am sure you can appreciate the fact of having a teen-age son who, instead of being interested only in rock and roll and the present day trends, has an admiration akin to hero worship of you and your ideas.

As I do quite a bit of fill-in announcing for KAMQ, the CBS affiliate in Amarillo, Bill has become very interested in radio and especially news reporting. He has all of your albums "You Can Hear It Now," purchased "Satchmo the Great" for your narration even though he is a great admirer of that great musician, and the volume "This is London" is considered required reading.

I know that you are extremely busy and are, no doubt, plagued with such requests, but you can make one teen-age boy eternally grateful and have him riding on "Cloud 9" if you could find time to spare him a few minutes while he is in New York. The schedule of the students is rather tight and the best available time would be the afternoon of Wednesday, March 11th, or the morning of Saturday, March 14th. However, Bill says he will duck out of the convention at any time to see you at your convenience.

It would be greatly appreciated if you will advise if you can see him and at what time so he will know how to proceed.

I might mention that Bill's birthday is the same as yours, and he certainly should not be considered a member of the "Murrow Ain't God" Club.

Sincerely yours,

W. C. Clough

WCC/kme

ape.

TOP OF TEXAS BROADCASTING COMPANY

Radio Station KAMQ

CBS 1010

DRake 2-6543

Amarillo, Texas
STUDIOS 1301 POLK STREET

February 13, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

With reference to the attached, anything that you can do to arrange to see Bill Clough, Jr., while he is in New York will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Robert D. Houck

Robert D. Houck

KAMQ

GREATER AREA COVERAGE — 5000 WATTS

W. C. Clough

F

A B S

1959 -- ACHIEVEMENT OR ANNIHILATION?

AMARILLO BROADCASTING SYSTEM

KWCC KWCW KJBS KGDS

The Youthful Voice of Progress

NARRATER: GOOD EVENING.

21 DAYS AGO, WE SAT AT THIS TABLE TO DISCUSS THE WORLD EVENTS THAT INFLUENCED OUR LIVES IN [redacted] 1957-'58. AND TONIGHT, WE ARE AGAIN HERE TO DISCUSS NOT THE PAST, BUT THE FUTURE.

THIS WILL BE A COLLOSAL PROGNOSTICATION OF WORLD EVENTS AND WORLD DEVELOPMENTS.

WITH THE LAUNCHING OF OUR ATLAS, DECEMBER 23D, OUR NATION COULD HAVE VERY WELL FORETOLD THE COMING YEAR AS ONE OF SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENT [redacted]. BUT WITH THE LAUNCHING OF THE RUSSIAN "LUNIC", NOW CIRCLING THE SUN, IN DIRECT CONTRAST, IT ALL TO WELL REMINDS US THAT THIS MIGHT BE A YEAR OF TOTAL DESTRUCTION.

THAT IS WHAT WE ARE HERE FOR.

WHICH WILL IT BE, 1959. ACHIEVEMENT, OR ANNIHILATION?

ABS ANNCR: IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE COMPLETE FACILITIES OF A B S; K W C C, K W C W, K J B S, AND K G D S, THE A B S NEWS DEPARTMENT PRESENTS: "1959 -- ACHIEVEMENT OR ANNIHILATION?"

TONIGHT'S GUESTS ARE: MR. JERRY SEARCY, A B S CORRESPONDENT ON SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS, AND SPECIAL GUESTS DR. BRANDT, DIRECTOR [redacted] OF OPERATION MOONWATCH AND CHEMIST AT THE AMARILLO HELIUM PLANT; AND MRS. ATLANTA KAYE, TEACHER [redacted] OF CHEMISTRY, AMARILLO HIGH SCHOOL.

MR. CLOUGH WILL NARRATE THE PROGRAM. NOW, MR. CLOUGH.

2-2-2-2

NARRATER: BEFORE WE START THIS ROUND OF "GUESSING AND FORETELLING THE FUTURE," I WOULD ASK YOU LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO INTRODUCE YOURSELVES. WE'VE ALREADY MET.

1. LET'S START THIS SESSION WITH A QUESTION ON PERHAPS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT PHASE OF 1959. OUR [redacted] RACE WITH RUSSIA FROM THE SCIENTIFIC POINT OF VIEW. SOME SAY WE ARE BEHIND, AND OTHERS SAY WE ARE AHEAD. SOME SAY WE ARE BOTH. WHAT DO YOU THINK?
Ahead of Russia in Satellites, but behind in Scientific point of view

2. IN THE LAST PART OF 1958, RUSSIA ANNOUNCED A COMPLETLY NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION, AND IN A NUTSHELL, IT MEANS THAT AFTER A STUDENT HAS REACHED THE 8TH GRADE, HE MUST WORK IN SOME FARM OR FACTORY PART-TIME. MRS. KAYE, YOU ARE THE MOST "UP" IN THE EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE UNITED STATES, NOW DO WE COMPARE WITH THE U.S.S.R IN THE GENERAL FIELD OF EDUCATION?
10 yrs = 12 yr in America? Far ahead in graduation requirements.

3. WHILE WE ARE ON THE SUBJECT, WHAT ARE THE NEW REQUIREMENTS ON HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION?

(I think the concensus is that we seniors thoroughly approve the move, but are also very glad that we are out of it before it is inaugurated. That alone couls be the reason for our lag.)

4. LET'S SWITCH TO ANOTHER SUBJECT FOR A FEW MOMENTS. JERRY, YOU'RE ACQUAINTED WITH THE FACT THAT THE GROUND OBSERVER CORPS, COMPRISED OF ABOUT 200 THOUSAND OBSERVERS, WAS TERMINATED AS OF JANUARY FIRST. WHY WAS THAT? Human Factor

   1. Do you think that missles are advanced enough, or do you think danger from bonbers still exist? Apparently the Air Force doesn't think so.

   2. Could this mean that the Air Force might have developed a new type of radar, to spot low flying aircraft? We all remember that a B-26 from Cuba flew within 17 miles of Cape Canaveral about 3 weeks ago without ever being spotted.

   3. What about this atomic powered bonber that Russia supposedly is getting ready to fly sometime this year?

5. RECENTLY, WE HAVE BEEN GETTING REPORTS OF THE HELIUM SHORTAGE THAT IS DEVELOPING IN OUR MISSLE DEPARTMENT. TELL US, DR. BRANDT, HOW CRITICAL IS THIS PROBLEM, AND WHAT STEPS ARE BEING DONE, OR WILL BE DONE, TO IMPROVE THE LOSS? VERY CRITICAL. WILL BE OVER IN ABOUT [redacted] THE END OF NEXT YEAR.

6. AND WHAT OF MOONWATCH? ARE WE AS DEAD AS WE THINK WE ARE?
LACK OF FINANCES. - LACK OF SPONCER.

7. ATOMIC ENERGY IS NOW BEING USED COMMERCIALLY IN PENNSYLVANIA AND IDAHO. NOW REPORTS SAY WE ARE CLOSER THAN SOME MIGHT THINK TO FUSSION POWER. THIS MEANS THERE WOULD BE ABSOLUTLY NO WASTE MATERIAL TO WORRY ABOUT. TELL US IF YOU CAN, DR. BRANDT. HOW THIS WORKS.

8. WHAT ARE THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS CONCERNING THIS PROJECT. HIGH TEMPERATURES FOR ONE, ISN'T IT? HIGH TEMPERATURE. NOT IN FORSEABLE FUTURE.

9. SOME PEOPLE HAVE COMPLAINED THAT THE COLOR OF THE LIGHTS CHANGED WHEN ATOMIC POWER WAS USED, OTHERS SAID THEY WERE AFRIAD OF RADIATION COMING THROUGH THE WIRES. THAT'S IMPOSSIBLE, ISN'T IT? IMPOSSIBLE

10. THE "U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT" STATES THAT THE NAVY IS "SOUPING UP" FOUR MORE VANGUARDS TO TRY TO LAUNCH THEM DURING 1959. ANYONE WANT TO COMMIT THEMSELVES AND SAY WHETHER OR NOT THEY WILL SUCCEED?

11. WITH THE POSSIBLITY OF ROCKETS TO VENUS AND MARS IN THE COMING SUMMER, AND WITH ONE ROCKET ALREADY ORBITING THE SUN, HAS THE ERA OF SATTELLITES ARLRADY PASSED? ARE THEY OUTMODED, AND IS IT WISE FOR US TO SEND MORE AND MORE OF THEM UP? NO. 24 THIS YEAR

12. SOMETIME THIS YEAR, WE HOPE TO SEND A MAN INTO SPACE IN AN X-15. ONE TEST PILOT HAS ALREADY BEEN KILLED IN A TEST FLIGHT IN THE UPPER ATMOSPHERE. WHAT ARE THE CHANCES?

DR. BRANDT, SHORTLY BEFORE THE ARMY MADE AN ATTEMPT TO PUT A SATELLITE INTO ORBIT,..THE 25 FOOT BALLOONISEZE STYLE, YOU SAID THAT YOU HAD KNOWN ABOUT IT FOR ABOUT THREE WEEKS. TELL US, DO YOU HAVE ANY MORE ARTICLES HIDDEN AMONG YOUR LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS? NO NE

THANK YOU GENTLEMEN AND MRS. KAYE, WE'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT, BUT FIRST WE PAUSE BRIEFLY FOR STATION IDENTIFICATION.

ABS ANNCR: THIS IS THE A B S RADIO NETWORK.

KWCC ANNCR: YOU ARE LISTENING TO "1959--ACHIEVEMENT OR ANNIHILATION?", COMING TO YOU OVER THE A B S RADIO NETWORK, AND K W C C, YOUR A B S NETWORK AFFILIATE FOR AMARILLO. WE INVITE YOU TO STAY TUNED LATER THIS EVENING TO "STARLIGHT SOUVINIRS", ANOTHER PROGRAM OF THE BEST IN RECORDED MUSIC.
AND NOW WE RE-JOIN A B S FOR THE SECOND PART OF "1959 -- ACHIEVEMENT OR ANNIHILATION."

NARRATER: GENTLEMEN, AND MRS. KAYE, IF WE MAY SIDELINE THIS SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSION OF THE NEXT YEAR, LET US SWITCH NOW TO ANOTHER PHASE OF 1959. BY JUNE FIRST, THE UNITED STATES MUST EITHER BE OUT OF BERLIN, OR WE WILL HAVE TO NEGOTIATE WITH EAST GERMANY TO LET US STAY. THEY HAVE ALREADY TOLD US THAT THEY DON'T WANT US THERE EXCEPT AS TOURISTS. AND THEY ALSO ADDED THAT AN AIRLIFT, LIKE THE ONE OF JUNE OF '49, WOULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN AGGRESSION ON THEIR TERRITORY. DO YOU THINK A THIRD WORLD WAR COULD BREAK OUT FROM THERE?

(If it does, it will mean the thrid war to break out because, or directly related to, Germany)

POSSIBLE

16. SO FAR GENTLEMEN AND MRS KAYE, WE HAVE BEEN JUGGLING INDIVIDUAL CATEGORIES. LET US NOW POINT OUT WHAT YOU THINK WILL BE THE MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT IN YOUR FIELD IN THE NEXT YEAR.

POSSIBLE CURE FOR CANCER. Advances in electronics & chemistry. More educators

1. DR. BRANDT, WHAT IS IN STORE FOR US IN THE CHEMICAL WORLD, INCLUDING ULTRA-COLD TEMPERATURES AND MOONWATCH?

2. MRS KAYE, DO YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO ADD ON THE CHEMISTRY LEVEL, AND WHAT IS IN STORE IN THE EDUCATIONAL FIELD?

INCREASED PRESSURE

3. JERRY, WHAT OF THE ROLE OF THE STUDENT IN RELATIONSHIP TO THESE DEVELOPMENTS? DO YOU SEE A CHANGE, OR ABOUT THE SAME?

17. WELL, IF WE MAY SWITCH TO A GLOBAL, OR MAYBE WE SHOULD SAY [redacted] A "SPACEYUL" VIEW OF THINGS, WHAT DO YOU THINK WILL BE THE MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT IN THE NEXT YEAR IN THE INTERNATIONAL PICTURE? Raising in standard of living & Scientific development in all sides

NARRATER: WE WILL TRY [redacted] THE IMPOSSIBLE AND SUMMERIZE WHAT HAS BEEN SAID HERE, IN ONE MOMENT.

ABS ANNCR: A B S IS PRESENTING "1959 -- ACHIEVEMENT OR ANNIHILATION? A COMMENTATIVE DISCUSSION OF POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE COMING YEAR. THIS IS [redacted] ANOTHER OF THE OUTSTANDING PROGRAMS THAT A B S OFFERS THE PUBLIC. A B S ALSO BRINGS YOU NEWS FROM C B S, IN THEIR STUDIOS IN WASHINGTON D.C. AND NEW YORK. WE ALWAYS TRY TO LIVE UP TO OUR SLOGAN, " A B S, THE YOUTHFUL VOICE OF PROGRESS. "

NOW BACK TO MR. CLOUGH.

6-6-6-6

NARRATER: (((SUMMERY)))

WHETHER OUR HOROSCOPE AND CRYSTAL BALLS PROVE TO BE TRUE OR NOT, OR IF THIS WILL BE A YEAR OF FULFILLMENT, OR ONE OF FALL, WE NOW HAVE, AT A MAXIMUM, 341 DAYS, 3 HOURS, AND 0 MINUTES TO FIND OUT.

THANK YOU GENTLEMEN AND MRS. KAYE.

GOOD NIGHT, AND GOOD LUCK.

ABS ANNCR: THIS HAS BEEN "1959 -- ACHIEVEMENT OR ANNIHILATION?".

ANOTHER PRESENTATION OF THE A B S NEWS DEPARTMENT. ALWAYS STAY TUNED TO THIS STATION FOR TOP A B S NEWS REPORTING FROM CORRESPONDENTS STATIONED ALL OVER THE CITY.

THIS IS THE A B S RADIO NETWORK.

Clow, Madyre

721 NORTH MAYFLOWER ROAD
LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

April 16th

Dear Mr. Murrow-

It was delightful hearing from you on the Bergensfjord. I saw quite a bit on it of the Mefford Runyans who were charming.

Summer is just around the corner and I hope you, Mrs. Murrow and Casey can come to the Island Club. There is always room for you but this seems to be the schedule and you could choose your time. My son, wife and three children go up with me June 26 - on July 2nd four people from Sewickley come for two weeks, on July 17 four come for a long week end and from July 23rd to the first of August I think only my step-daughter and I will be there.

I would be delighted to have you any time and you can let me know at the last minute for I know it is hard for you to make plans but I do hope you come. There will be no schedule for you if you do - you can do as you please.

I shall hope to see you up there. With my regards to all. Sincerely.

Madyne M. Clow

Mrs. Wm. Clow Jr.

Clow, Mrs Wm

February 5, 1958

Dear Mrs. Clow:

Thank you very much for your charming letter. I was so sorry not to be able to see you on the evening of January 9th. Mrs. Murrow thoroughly enjoyed her time with you.

Our plans for the summer are at this point indefinite, but we all hope things will work out so that we can come and see you at the Lake.

I hope this note catches up with you somewhere on your travels and that you are having a very pleasant trip.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. William Clow, Jr.
721 North Mayflower Road
Lake Forest, Illinois

mcc

M/S BERGENSFJORD
DEN NORSKE AMERIKALINJE
(THE NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE)

LUFTPOST

Sunday -
January 12

My dear Mr. Murrow and Casey -
The flowers which you sent to me were really beautiful and still grace our dining table. Thank you so much - it is great fun to be greeted on arrival at the ship.

We were all very disappointed that you were ill and unable to come on Thursday evening but you certainly sent an attractive substitute - Mrs. Murrow is charming and I hope she has told you of our hopeful plans for the Island this Summer.

The weather so far has been perfect and everything delightful.

Thank you again for your triumph of me and I shall hope to see you this Summer - "the Island Club - Sac du 7 Lambeau, his cousin" - from June 24th to about August 3rd - any time!

Sincerely.
Nadyne M. Clow

Clow, Mr. K

December 12, 1957

Dear Mrs. Clow:

Many thanks for your note.

Mrs. Murrow and I will be happy to have cocktails with you on the 9th of January.

It will be a pleasure to see you again.

Sincerely,

Mrs. William Clow, Jr.
721 North Mayflower Road
Lake Forest, Illinois

fc

721 NORTH MAYFLOWER ROAD
LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

My dear Mr. Murrow-

When you were at the Island Club this summer, you suggested that I let you know when I wanted to be in New York for my sailing to the South Seas. I arrive there on January ninth and sail the night of the tenth. Will you and Mrs. Murrow come for cocktails with us on the ninth? My son and wife, my daughter and her husband will be with me and we shall be staying at the Ambassador Hotel.

I shall hope to see you - Cordially,

Mrs. William Clow Jr.